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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XLVI—IN THREE PARTS.

PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

973.74
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v. 46²
REMOTE STORAGE
JUL 11 '31 GRAINGER

PART II.—VOL. XLVI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA (JANUARY 1–31), WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1865, TO MARCH 15, 1865.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 1, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Herewith I submit a statement lately drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock, of my staff, who was with the expedition which moved against Fort Fisher. It was his views of the situation, and no one had a better opportunity of seeing than he had, and no one is more capable of judging. The fact is there are but two ways of taking Fort Fisher, operating from the water: One is to surprise them whilst there is but a small garrison defending the place; the other is for the navy to send a portion of their fleet into Cape Fear River whilst the enemy's batteries are kept down by the fire from the balance. Troops can then land and hold the point until the troops in the fort surrender. With Cape Fear River in the hands of the enemy they have the same command over the sand spit on which Fort Fisher is built that we have. In the three days of good weather which elapsed after the army had reached the scene of action, before the navy appeared, our troops had the chance of capturing Fort Fisher whilst it had an insufficient garrison to hold it; the delay gave the enemy time to accumulate a force. Every preparation is now going on to get troops back to the mouth of Cape Fear River as soon as possible. The enemy may by that time have withdrawn Hoke's division, which went from here to Wilmington. If not, Admiral Porter will have to run a portion of his fleet by the batteries, as suggested before, or there will be no earthly use in landing troops. The failure before was the result of delays by the navy. I do not say unavoidable, for I know nothing of the cause, since the work to be done is likely to require much greater risk on their part than if the delay had not occurred. I know Admiral Porter to be possessed of as fine judgment as any other officer, and capable of taking as great risks. It will be necessary, however, that he should know and appreciate the situation in all its bearings, and be ready to act according to the emergency. I will write to him fully or send him a copy of this, and also send the same staff officer that accompanied the expedition before, who will lay the whole thing before him. It seems to me proper that these views should be laid before Admiral Porter by the Secretary of the Navy also.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

* For Correspondence, etc., from March 16, 1865, to June 30, 1865, see Part III.

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[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit some considerations on the recent failure at Wilmington and on the chances of success of any future attempt. In my opinion the cause of the failure was the delay in making the attack, giving ample time to the enemy to put a force at Wilmington larger than the land force sent by us. The land forces embarked at Bermuda Hundred on the 8th of December in the expectation of a very short delay at Fort Monroe. Owing to the weather and the powder-boat they did not go to sea until the 14th, arriving off Wilmington the night of the 15th. Three days of good weather then ensued, on any of which the army could have landed, the enemy, as we afterward were informed, having at that time but 400 men in Fort Fisher and about 2,500 in the vicinity of Wilmington. If an attack had been made it would have had every chance of success that could have been expected.

On the evening of the third of these three days of fine weather Admiral Porter arrived, but a breeze sprang up the same night (December 18), making a landing impracticable. From this time till December 25 the army force could not land from bad weather, and the necessity of going into Beaufort, N. C., for coal and water. On the 25th a landing was effected. Prisoners captured from Hoke's division, of Lee's army, informed General Butler, as he told me, that Kirkland's and Hagood's brigades were there as re-enforcements. Seventeen days had elapsed since the embarkation at Bermuda Hundred and eleven since the departure from Fort Monroe; both army and navy had shown themselves at Beaufort; all chance of a surprise was gone; a reconnaissance of Fort Fisher from the land showed it uninjured; a few skirmishers went up to the work, but when a body of about 300 men showed themselves 1,000 yards away from the work, they were fired on by the work; an assault of the work in its uninjured condition, with sixteen or seventeen heavy guns sweeping the ground over which the assault would be made, was deemed impracticable, and the troops were re-embarked. Prisoners who left the work in the morning reported the garrison to be 1,000 men, and gave the regiments.

The proper method of defense of a work like Fort Fisher under such circumstances would be to keep its garrison in its bombproofs to avoid loss, firing a few guns to prevent the navy from running by, and only manning the parapets at the moment of an assault. If there were more troops than were needed for the defense of the work, or than could be sheltered in its bombproofs, they should be kept out of the work in the day to avoid loss from the navy fire, and brought back at night to resist any night attack. This seems to have been the method followed. The artillery fire of the fort was very slight, as was the musketry fire on our skirmishers, during daylight, but heavy after dark. We captured 200 men who had left the fort in the morning for want of bombproof shelter on their way back to it at night.

As to future operations, I think if an equal force, say 600 men, could be placed before Fort Fisher under the same circumstances as our force was in from the 15th to the 18th of December, it would have a good chance of success. This supposes that the enemy will at once diminish the garrison of Fort Fisher to 400 men, and take away whatever re-

enforcements were sent, and, in addition, that within a week from the embarkation here a landing can be effected there. At the present season this is a matter of much doubt. For a siege of Wilmington or Fort Fisher, the force should, in my opinion, not be less than 15,000 men. Supplying this force from the open beach or from Masonborough Inlet at this season of the year is, I think, very uncertain. If we had continued the landing begun on the 25th it would have, from bad weather, taken three days to get the men all ashore. I may add that at the time we were at Fort Fisher the Tallahassee, an iron-clad, and another small armed vessel were reported in the Cape Fear River, and would suggest that if the navy is able to silence Fort Fisher so that it cannot interfere with an assault on shore, it would also be able to send some vessels past Fort Fisher, in case another attempt was made, to prevent troops being annoyed by the fire of those vessels.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Beaufort, N. C., January 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

DEAR GENERAL: I have just received yours of December 30.* I shall be all ready, and thank God we are not to leave here with so easy a victory at hand. Thank you for so promptly trying to rectify the blunder so lately committed. I knew you would do it. I sent to General Sherman for troops, knowing he must be in Savannah. I would like the troops to rendezvous here. They should have provisions to last them on shore in case we are driven off by gales, but I can cover any number of troops, if it blows ever so hard. I have held on here through all and the heaviest gales ever seen here. They seem to blow that I might show the commanders that we could ride it out at anchor. The rebels have no intrenchments, nor will any they make avail them. We destroyed all their abatis, and made a beautiful bridge for the troops to cross on. They think they have whipped us. I made the ships go off as if they were crippled—some in tow. We lost one man killed; you may judge what a simple business it was. I will work night and day to be ready. We will have Wilmington in a week, weather permitting. Please impress the commander with the importance of consulting with me freely, as regards weather and landing.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 1, 1865.*

Colonel WEBSTER,
Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

Please say to Captain Mitchell, navy ordnance boat, that Mr. Blair leaves here at 2.30 p. m. for Fortress Monroe. Please to fire up by the time he gets there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1100.

CITY POINT, *January 1, 1865.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

Nothing of importance has transpired. Latest reports show only nine days' grain and two and one-fourth days' hay on hand. Captain James' report of 30th of December shows little more than one day's supply there, and about four days' grain to arrive, per bills lading received. In case the supply keeps falling off, do you wish the daily allowance for the animals reduced?

WM. T. HOWELL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 1, 1865.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

Captain Howell has telegraphed you in relation to forage. Very little has arrived. The brig Olive, with 100,000 feet 4 by 4 boards, marked Capt. J. E. Jones, assistant quartermaster, arrived December 31, 1864; also the steamer Peconic, with 100,000 feet 4 by 4 boards, for Capt. E. E. Camp, assistant quartermaster.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *January 1, 1865.*

The troops being now well protected against the inclemency of the season, the commanding general enjoins upon division commanders the use of every hour of favorable weather for drills and evolutions. Regular recitations in tactics and regulations should now be had, and the Articles of War should be frequently read. A systematic effort should be made by division, brigade, and regimental commanders to bring their troops to the highest practicable state of discipline.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 1, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that nothing worthy of remark has occurred in this command during the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 1, 1865. (Received 11.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

FORT BRADY, VA., *January 1, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Artillery:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report no firing. The mine at Dutch Gap Canal was exploded at precisely 4 p. m. to-day. There was no perceptible shock and but little noise; should not have noticed it had I been looking in another direction. Not a ripple in the river was created at this distance. Am fearful that the experiment has proved a failure; have no positive information with regard to it, however. General Butler and staff, and Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, were here to witness the event.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. PIERCE,
Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 1, 1865.

1. The Provisional Brigade of the Third Division is hereby relieved from duty with Brigadier-General Devens. Colonel Granger, with his command, will report to Brig. Gen. A. Ames, commanding Second Division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster having received a leave of absence from the department the undersigned assumes command of this division.

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, January 1, 1865.

I. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, U. S. Volunteers, having assumed command of the division during the absence of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, Col. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED,
January 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The balance of the Provisional Division is arriving. Shall I send the West Virginia brigade over to-day?

Very respectfully,

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 1, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA:

SIR: You will proceed at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning with your command and report to Major-General Ord, commanding Twenty-fourth Corps. You will take your baggage, camp and garrison equipage, &c., with you. You will give strict orders to have your camps left in good order, as other troops will occupy them. You will leave a staff officer in each camp, who will remain until the troops have moved, to see that the huts, &c., are not destroyed.

By order of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 1, 1865.

Colonel HEINE,
Commanding First Brigade, Provisional Division:

COLONEL: The brigade of Virginia troops will move at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. As soon as they move you will occupy their camp with your command. You will at once have the breast-works on your line repaired and put in good condition. Tools can be obtained of the engineer officer in charge.

By order of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 1, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. HARRIS,
Comdg. First Division, Army of West Virginia:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you to encamp the Third Brigade of your division in such place as you can select most convenient to you. This brigade you will place in reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to report that Captain Minnich, who accompanied the flag of truce yesterday with Mrs. Yarrington and her effects, was fired upon on the Darbytown road by the enemy's pickets, the ball passing through his clothes. After being received he was kept there between the lines until after dark for the reason that no preparations had been made to meet him. No excuse was offered for firing, except that no flag was expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General MCMILLAN,
Summit Point:

Are you well enough to take command of the First Division? If you are report to these headquarters in person for orders by the first train.

PETER FRENCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Can you get the Navy Department to send twenty large launches, like those formerly furnished the army, to the quartermaster at Fortress Monroe at once?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Memorandum.]

Telegraphed January 2 to commandants at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Washington to know how many launches and first cutters, with oars, they have available for instant service, to reply immediately.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865—3 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Sheridan proposed sending another division of troops here, but I suspended his action. Let him get them to Baltimore now as soon as possible, and all the infantry on vessels that can go to Wilmington ready for orders. Should I send his troops there I will send

him with them. I cannot go myself so long as General Butler would be left in command. I will state that the former expedition was put under Weitzel by order, and I never dreamed of Butler going until he stopped here on his way down the river. The operations taking place within the geographical limits of his department, I did not like to order him back.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 2, 1865—9 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

There are no transports at Baltimore. A number are collecting at Fort Monroe. Inquiry made as to transports available at New York. Will know to-morrow. Do you wish any sent from New York to Baltimore, and if so, for how many men?

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865—11 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not know how many men General Sheridan will send—probably 4,000. My idea was that he could send them easier to Baltimore than Washington, and by having the infantry loaded on sea-going transports they could be sent direct to Wilmington if a lodgment is effected. We will probably reach Porter's fleet next Friday; transports, however, are not all at Fort Monroe yet.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of Navy:

It was to-day I said vessels were to be assembled at Fort Monroe. The whole number required are not there yet. Admiral Porter should coal and fill up at once, and be ready. The troops will probably be off Fort Fisher by Friday next. I think the fleet can furnish boats enough if they cannot be got conveniently elsewhere.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 2, 1865—8 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have telegraphed to all the navy-yards for boats; I am afraid we cannot have many on hand; there are only two at this yard, which will leave immediately. Perhaps the quartermaster at New York better be directed to go into the market and purchase all he can find; such sized boats are scarce. Please write fully to Admiral Porter as early as possible. I notified him yesterday of the fact only, knowing no

more. He must coal and fill up with ammunition and provisions is the reason I ask you to write to him. I wrote him that your force would leave to-day, but if it is not so he should know it.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of Navy.

WASHINGTON, *January 2, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A pretended deserter reports that Lee has constructed a dam on the James River, by means of which he expects to inundate a part of your works. I did not see him, so as to learn any of the particulars of his story.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865.*

Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Monroe:

Report by telegraph the moment the vessels will be provisioned.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, *January 2, 1865—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

All the vessels have not yet arrived. Those now here have been all provisioned.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 2. } *City Point, Va., January 2, 1865.*

1. Eight thousand infantry and two batteries of artillery, without horses, will be got in immediate readiness to embark on transports, with orders to report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, at Savannah, Ga.

2. They will be provided with four days' cooked rations in haversacks.

3. The troops and artillery of the late expedition against Wilmington, having experience in embarking and debarking, will be selected; and to make up the balance of the 8,000, good and tried soldiers of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, will be taken.

4. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of these forces.

5. Every practicable precaution will be observed to prevent information of any movement of troops getting to the enemy.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January 2, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, now serving with the Artillery Reserve, is assigned to the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, which it will join with as little delay as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 2, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Three deserters from the rebel army came into our lines last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 2, 1865—12.50 p. m.

General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

Has Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, been assigned to duty by the President according to his brevet rank?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 2, 1865. (Received 1.20 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No order assigning Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill to duty with his brevet rank has been received at these headquarters, although I recommended that he should be so assigned.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 2, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

I do not find that we have ever received a communication from you asking that Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, be assigned to duty according to his brevet

rank. When was it forwarded? I suppose in the absence of the assignment you do not desire to have General Madill ordered to report to General Miles, as requested in General Miles' letter, forwarded by you the 31st ultimo.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 2, 1865. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I find that Brevet Brigadier-General Madill's name was not included in the list of those brevet officers who had commands equal to their brevet rank, and respecting whom a request was made that they should be assigned to duty according to that rank. I will send up a communication to-morrow requesting that General Madill be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, and be ordered to report to the com mander of the First Division, Second Army Corps, for assignment to command.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., January 2, 1865.

* * * * * * *

6. The commanding officers of the First and Second Divisions will each detail a suitable officer to have charge of the intrenchments of their respective divisions, whose duty it will be to see that they are at all times kept in good repair. The officers detailed, besides reporting to and receiving the directions of their division commander, will report the condition of the intrenchments to the engineer officer in charge of the intrenchments of the army, Captain Howell, U. S. Engineers.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

As the cavalry are out of forage, the commanding general directs that you order your chief quartermaster to cause 100,000 pounds of grain to be transferred to the chief quartermaster of the Second Cavalry Division. It is probable that the grain will be returned to-morrow.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 2, 1865. (Received 9.25 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing of importance to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SIXTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the present disposition of the artillery of the corps, and to suggest the necessity of making some additions thereto. The corps artillery, consisting at this time of seven batteries, is at present distributed along the line of intrenchments, thirty-six guns being posted in the front line from Battery 24 to Fort Conahey, and one section of two guns in Fort Davison in the rear line, leaving nothing in the shape of artillery as a reserve. It is expected, I presume, that the artillery of the Fifth Corps will serve as a reserve in case of need, but, from its location, I feel satisfied that it could not be brought up and placed in battery in less than an hour to meet an attack upon me. It is readily conceivable that, in view of the close proximity of the enemy's lines to our own, the presence of reserve batteries might be of the greatest value, much within the time required for the Fifth Corps artillery to get on the ground, and I would therefore recommend that at least two six-gun batteries, in addition to what I now have, be assigned me, to be held in reserve near the center of the Sixth Corps line. I would also suggest that two of the batteries which were with the corps in the Valley, and which have become identified with it by long service, are now at Camp Barry, and that if the desired artillery cannot be readily supplied from this army, I should be glad to get them back to the corps. They are G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and the First New York Independent Battery.

I have brought this general subject already once before the major-general commanding, but the belief that he is not fully aware of the present disposition of the guns and the importance, in my judgment, of having some reserve artillery, induces me to again present it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 2, 1865.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,
Chief of Artillery, Sixth Corps:

COLONEL: Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, has been ordered to your brigade. This increase of artillery under your command is intended to enable you to place a section in the new work on your front and to relieve the section of Brown's battery, belonging to Second Corps, that occupies the work in your rear line. It is not intended

that ammunition shall be placed in the magazines of the rear line of works. If any more wagons will be required for the transportation of ammunition in consequence of this increase in your brigade, you will please make application therefor to these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. CRAIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James:

Please send Major-General Terry to City Point to see me this morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James:

I will be at home all day. When you were in New York I promised General Weitzel a leave of absence from the first of the year for thirty days. Does he desire to go? If so, he had better start at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 2, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Major-General TERRY,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

You will report to General Grant in person at City Point immediately.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs me to say that to-morrow morning, the 3d instant, you will relieve the entire picket-line occupied by the Second Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 2, 1865—11.23 p. m.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

You will withdraw Paine's division from the lines, relieving his men on picket duty early to-morrow morning. You will direct General Paine to report in person to General Terry at 9 a. m. You will also place Lieutenant Myrick's battery under General Terry's order, having that officer also report to General Terry at same time.

By order of General Butler:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 2, 1865—6 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Grant.* It is forwarded you for your information and direction. Please acknowledge its receipt. I am not advised whether there is transportation at Baltimore, but will learn from the Quartermaster-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 2, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Dispatch received. The movement of the troops will take place as soon as possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 2, 1865—10 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I can have a division of infantry in readiness to embark by rail at 10 o'clock to-morrow if transportation can be furnished. I will try and have the transportation at Stephenson's Depot at that time. Troops are encamped at the Depot, and I will not give the order to get ready until I know at what hour the transportation will be ready.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

(Copy to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

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* See Grant to Stanton, 3 p. m., p. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 2, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The Quartermaster-General reports that there is no transportation at Baltimore or Philadelphia, and fears it cannot be had immediately at New York. You will judge what movements should be made before transportation gets there, of which you will be promptly notified.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 2, 1865—12 midnight.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Transportation could have been furnished at Stephenson's Depot at 10 a. m. to-morrow, the 3d, but I have not given the order for it to come until the transports are ready at Baltimore. Please inform me when they will be ready.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Vienna, Va., January 2, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday, January 1, 1865, two soldiers belonging to the Thirteenth New York Cavalry while on their way to this post were attacked by about twenty rebels who were concealed in the woods near Freedom Hill, Va. One of the men and one horse captured; the other one had three balls pass through his clothes, slightly wounding him on the left side and thumb. His horse ran to the camp of the Sixteenth New York; he escaped by pretending to be unable to ride. This man stated that he had permission to come to this post from Colonel Gansevoort. On receiving the above information I sent out 100 men of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry to scour the country for ten to fifteen miles in front; they returned at dark, seeing nothing, but heard that seven rebels passed in the direction of Jackson's Mills, thence to Dranesville.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GALLUPE,
Colonel Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 2, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTERY L, FIRST OHIO ARTILLERY:
(Through Brigadier-General Stevenson, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.)

Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, now at Pleasant Valley, Md., is directed to proceed to New Creek, W. Va. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Have any field batteries been sent from Harper's Ferry to Camp Barry, either yesterday or to-day?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 2, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

No field batteries have been sent to Camp Barry, either yesterday or to-day.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., January 2, 1865. (Received 2 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Send the following light batteries to Camp Barry to-morrow morning under command of Captain McKnight, Fifth U. S. Artillery: Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Battery E, First West Virginia; Baltimore Battery; Thirtieth New York Independent Battery. They must carry five days' rations and forage. You will furnish them an escort of 100 cavalry as far as Rockville.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The expedition against Wilmington will commence their embarkation to-morrow morning, and, if the weather will permit going to sea, will be with Admiral Porter on Friday. Here there is not the slightest suspicion where troops are going. The orders to officers commanding enjoin secrecy, and designate Savannah, and to report to Sherman as their destination.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 3, 1865.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond Enquirer of to-day says:

The Danville railroad is the great connecting line between Richmond and the sources of supply for the army now defending this city. Unless that road can be properly managed, can have a head and directory, at least competent to supply trains with wood and water, as well as to repair leaky engines, and, above all, with-

out honest and earnest men at the termini of the road, it will be but a few weeks before this city will be besieged, not by the enemy only, but by the stupidity of the management of this road. At a late important juncture of military affairs this road was so incompetently managed that a great disaster was imminent and only prevented by the interposition of Providence, and not by the enterprise and management of the Danville road. During a recent serious scarcity of rations a train of cars, nine in number, came into Richmond with two cars for Government and seven for individuals. Rumor is busy with a thousand reports of bribery and corruption, and the military authorities are loud in complaints against this road.

The Whig represents the people of Richmond suffering for want of fuel, and urges that the Government shall furnish wood, as it does food. Hard wood is $100 per cord.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 3, 1865—7.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Put all team animals of your army on half rations and all cavalry horses on three-quarter rations of forage until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major General Butler.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 3, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the United States:

Your dispatch directing a reduction of the forage ration has been received.

JNO. G. PARKE.
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

I send Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, with the same troops General Butler had, with one picked brigade added, to renew the attempt on Fort Fisher. In addition to this I have ordered General Sheridan to send a division of infantry to Baltimore to be put on sea-going transports, so that they can go also if their services are found necessary. This will augment General Terry's force from 4,000 to 5,000 men. These troops will be at Fort Monroe, if the transportation can be obtained (there is but little doubt it can), ready to sail at an hour's notice. General Terry will show you the instructions he is acting under. My views are that Fort Fisher can be taken from the water front only in two ways—one is to surprise the enemy when they have an insufficient force; then the other is for the navy to run into Cape Fear River with vessels enough

to contend against anything the enemy may have there. If the landing can be effected before this is done, well and good; but if the enemy are in very strong force, a landing may not be practicable until we have possession of the river.

General Terry will consult with you fully, and will be governed by your suggestions as far as his responsibility for the safety of his command will admit of.

Hoping you all sorts of good weather and success, I remain, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Beaufort, N. C., January 3, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point:

DEAR GENERAL: I hold it to be a good rule never to send a boy on a man's errand, and we must now calculate that the rebels, having ascertained their weakness, will take measures to strengthen themselves. The great thing was to effect a landing, which being done, everything else was easy. The troops could have fortified themselves where they landed against 100,000 men, covered as they were by over eighty heavy guns on the gun-boats, strung all along the beach. There is no use fretting over the past; we must endeavor to avoid mistakes in the future; and if any expedition fails now to take the works, which were comparatively weak ten days ago, the sagacity of the leaders of the late expedition will be applauded. The failure to assault the works so battered, and the people so demoralized by the dreadful bombardment, will set the rebels to work making themselves much stronger, and this is what I wish to draw your attention to. We cannot stop their work without bringing the whole squadron into play and firing away all our ammunition before the time comes for work. It is no joke getting in coal and ammunition, lying outside. The ships can only carry ten hours' firing. Now I propose (if it is possible) that you send every man you can spare here, with intrenching tools, and fifteen 30-pounders; the last party had not even a spade. An army can intrench themselves at Masonborough, and stay as long as they like, if a typhoon blows the ships to sea. I have received a letter from Sherman.* He wants me to time my operations by his, which I think a good plan. We will make a sure thing of it, but the troops and the navy must be ready to strike at a moment's notice and when the enemy least expects us. We will have the report spread that the troops are to co-operate with Sherman in the attack on Charleston. I hope Sherman will be allowed to carry out his plans; he will have Wilmington in less than a month, and Charleston will fall like a ripe pear. I expect you understand all this better than I do. I have made arrangements to keep communication open with Sherman from the time he starts. Captain Breese will give you all the latest news.

I am, general, very truly and sincerely,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

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* See Vol. XLIV, p. 842.

NORFOLK, *January 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Navy to turn over to you all the launches and large boats we have. Please direct me in the premises.

J. M. BERRIEN,
Commandant, Navy Yard.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865—7.20 p. m.*

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN, U. S. Navy,
Norfolk, Va.:

Please send the launches and large boats to Colonel Webster, quartermaster, at Fortress Monroe, by to-morrow noon,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK, *January 3, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

I leave on Thursday to report to you.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General.

FORT MONROE, *January 3, 1865—7 p. m.*

Capt. WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Assistant Quartermaster:

Steamers all ready coaled and loaded with proper rations. The list will be handed you, stating capacity, &c., of each.

R. C. WEBSTER,
Colonel.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Chief Commissary, Fort Monroe:

Please state the number of vessels and number of men they will transport that have, up to this time, reported and been provisioned at Fort Monroe under your recent orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, *January 3, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The steamer Illinois keeps things back; she will not be coaled until to-morrow morning. Four extra steamers have been sent here to report

to the quartermaster; three of these are coaled; no one knows what they are here for. I suggest one of them—the Atlantic—to take the place of the Illinois.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

FORT MONROE, *January 3, 1865—1 p. m.*

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

There have an abundance of vessels reported, but for want of dock accommodations coaling is a slow operation. Coaling is the hitch. There are nine vessels ready for sea. They will carry 4,475 men. I have decided to take everything that is fit and is coaled. By doing this we will get through, I hope, by 10 o'clock to-night. Will report when through.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865—2 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Chief Commissary, Fort Monroe:

The extra vessels you speak of, as having reported to the quartermaster, are evidently intended to make up the fleet you are rationing, and Captain Howell, assistant quartermaster, has been directed to so instruct the quartermaster at Fort Monroe. Ration them same as others and soon as possible. If any vessel is so large it can not get up here, the troops it is to carry will be sent to Fort Monroe in river transports.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, *January 3, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Since my last, four vessels have been ready for sea; they will carry 2,150 men. The Atlantic, 1,400 men, cannot go up to City Point; she is not watered, but she will be to-night, and ready for sea in the morning. General Ingalls has asked for the spare transportation to be sent to Baltimore; it has been so ordered.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

FORT MONROE, *January 3, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

General RAWLINS:

By summing up you will see that the Atlantic alone is unprovisioned. I may then say that all is ready, as the Atlantic cannot go up to City Point; and before troops come to her she will be ready.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January 3, 1865.*

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6. To meet a present deficiency in the supply of forage, the forage ration will be reduced to one-half, until further orders, for all team animals, and one-fourth for all cavalry and artillery horses.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865—10.35 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No changes in the disposition of my command since last report. Three deserters from the enemy came into our lines last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to recommend that Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, be assigned to duty by the President according to his brevet rank, and ordered to report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps, in order that he may be assigned to the command of a brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

An order was sent by telegraph last evening to Major-General Warren directing that 100,000 pounds of grain be transferred from the Fifth Corps to the Second Cavalry Division. It appears that only forty sacks were transferred. The commanding general desires to be informed why the order was not complied with. It is absolutely necessary that the grain ordered be furnished the cavalry with the least delay practicable.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865—7.40 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our quartermaster reports that 8,000 pounds of grain were furnished last night to the person sent from the cavalry to receive it. He was to return this morning for the balance ordered to be furnished. Requisitions were made upon all the quartermasters in the corps to furnish their proportion. The party has not been here to-day for the grain. Orders are made out for the delivery to the cavalry of 80,000 pounds of grain. The supply in the corps is short, as the chief quartermaster states he has not been able to draw any grain for four days. General Crawford not being present, I have the honor to report as above.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865. (Received 9.40 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
January 3, 1865—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have seen my chief quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, whom I had ordered here for consultation on another matter. I think the boats will not be ready at Fortress Monroe till to-morrow morning. Is that so understood by you? Shall we move at once?

B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Army of the James:

Order Colonel Dodge to report to Major-General Terry to accompany his command as quartermaster, and remain with it until he is relieved by General Terry, when he will return to the Army of the James.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 3, 1865.

Surg. George Suckley is hereby announced as medical director of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Surg. Charles McCormick, relieved by orders from the War Department.

By command of Major-General Butler:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 3, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General TERRY:

You were to be ready for going on board to-morrow morning. I think you had better get down during the day.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Expedition:

The expedition intrusted to your command has been fitted out to renew the attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C., and Wilmington ultimately, if the fort falls. You will then proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the naval fleet lying off Cape Fear River, and report the arrival of yourself and command to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral Porter freely, and get from him the part to be performed by each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve to undertake what he proposes. I would, therefore, defer to him as much as is consistent with your own responsibilities. The first object to be attained is to get a firm position on the spit of land on which Fort Fisher is built, from which you can operate against that fort. You want to look to the practicability of receiving your supplies, and to defending yourself against superior forces sent against you by any of the avenues left open to the enemy. If such a position can be obtained the siege of Fort Fisher will not be abandoned until its reduction is accomplished or another plan of campaign is ordered from these headquarters. My own views are, that if you effect a landing, the navy ought to run a portion of their fleet into Cape Fear River, whilst the balance of it operates on the outside. Land forces cannot invest Fort Fisher, or cut it off from supplies or re-enforcements, whilst the river is in possession of the enemy. A siege train will be loaded on vessels and sent to Fort Monroe, in readiness to be sent to you if required. All other supplies can be drawn from Beaufort as you need them. Keep the fleet of vessels with you until your position is assured. When you find they can be spared order them back, or such of them as you can spare, to Fort Monroe, to report for orders. In case of failure to effect a landing bring your command back to Beaufort, and report to these headquarters for further instructions. You will not debark at Beaufort until so directed. General Sheridan has been ordered to send a division of troops to Baltimore and place them on sea-going vessels. These troops will be brought to Fort Monroe, and kept there on the vessels until you are heard from. Should you require them they will be sent to you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 3. } *January 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. During the absence of a portion of the Second Division, under command of Brigadier-General Ames, the detachment of the Second Division remaining behind will be organized by Brigadier-General Devens and attached to the Third Division. Brigadier-General Devens will immediately assume command of that portion of the line occupied by the Second Division and will picket that portion of the line now picketed by the Second Division.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *In the Field, Va., January 3, 1865.*

1. The Second Brigade of this division will be prepared to move at 11 a. m. this day, with cooked rations up to the night of the 7th instant, forty rounds of ammunition, knapsacks, and shelter-tents. No horses will be taken, and officers will take as little baggage as possible.

* * * * * * *

4. First Lieut. A. T. Stearns, Two hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby detailed as acting aide-de-camp on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding.

5. Second Lieut. George C. Snyder, One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby detailed as acting aide-de-camp on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 3, 1865.

Lieut. A. K. TILTON,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Third Brigade,
Second Div., 24th Army Corps, Jones' Landing, Va.:

The troops of the late Wilmington expedition are ordered to move from camp at 11 a. m. Be in readiness.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. A. CARLETON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, 25TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *In the Field, Va., January 3, 1865.*

The designated regiments of this division will move to Bermuda Landing by brigades, and bivouac there as soon as they have received their rations, in accordance with previous instructions. But little officers' baggage and no horses will be taken, or, if taken, will be left at Bermuda Landing. The sick of each regiment will be left in charge

of their respective camps. Col. G. W. Shurtleff, Fifth U. S. Colored Troops, will remain in charge of the camps of the Third Brigade. Col. J. W. Ames, commanding Second Brigade, will designate a suitable officer, a sick one if possible, to remain in charge of the camps of the Second Brigade. Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. Bates will remain in command of all the detachments of the division remaining. All commanding officers of detachments will report to him. All axes in the command will be taken. Brigade commanders will report when they start.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. J. Paine:

SOLON A. CARTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., January 3, 1865.

Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS,
Third New York Cavalry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that during the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Vogdes you assume command of the defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, by virtue of seniority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is nothing going on down here except a big snow-storm. There is no organized enemy in this Valley nearer than ninety-two miles from my picket-line. The signal officer at Greencastle must be mistaken.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 3, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following is the disposition of the troops under my immediate command: The Nineteenth Army Corps is at Stephenson's Depot, with one brigade at Summit Point and one brigade at Winchester. One division of cavalry is on the Romney road west of Winchester; one division on the Berryville pike not far from where it crosses the Opequon; two brigades of cavalry at Clifton, near Summit Point; one strong brigade at Lovettsville, Loudoun County. The troops and horses are nearly all covered for the winter, and without expense to the Government. The weather has been very bad since the 10th of December. Snow has covered the ground since that time, and it has been very cold. The small division of General Crook's command was, on his representation, sent to cover the railroad from Martinsburg westward. I have nothing new to report except the constant reports that a very

large number of the troops sent from the Valley by Early to Petersburg deserted and have gone to their homes. Some few of them came in under General Grant's order, and report a very gloomy state of affairs in rebeldom.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Have the batteries yet started for Camp Barry?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

The batteries started promptly this morning for Camp Barry, with escort, as ordered.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

NEW YORK, *January 3, 1865.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

There are but few steamers available here at present. The Ericsson draws over twenty feet of water, loaded, and will carry 1,200 men. The Rapidan draws fourteen of water, and will carry about 1,000 men. These are the only vessels I know of not under charter. The United States and Cassandra are loading for Fort Monroe, and will sail on Thursday; they will carry 800 men each, and draw some sixteen feet of water. The Enterprise is expected here to-day from Fort Monroe. But these vessels are very much needed for services connected with this depot.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

NEW YORK, *January 3, 1865.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Can also obtain the Suwo Nada—1,200 men, and sixteen feet loaded; she is coaled, and can start in twenty-four hours. Another steamer, the Oriental, is expected to-morrow morning; she can carry 1,000 men. Does the Ericsson draw too much water? She is being got ready.

S. VAN VLIET,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 4, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am constrained to request the removal of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. I do this with reluctance, but the good of the service requires it. In my absence General Butler necessarily commands, and there is a lack of confidence felt in his military ability, making him an unsafe commander for a large army. His administration of the affairs of his department is also objectionable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 4, 1865.

[General U. S. GRANT:]

MY DEAR SIR: To-day we received dispatches from Porter, dated the 29th ultimo, stating that the enemy are removing the guns from Fort Fisher, preparatory to changing the arrangement of their defenses. The Philadelphia Inquirer of to-day has all the information contained in the documents that have just come from Richmond through General Butler's headquarters. I think last summer, after my visit to you with General Gillmore, that you were under the impression that one of us gave publicity to the object of our visit. I trusted to time to enable you to discover all the leaks in the vicinity of your headquarters. Mr. Blair, sr., alone, will leave Washington Saturday, and arrive off City Point about noon, in the screw steamer Don, Captain Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla. As he goes by consent of the President, at the request of Mr. Davis, I ask for Mr. Blair that you will make arrangements to get him through comfortably as early as practicable, and as secretly. I have suggested to him to lay-to off City Point, and let an officer go on shore from the vessel and receive your directions as to the best method of going through. The Don can go up as far as desired and remain until Mr. Blair returns, and I will direct Captain Parker to report to you and receive any directions you may give.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter by telegraph.

I got the President to put into the old capitol the man who caused to be published the Wilmington expedition. Yesterday the Baltimore American sent me word that they had information that another expedition was fitting out. I sent them word that the Government would deal very summarily with the first party who published it. To-night Mr. Gobright, the agent of the Associated Press, informed me that he had such news from Hampton Roads, but had suppressed it.

I am, most truly, sir, your obedient servant,

G. V. FOX.

The country will not forgive us for another failure at Wilmington, and I have so informed Porter.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 4, 1865.*

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

Your letter brought by the hands of Lieutenant Porter is received. The instructions to General Terry were given before its receipt, but you

will see that General Terry has not only been instructed to consult with but to be guided by your counsel, as far as is consistent with his responsibilities. In my letter of instructions, and also in my letter to you written at the same time, I state that a division of troops numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men will be in readiness at Fort Monroe to sail to you at an hour's notice. In addition to this, if it becomes necessary to our success, I will send all the men that can be used.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 3. } *City Point, Va., January 4, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp, will report to Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, and accompany him as chief engineer of the expedition under his command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1865.

General INGALLS,
Headquarters Armies before Richmond, City Point, Va.:

The Thomas A. Scott will arrive at Fort Monroe to-day with troops; can be spared to go to Baltimore. She, with the three detached from Fort Monroe, and the Suwo Nada, on her way from New York, will be able to move 4,000 men.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 4, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. J. C. BATES,
Eleventh Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: Under an arrangement entered into between Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, and General Lee, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, the major-general commanding directs that you proceed to-morrow morning, under a flag of truce, to the enemy's lines on the Squirrel Level road and deliver the remains of the late Capt. R. B. Davis, Fortieth Virginia Regiment, to the officer appointed by General Lee to receive them. Having performed the duty herein indicated, you will return with your party to these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS,
January 4, 1865.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the condition of the line: The works are in good condition; several need slight repairs, which will be attended to immediately. The infantry line is also in good condition; that to the left of Fort Keene is finished, and the battery is nearly completed; the work is roughly done, but is strong. The abatis is approaching completion, and will be finished this week; it is well fastened down, but is hardly thick enough. I will have it strengthened before leaving it. It is difficult procuring good material. The abatis in front of the Fifth and Sixth Vermont, to the left of Fort Conahey, has been covered with brush and other rubbish, making it of no account. It has been in this condition for the last ten days, and is an evident piece of neglect on the part of the regimental commanders. For the magazine in Fort Howard I shall need 200 feet of lumber.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOWELL,
First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the within report for the information of the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer of the Sixth Corps, whose attention is invited to so much of the within report as relates to the condition of the works along the portion of the line held by the Sixth Corps. Please return.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
January 6, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The proper officers have been instructed to see that the abuses complained of are remedied.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF CITY POINT AND ENGINEER BRIG.,
January 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Battery H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, having left these defenses to join the Sixth Corps, leaves one of my forts entirely without artillery and diminishes the armament of another. I would respectfully inquire if another battery is to be sent to replace it, or whether I shall make other disposition of my remaining guns, which, before the withdrawal of the Rhode Island battery, only equaled what I considered necessary for the defenses here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the chief of artillery for his remarks.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865.

There is no field artillery available to replace Battery H, First Rhode Island, in the City Point defenses. Additional guns being required to arm a new battery on the front of the Sixth Corps, and all the artillery which accompanied the corps having been left behind on its return, it was necessary to transfer some other battery to the new position.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Artillery.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Benham.

At present no battery can be sent to replace Battery H, Rhode Island Artillery, and the best arrangement possible must be made with the guns remaining in the defenses of City Point.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Two deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865—10.55 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

General Gibbon has not arrived yet, nor do I hear anything from him. Is it necessary for General Miles to wait until he returns?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 4, 1865—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The commanding general would prefer to have General Miles await the return of General Gibbon, or the arrival of General Webb, who leaves New York to-morrow to join the army. Is it very important to General Miles that he should leave at once?

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865—11.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

General Miles can postpone his arrangements by writing.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *January 4, 1865.*

Maj. F. M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters and announced as assistant to the chief of artillery, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey be assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of this division, he having been assigned by the President in accordance with his brevet rank. General Ramsey has been identified with that brigade since its foundation in 1861 and is an efficient and energetic officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865. (Received 9.35 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing of importance to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There will be a little delay in sending up the paper just received from you, but it will be sent back as soon as I can possibly get the information. The report was sent during my absence, and I don't know why the number of companies was not put in. General Wright was somewhat injured this morning by a fall from his horse, out on the picket-line. It seemed serious at first, but I think he is doing well now.

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY 4, 1865]—5.45 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

GENERAL: I am exceedingly sorry to hear of your mishap, and sincerely hope you are not seriously injured. Please let us know how you are getting along.

Truly, yours,

JNO. G. PARKE.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding:

General Wright is now sleeping, and I will not awake him to read your kind note. It is impossible to tell now the injury. He has been in great pain, and the doctors say a rib or two may be broken, but think not. The shock may be the worst part. They can tell in the morning. Should any change take place I will notify General Williams.

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., January 4, 1865.

Col. R. C. WEBSTER,
Chief Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

Please send me a full and complete list of the boats that are coming up the river to transport 8,500 men and two batteries, when they left Fort Monroe, and the amount of coal and water each has on board. I shall be down when the embarkation is complete. I have the list Captain James sent General Ingalls; it is not sufficient to transport the

men comfortably. I have sent 1,400 men for the Atlantic on steamers Colyer and Georgia. If possible, send the Ben De Ford for headquarters boat. Let me know all the particulars of your actions at Fort Monroe.

GEO. S. DODGE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY,
Commanding Expedition against Fort Fisher:

A letter received from Admiral Porter since your former instructions were delivered asks that the transport fleet may be assembled at Beaufort, N. C. As the collection of so many vessels loaded with troops at that point would be likely to advertise to the enemy the object of the expedition, I think it will be desirable for you to run in with your own vessel and consult with Admiral Porter, leaving the remainder of the vessels outside. As you go without the Naval Brigade, you will require the assistance of the navy, both in men and boats, to aid you in landing troops and supplies. I have not a doubt but it will afford the naval commander pleasure to furnish these, but it is a subject you will want to have understood before leaving Beaufort. On your arrival off Fort Fisher, especially if a landing is effected, you may find yourself deficient in many things you will want. Such of them as Beaufort will supply send there directly for; for the balance send to Fort Monroe, communicating from that point directly with these headquarters by telegraph. During the operations of the expedition placed in your command you will in all official matters communicate directly with these headquarters, unless otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 4, 1865.

General TERRY,
Bermuda:

The lieutenant-general desires me to ask how many steamers have gone down and how many are now at Bermuda. What fraction of your force is aboard?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 4, 1865.

General TERRY,
Bermuda:

The hospital steamers fitted up are at Savannah. You will have to make the best arrangements you can, using in emergency the cabins of the transports which take the troops. You should supply yourself with the Napoleon ammunition needed—say, 300 rounds per gun.

By command of General Grant:

C. B. COMSTOCK.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865.

General J. W. TURNER:

A rebel deserter who came into our lines last night reports that Kershaw's division was ready to move with three days' rations. By some mistake the deserter was turned over to Brigadier-General Birney, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General.

I have sent for him.

J. W. T.

U. S. STEAMER DON,
Saint Inigoes, Md., January 4, 1865.
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Will you please give an order to work day and night on the vessels of the flotilla at the Navy-Yard. I need them. The rebels are up to some deviltry on the Rappahannock. I captured there this morning two barrels of powder and two torpedoes, and I learn from various sources that a torpedo expedition is being organized for an attack in this quarter.

FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commander, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

SAINT INIGOES, *January 4, 1865.*
(Received 6.55 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Telegram just received. Will leave immediately for Washington.

F. A. PARKER,
Commander, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

WINCHESTER, *January 4, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.55 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I transmit the following information obtained from deserter that left Richmond last Wednesday, and just arrived at this place. It may corroborate information which you have already received. Gordon's, Pegram's, and Grimes' divisions went from the Valley to Petersburg, and went into the trenches. Pegram came out to Gordonsville when the cavalry was in that vicinity, then returned to Richmond, and all three of the divisions went south of Richmond. Wharton's division is at Fishersville, between Waynesborough and Staunton; Rosser is at Lexington; Lomax, on the Rapidan River. The divisions that went south lost very heavily by desertion. It is reported that there is about two months' supplies in Richmond, and that they are preparing for a siege, and that the supplies coming are flour and bacon, and that they are all coming from the south.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *January 4, 1865.*

The First Brigade, Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby announced as a separate brigade, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 251, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 31, 1864.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur:

C. H. RAYMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865.

Colonel GANSEVOORT,
Commanding at Ball's Hill, Va.:

Mr. Dennis Ormsby, who resides near Dranesville, informs me that he knows of about thirty or forty guerrillas who stay habitually in and about Dranesville, and that he knows of many of their stopping places. He offers to conduct a party to capture them. He will come to you to-morrow. I wish you to make arrangements to have a party to go out to-morrow night for the purpose of taking or destroying this gang. Mr. Ormsby will accompany it. Select a good officer to command, and to be with him and Mr. Ormsby together before they start, and see that all is well understood and arranged.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: I will report in person at your headquarters to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

C. GROVER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 4, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

In pursuance of your instructions, I totally inhibited the passing of citizens and goods across the Potomac. I am to-day advised by the provost-marshal at Berlin that General Devin is giving such permits. I advise you of his action, it seeming to me to be without authority. I think the power over trade should not be exercised by General Devin, as it would only tend to complicate the subject with my subordinates, whose action, when exclusively under my control, I can be responsible for, holding them strictly to your wishes on the subject.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 4, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

No trade will be permitted across the Potomac east of Harper's Ferry and in the Department of West Virginia except by my order, and I will give instructions to that effect to General Devin.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 4, 1865.*

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

Are there any recruits for that portion of the First Delaware Cavalry now at Monrovia, Md.? I would like to order it down to Muddy Run, on the Potomac, to join the battalion of cavalry now on duty there under General Augur.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *January 4, 1865.*

General SHERIDAN:

There are no recruits for the First Delaware Cavalry. I hope you will let me retain what I have of that regiment. It is about all the cavalry I have, and it is very necessary. I have only one other company, and it is weak and of little use.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 5, 1865—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I will start in a few minutes for Fortress Monroe to see the fleet sail from there, and to complete instructions if anything further should be required. It will get to sea this afternoon. When the troops sent by Sheridan are embarked please order them to rendezvous at Fort Monroe and report by telegraph to me for further orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 5, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Fortress Monroe:

Your instructions will be given to Sheridan. I expect to leave here this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, and thence to Savannah with Collector Draper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 5, 1865—8 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
City Point, Va.:

Can you not possibly go down the coast for a few days? I think we have a fine sea steamer at Norfolk, and I will accompany you. It seems to be worth a few hours of the directing mind.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 5, 1865—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance:

Please have fifteen Coehorn mortars, with implements complete, at Fortress Monroe at the earliest moment, and notify me how soon to expect them there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 5, 1865.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

We have only some four days' of grain and two of hay in these armies, less grain than at former period. There is none in store at this depot. General Grant has ordered the animals to be put on half rations. This is the time of all others when we should have plenty. I beg the shipment may be hastened here if possible.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies Operating against Richmond:

GENERAL: The inclosed copy of a letter* from General Sherman gives information in regard to his success in foraging his army and supplying it with horses and mules during his late operations, which, it is believed, will be of interest to you. One of the most difficult tasks of the quartermaster's department is to supply forage for the great number of animals of the armies while resting in advanced positions. Cannot a system of foraging on the borders or in the rebel country be adopted which will relieve the Government of a large portion of the heavy expense of purchase and transportation of forage? Cannot the cavalry and trains be camped, in many cases, at some distance from the main body of the army, in a country which will supply them with

* See Vol. XLIV, p. 807.

a large portion of their forage, and yet within call and supporting distance of the infantry, changing the camps from time to time as the forage is exhausted?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. THOMAS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
January 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to General John A. Rawlins, chief of staff Lieutenant-General Grant, for consideration in connection with my letter of this date on the subject of forage.

My reply will be sent to General Meigs so soon as I receive reports from the chief quartermasters of corps and commanding officers of troops who have operated on our flanks. It is surprising that General Thomas is not aware of this difference between our situation here and that of General Sherman, who is and has been in the open country of the enemy where there are supplies of all kinds. The rebel army in our front can scarcely procure fodder and grain enough in Virginia to keep their own horses from dying. Whenever these armies could procure fodder, grain, or grass even, the opportunity has never been lost. Our quartermasters and commanding officers have always understood its importance. If we could send out foraging parties, or our cavalry and trains, as suggested by General Thomas, we could find no forage now. If this be practicable it can be done only on orders from superior authority.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies Operating against Richmond, Va.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
City Point, January 5, 1865.

J. C. BABCOCK,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have deserters to-day from Pickett's division and from the Local Defense Troops on the north side. There is no change in Pickett's brigades, nor, as far as I can judge, on the north side, where Field holds the line next the river; then the Local Defense Troops or city battalions and the reserves, all commanded by G. W. Custis Lee, and Kershaw toward the Darbytown road. I hear nothing of Hoke's return. Our news from Washington is that Early is at Staunton.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command, and nothing of interest occurred since last report. Two deserters came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
January 5, 1865—12 m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I desire to improve the picket-line of the corps on the left and rear in the vicinity of the Squirrel Level and Vaughan roads, by throwing it forward to the edge of the open field of Cummings.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The major-general commanding has no objection to the change you propose in your telegram of 12 m.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
January 5, 1865.—12.45 p. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

The two deserters reported as having come into our lines this morning turn out to be a young man who belongs to the Third Virginia Cavalry, Wickham's brigade, now in the Shenandoah Valley, he having been detached to get horses some three months ago about his home, seven miles west of Reams' Station. He has brought his wife in with him; both young persons. They are more properly refugees, and should have been detained upon the picket-line; but these exceptional cases do appear to be beyond the discretion of the picket officers. Shall they be sent forward?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

The commanding general says you can send the two persons alluded to in your dispatch of 12.45 p. m. to the provost-marshal-general.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

I have the honor to report that, in changing the camps of the different regiments of my command, in order to bring them in line with their proper brigades, the following changes were made in commanders of the garrisons of forts: Col. D. F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York

Volunteers, Fort Gregg; Capt. N. P. Lane, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Fort Sampson; Capt. James F. Weaver, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fort Cummings.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following statements with reference to absentees from this division:

There are now absent from the several regiments of this command and in hospitals at the North, 5,576 men. Of these 2 were sent away in 1861, 39 in 1862, 234 in 1863, 1,446 between January 1, 1864, and August 1, 1864, making 1,721 who have been absent over five months, and 1,694 who were sent away between August 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, making 3,415 men, of whom I have a list of names and the hospitals where they now are; besides these, there are 2,161 men whose names I have, but whose whereabouts are unknown, the surgeons in whose hospitals they are having failed to report them, making an aggregate, as above, of 5,576 men. I therefore most respectfully request that a board—to consist of Maj. N. Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, Surg. James E. Pomfret, Seventh New York Volunteer Artillery, and Capt. John S. McEwan, Seventh New York Volunteer Artillery (of the division staff)—be authorized to visit the different hospitals throughout the North as examiners, with a view to the return to duty of such men of this division as may be improperly remaining in said hospitals. The greater number of the men are in hospitals in the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and New York. I believe that by this means at least one-half of the men thus absent will be returned to the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

Authority for the discharge of the loaded muskets of this corps is requested for to-day. Will you please designate the hour? General Wright is in considerable pain this morning, and is hardly able to move in bed. The doctors have not examined him to-day.

C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, *January 5, 1865.*

An officer will be detailed by the commander of each division to take charge of the intrenchments of his division. This officer will make frequent inspections of the line and report to the division commander any neglect that he may observe in carrying out the order for the preservation of the abatis, revetments, magazines, &c. He will also report every week to these headquarters and to the officer of the engineer battalion (who has charge of the intrenchment line) the condition of the portions of the defense in his charge.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, *January 5, 1865.*

Brigade commanders will at once take the most effective measures to render the picket-line in front of their respective commands as strong and as defensible as possible. To this end the timber will be slashed and abatis constructed in front of the line in such a manner as to render any attempted approach of the enemy to our lines, either by night or by day, impracticable. From each brigade there will be selected by the brigade commander a commissioned officer to take charge of the above work until it shall have been completed. The name of the officer so selected and assigned will be reported to these headquarters as soon thereafter as practicable; and when the work in each brigade front is finished the fact will be reported to the commanding general of the division.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wheaton:

A. M. TYLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
January 5, 1865—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have made my report to Lieutenant-General Grant of the operations of the army in conjunction with the navy against Wilmington. General Grant thinks it should be published, and will forward it with that request. I respectfully request leave to have it published.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

JANUARY 5, 1865—1.30 p. m.

General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe:

I send the following information: Hunton's brigade relieved Corse's brigade on Ferrero's front. Corse has come over to this side of river. Three regiments passed through Richmond in cars Sunday; said they were going south.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 5, 1865—9.50 a. m.*

General ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

General Grant desires you to come to his headquarters immediately.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 5, 1865.*

General ABBOT:

Come to these headquarters immediately. You have been waited for all day. Answer.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 5, 1865.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

General WILLIAMS:

Is General Abbot at your headquarters? If so, please direct him to come to General Grant's headquarters immediately. He has been waited for all day.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865—7 p. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the United States, City Point:

General Abbot was here this afternoon, and left about 4 p. m. to return to his headquarters, near Broadway Landing.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1865.

Captain HATFIELD, or
COMMANDING [OFFICER],
Broadway:

General Abbot left here by train at 4 p. m. for his headquarters. Telegraphic order received for him to go to General Grant's headquarters.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General.

Original memorandum for siege train for siege of Fort Fisher.

SIEGE AND ENGINEER TRAIN.

Four 100-pounder Parrotts; twenty Coehorn mortars; twenty 30-pounder Parrotts, or 4.5-inch rifles; stout flat-boat for landing; portable forges, blacksmiths' tools and iron, assorted sizes; safety fuse; 30,000

feet B. M. white pine or cypress, 4 by 4 boards; 10,000 feet B. M. pine plank, 3-inch; 5,000 feet B. M. pine plank, 2-inch; 5,000 running feet 3 by 4 joists; 500 running feet 6 by 6 joists; three kegs six-penny nails, five kegs eight-penny, three kegs ten-penny; 200 pounds cut spikes; one dozen hand-saws; half dozen adzes; two dozen nail hatchets; 1 set framing chisels; two carpenters' chests complete; 10,000 sand-bags; hoop iron for 500 gabions; six carpenters' steel squares; two dozen chalk lines and chalk; rope; tracing cords; augers, Babcock; three Schmalder compasses; half dozen tape lines; two sets drawing instruments, with scales; drawing paper, linen; India ink, &c.; three masons' levels; 500 artillerymen, and company of engineer soldiers with their own tools; land transportation.

Received January 5, 1865, about 6.15 p. m., from General Rawlins, chief of staff of General Grant.

H. L. A[BBOT].

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 5, 1865—4.10 p. m.

General DEVENS,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

The cavalry report the enemy moving around on our right. Be prepared to send your reserve forces down the New Market road to the relief of Signal Hill and Camp Holly redoubts. Are these works well manned? Apprise them of the approach of the enemy.

JOHN W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 5, 1865.

Col. J. C. BRISCOE,
199th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding desires that you at your earliest convenience examine the line of defenses from the right of the breast-work in front of your camp to the Kingsland road and Deep Bottom front (not including the work immediately at the bridge-head), and make a rough sketch of their general course and extent, indicating the number of guns in each redoubt, the abatis (where there is any), the ravines, &c. He does not wish you to take the trouble to elaborate your draft; a sketch similar to that which you drew of the corps picket-line for Brevet Major-General Terry will answer the purpose.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., January 5, 1865—12 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding Lines Bermuda Hundred:

GENERAL: I send Major Cook an order which removes Company G from your lines and makes other changes. It is issued in accordance with verbal directions from Lieutenant-General Grant, which admit of

no delay. I have provided for the needs of the artillery served by Company G by a detail from Company F. Perhaps a few more infantry will be rendered necessary at Fort Dutton.

I am, general, yours, in great haste,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *January 5, 1865—12.20 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. I. VOGDES,
Portsmouth:

I will be in Norfolk this evening.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Steamship McClellan, January 5, 1865.

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 2, headquarters Armies of the United States, current series, the undersigned assumes command of the troops selected for the present expedition.

II. The officers named below, viz: Col. George S. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Surg. Norman S. Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Surg. A. J. H. Buzzell, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, medical inspector; Capt. Adrian Terry, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Charles M. Sampson, U. S. Volunteers, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary; Capt. Charles H. Graves, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. George F. Towle, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. A. E. Smith, One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. W. Woodbury, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Lieut. F. E. Beardslee, U. S. Army, signal officer; Lieut. James M. Bradley, Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, chief of ambulance corps—are announced as on the staff of these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The steamship McClellan will be the flag-ship of the expedition.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
January 5, 1865.

The vessels containing the troops of this expedition will leave Hampton Roads precisely at 4 a. m. to-morrow. As far as possible the vessels containing the troops of each division will keep together and the whole fleet will follow the flag-ship, which will carry red, white, and green lights at the masthead. They will pass out between the capes, and when off Cape Henry the sealed orders which are furnished to the commanding officer on each transport will be opened. The speed of the transports will be as nearly as possible eight knots per hour.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEALED ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
January 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF TROOPS
ON BOARD OF U. S. TRANSPORT ATLANTIC:

SIR: The transport fleet will rendezvous twenty-five miles off Beaufort, N. C. You will immediately proceed to that point and report to the senior officer of the expedition present at the time of your arrival. You will then await further orders.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 1.] HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
January 5, 1865.

The commanding officer on each transport will keep on hand three days' cooked rations, ready to be placed in the haversacks of the men at the time of disembarking. He will also place a guard over the water-casks, and cause the strictest economy to be observed in the use of this important article.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 5, 1865—10 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Transports left City Point yesterday for Baltimore sufficient to carry 4,000 infantry. They should reach Baltimore to-day, and will, no doubt, be there in time for the troops. If you do not guard against straggling and desertion you will lose many men, as the facilities at Baltimore are great and the business vigorously conducted by bounty brokers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 5, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Four thousand troops will be sent from Stephenson's Depot at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will require that time to get transportation there. I will take the necessary precaution to prevent desertions, as far as possible. Two of my best scouts have just returned from Staunton. They represent a gloomy state of affairs, and that the common conversation is that Virginia will be given up. This information I send for what it is worth. It does not tally with the information received from deserters from Richmond yesterday.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1865. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: A number of rebels were captured yesterday (January 4) who were en route to attempt the capture of a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Adamstown, on information given by a scout employed by these headquarters. There are reasons which make it advisable that these men should be sent to these headquarters, and I request that orders may be issued to Major-General Wallace, in whose custody they are, accordingly.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
January 5, 1865.

Major-General AUGUR,
Washington, D. C.:

I have directed General Tyler to hold the rebels captured yesterday subject to the orders of Major-General Sheridan.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Stephenson's Depot, Va.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have the division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brevet Major-General Grover, in readiness to embark on the cars at 10 o'clock to-morrow, the 6th, with three days' rations. Special instructions will be given to General Grover from these headquarters as to his destination. All trains and ambulances belonging to this division will be retained at Stephenson's Depot until further orders from these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

I wish authority to send with the train of the Second Division one-half the ammunition train.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *January 5, 1865—7.30 o'clock.*

Major-General EMORY:

The general wishes all the transportation, ambulances, wagons, drivers, &c., of General Grover's division held intact at Stephenson's Depot until further orders from these headquarters.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

I have just sent instructions to General Devin concerning trade with Loudoun County. Will you send it through to him?

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Relieve the Second Eastern Shore Regiment, now on duty at Duffield's Station, and order it to Baltimore, to report to Major-General Wallace, to be consolidated with the First Eastern Shore, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 449, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 15, 1864.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

The commanding officer of Second Eastern Shore Regiment should be directed to report upon his arrival in Baltimore to Major-General Wallace. Where is the band? I have not heard anything of it yet.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Second Eastern Shore leaves at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning with orders to report to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace. The band went up to-day.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

Order the two Maine regiments now at Martinsburg to join the Nineteenth Corps without further delay at Stephenson's Depot.

By order of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH:

The orders to Maine regiments, at Martinsburg, and Second Eastern Shore Maryland, at Duffield's, have been sent. They will move to-morrow.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

In accordance with orders from Major-General Sheridan you will order the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments to join the Nineteenth Army Corps at Stephenson's Depot without delay.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *January 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Telegram received. Will send Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine without delay. Am I to have only the Ninety-first Ohio and battery here?

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *January 5, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Comdg. Second Infantry Division, Dept. of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that in sending scouting parties into the enemy's country they be instructed to arrest such persons from among the prominent citizens as it would be proper to hold as hostages for Union citizens now held in confinement by the rebel Government. These persons will be arrested as far outside our lines as possible, and care will be taken to arrest only such persons as are influential enough to demand consideration at the hands of the Confederate Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *January 5, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Yesterday, near Sugar Loaf Mountain, north side Potomac, Captain Churchman, of Brigadier-General Tyler's command, captured ten rebel soldiers, wearing overcoats of U. S. Army, and believed to be of Mosby's battalion. It is supposed they had designs against the railroad. I have directed General Tyler to hold them, subject to your order. It is thought three of them are officers.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *January 5, 1865.*

General WALLACE,
Baltimore:

Send the ten rebels captured by Captain Churchman to General Augur's headquarters, Department of Washington, without delay.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1865—10.10 a. m.

Col. R. M. NEWPORT,
Chief Quartermaster, Baltimore:

Ariel, Illinois, General Sedgwick, Victor, and Baltic are ordered from Fort Monroe to Baltimore; should be there this morning. Suwo Nada is on her way from New York. These vessels are to embark troops sent down by General Sheridan. Let them be inspected. See that they have provisions, water, and coal for fifteen days, and place them in readiness to embark troops with dispatch and with least danger of straggling.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., January 5, 1865.

The following-named officers are announced as constituting the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. James R. Ross, aide-de-camp.
Maj. William M. Este, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Dickinson P. Thruston, aide-de-camp.
Maj. W. L. Marshall, judge-advocate.
Lieut. Col. Lynde Catlin, assistant inspector-general.
First Lieut. W. W. Lobdell, First Delaware Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. Col. Alexander Bliss, quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Crane, commissary of subsistence.
Maj. Josiah Simpson, surgeon, U. S. Army, medical director.
Asst. Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army, assistant to medical director.
Bvt. Maj. Charles N. Turnbull, U. S. Army, corps of engineers.
Lieut. Col. W. H. French, Second U. S. Artillery, inspector and chief of artillery.
Lieut. Charles L. Isaac, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.
Lieut. Col. John Woolley, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, provost-marshal.
Capt. W. H. Wiegel, U. S. Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal.
Maj. H. W. Wharton, U. S. Army, commissary of musters.
Capt. R. H. Offley, First U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 6, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington:

I wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, which was mailed yesterday, asking to have General Butler removed from command. Learning that the Secretary left Washington yesterday, I telegraph you asking that prompt action may be taken in the matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 6, 1865—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

We arrived here safely this afternoon, and will remain until to-morrow forenoon. I forgot to mention to you that I shall continue acting as Secretary, issuing orders and making regulations. Your official style and signature will be that of your commission, Assistant Secretary, and not Acting Secretary. I noticed, in my former absence, that the latter style had been adopted, but there can be only one Acting Secretary, and as I shall act, the style of Acting Secretary, proper in some cases, is not in the present case.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 6, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

It will hardly be possible for me to leave here for a few days. If I can go, however, I will let you know.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 6, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

On mature reflection I am of the opinion the purchase of horses should be renewed in the East, and that all the horses that can be got elsewhere between this and spring ought to be purchased. If we can start out in the spring with a reserve of 20,000 or 30,000 spare cavalry horses they will be worth as much to us as that number of veteran troops. The resources in the South in that respect are now about exhausted. If we can keep the enemy's cavalry on the move we will soon wear them out, and be able to ride over their whole country comparatively unmolested. I would say let purchases be resumed, and collect all the cavalry horses possible between this and next April.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

I wish you to return so as to take the boat from Washington or Baltimore by Monday at farthest.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 6, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Will you not ask Mr. Stanton to give me a command against Wilmington? I will take Fort Fisher, or leave my bones on the sand.

DAVID HUNTER.

JANUARY 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

* * * * * * *

The only information of any direct importance elicited is that two brigades from Gordon's and Pegram's divisions moved south a few days ago; destination unknown. The brigades are said to be Evans' and Lewis', which are Gordon's and Hoke's old brigades, of Early's old division. Information from City Point as follows:

Refugees from north side of James report troops passing through Richmond going south day before yesterday; thought to be Kershaw's division.

* * * * * * *

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 8. } *Washington, January 6, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

9. Capt. Joseph H. Metcalf, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 4. } *City Point, Va., January 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General Benham will detach from his command one full company of engineers, for duty with Brevet Brigadier-General Abbot, commanding siege train, and order the commanding officer of the company detached to report in person and without delay to Brevet Brigadier-General Abbot, for instructions as to tools, outfit, &c., required.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Five deserters from the enemy came into our lines last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865.

Col. N. H. VINCENT,
Eighty-sixth New York Vols. and Division Officer of the Day:

COLONEL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding I send to you circular of this date from headquarters Second Army Corps, directing an advance of the picket-line. The commanding general directs that you modify the line as directed in the circular accompanying, consulting with officer of the day of the Second Division in order to secure a complete connection; that you cause the line to be divided properly among the three brigades of the division, and that you make to-morrow morning upon being relieved a full report of the change, the change to be made to-morrow morning when the details from brigades will be increased as required for the new line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865.

I. The picket-line of the Second and Third Divisions will be modified as follows to-morrow morning, the 7th instant; the old picket guard will remain posted until the new line is established.

II. That portion of the picket-line of the Second Division south of the Claypool house will be thrown forward so as to cover the Squirrel Level road, the left to rest upon the same branch of Arthur's Swamp that the present left rests upon.

III. The right of the picket-line of the Third Division will be thrown forward correspondingly with the left of that of the Second Division, and will be posted along the edge of the woods overlooking the open field of the Cummings house, connecting with the present line at the crossing of Arthur's Swamp.

IV. The reserves now posted on that part of the line moved forward will be advanced correspondingly, and in addition the Third Division will establish a reserve or guard of not less than 100 men on the Vaughan road in the vicinity of the McDowell field.

V. Besides the force for the grand guard the Third Division will furnish 100 additional men for the increased length of picket-line.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHARLES J. MILLS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,
Broadway Landing, Va., January 6, 1865—12.20 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: General Grant has ordered me on special duty with two of my companies now in your command. I have selected Company B, at Broadway Landing, and Company L, in Battery 12 and Fort Haskell. I have arranged to relieve the latter so as to secure the proper service of the batteries. Major Cook will command the regiment in my absence.

Yours, in great haste,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 6, 1865—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Grover's division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, 4,500 strong, left Stephenson's Depot at 12 m. to-day. The trains and ambulances are all

here and intact. Have you any orders for them? The men have fully forty rounds of ammunition on their persons. The following is a copy of the instructions given Grover:

Major-General GROVER,
Commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your division, at 10 o'clock to-day, via the railroad, to the city of Baltimore. On your arrival at the city of Baltimore you will, without delay, embark your troops on transports already there in readiness for you. After you have embarked your command, you will proceed to Fort Monroe, and there rendezvous, telegraphing to Lieutenant-General Grant immediately on your arrival. You will have to use the utmost vigilance to guard against desertion, large bounties, and the numerous bounty brokers who will be at work.

J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *January 6, 1865—7.20 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I to-day ordered two bounty-jumpers to be shot to death and the order was executed. These men were caught by one of my staff officers while they were in the act of deserting, and supposing him to be a rebel they gave him accurate information of the position of the troops and what troops had left, and exchanged their U. S. uniforms for that of the rebel. I thought it best to make an example of them at once. We have lost a great many men by desertion, particularly in coming from Washington to join their regiments.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 6, 1865.*
(Received 8.15 a. m. 7th.)

Col. J. A. EKIN,
Cavalry Bureau:

General Sheridan directs me to inform you that he has ordered depot at Hagerstown to be broken up and discontinued. All U. S. stores have been sent away, excepting forage, which is being delivered on contracts previously made. He thinks that there are too many depots of similar kind now in West Virginia, which he deems of more injury to the service than benefit. Will communicate fully by letter.

HENRY PAGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *January 6, 1865.*

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3. By reason of the seniority of rank of the commanding officer of the troops now stationed at the post of Winchester, Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, is relieved from command of the same, and will report to these headquarters for orders.

4. Brig. Gen. J. D. Fessenden, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Corps, is announced as commander of the post of Winchester, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 6, 1865—7 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Colonel Gansevoort, commanding at Prospect Hill, reports that at 1.30 o'clock this morning an attack was made on his picket-post at Lewinsville, the enemy firing into his reserve, wounding three men, though it is supposed with some loss to the enemy. The rest of the line is reported quiet.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

POINT LOOKOUT, *January 6, 1865.*
(Received 8 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Telegram received. General Barnes is of the opinion that with two small vessels on each side of the river the Roanoke will be dispensed with. Condition of the Roanoke's boilers is such that she will soon have to leave. Chief engineer's report goes by to-day's mail. Every precaution has been taken to meet any attack.

A. H. KILTY,
Captain.

WINCHESTER, *January 6, 1865.*

General EMORY:

Keep all the trains of Second Division at Stephenson's Depot intact.

JAS. W. FORSYTH.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865—9.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

I received and issued yesterday the orders repeated this morning. The Second Division is ready to move when the cars are ready. The wagon and ambulance trains are ordered to remain.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester.

The First Brigade, Second Division, has moved out on the cars.

W. H. EMORY.

WINCHESTER, *January 6, 1865—12.10 p. m.*

General EMORY:

Has General Grover left with his command? Please telegraph me when he starts.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

General Grover left with one brigade at 11.30. I will telegraph when the other brigades leave.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865—12.40 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

All the remaining force will be off in the next hour.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 6, 1865—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

The last man of the Second Division has left here on the cars.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 6, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

Forbid newspaper correspondents to publish any movements of troops from this valley.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

STEPHENSON'S, *January 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Major-General Sheridan directs that twenty-four house-cars be in readiness at Harper's Ferry or Sandy Hook to reship troops of General Grover's division, now on flat cars. They will arrive at Harper's Ferry about 4 p. m.

JAS. T. WRAY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., January 6, 1865.

The organization heretofore known as the Sub-District of the Albemarle is discontinued. The commanding officer of the stations of Roanoke Island and Plymouth will report direct to these headquarters.

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By command of Brig. Gen. I. N. Palmer:

J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK CITY, *January 6, 1865—4 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Steamers Suwo Nada and Ashland started last evening for Baltimore. The Oriental will start early in the morning for same place. This will complete the transportation required for the 5,000 troops and 1,000 laborers at Baltimore.

S. VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 7, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the important information contained in the inclosed copy of a dispatch of the 3d instant from the U. S. consular agent at Toronto, Canada West, and to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULATE,
Toronto, Canada West, January 3, 1865.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The following facts have been given to me. I hasten to transmit them directly to you, without losing the several days' time neces-

sary to occupy by sending through the consul-general; I shall, however, inclose him a copy. I am not informed of the names of parties interested, only their initials, which I give as I receive them:

The rebels in this city have a quick and successful communication with Jeff. Davis and the authorities in Richmond in the following manner: Having plenty of money at their command they employ British subjects, who are provided with British passports, and also with passports from Colonel ——— (probably Jacob Thompson), which are plainly written, name and date of issue, on fine silk, and are ingeniously secreted in the lining of the coat. They carry dispatches which are made and carried in the same manner. These messengers wear metal buttons, which upon the inside dispatches are most minutely photographed, not perceptible to the naked eye, but are easily read by the aid of a powerful lens. Letters are written but are closely interlined with imperceptible ink, as they term it (to which when a certain chemical is applied is easily deciphered). The messenger arriving at Baltimore receives additional instructions from "B———," and proceeds to Washington. Here he undergoes a thorough examination, is searched and permitted to pass; he takes a southeasterly direction to Port Tobacco, where he is sheltered by a widow, "Mrs. F———," and at dead of night crosses in an India rubber boat to the south side of the Potomac; thence he goes to Bowling Green, where his rebel passport is used, to Guerrilla "B———," who hastens him on to Richmond. He returns by the same route. The last trip was made in fourteen days (December 14–28). Boxes are received from Port Tobacco, marked "Mineral Specimens," with dispatches secreted in the lining. This information is reliable, from a person who has seen the dispatches and has personal knowledge of the facts. I hope to be able to get information more fully,—names, and when the next messenger leaves, &c.,—which I shall lose no time in communicating to the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. KIMBALL,
U. S. Consular Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 7, 1865—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I send you by telegraph General Orders, No. 1, relieving General Butler from his command. It will not be entered on the files or published here till you have it delivered to him. Please answer by telegraph the date that General Butler is relieved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 7, 1865.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler is relieved from the command of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia. Lieutenant-General Grant will designate an officer to take this command temporarily. Major-General Butler, on being relieved, will repair to Lowell, Mass., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 7, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Chief Commissary, Armies operating against Richmond:

You will immediately proceed to Fort Monroe and load such seagoing vessels as may arrive at that point, with fifteen days' rations of provisions, and to see that such vessels are supplied with fuel and water. You will also provision each vessel with ten days' extra rations of hard bread, if the quantity on hand at Fort Monroe will permit; but if there be not a sufficient quantity then you will supply as many days' extra rations of hard bread to each vessel as the quantity on hand will allow. You will report by telegraph to these headquarters the number of vessels you may provision and the amount.

By the command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

JANUARY 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

* * * * * * *

Information from City Point as follows:

The following from Richmond last night: "Rebels have collected all the lead that can be found, obtaining about 900 pounds. Powder scarce, and the supply in a measure cut off. Kershaw's division is known to have gone south. Corse's brigade, of Pickett's division, has crossed the north side of the James and is occupying Fort Gilmer."

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 5. } *City Point, Va., January 7, 1865.*

I. In pursuance of General Orders, No. 1, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1865, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler in the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, temporarily.

II. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler will turn over to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord the records and orders of the department, and all public money in his possession, or subject to his order, collected by virtue of rules and regulations which he may have established.

III. The department staff will report to Major-General Ord for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Twelve deserters from the enemy came into our lines last night. Of these four were cavalrymen, who brought their horses and equipments with them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One man from the Seventh New York Volunteers and one man from the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery deserted to the enemy last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM GLENNY,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

COLONEL: The brevet brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers to build a breast-work on the right of Fort Sampson, similar to that just finished on the line of the First Brigade, between Forts Fisher and Welch. The ditch will be twelve feet wide and six feet deep, with a berme of at least one foot to prevent landslides. The work will be at least five feet high, with a banquette two feet deep, and of suitable height. Tools will be furnished by the chief of pioneers at these headquarters. The work will be done at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865.

Brevet Major-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send at once fifty enlisted men to strengthen the reserve of the picket-line in the vicinity of the McDowell house. The circular of yesterday from these headquarters required that 100 men should be furnished for this reserve and 100 for the additional length of the new picket-line, making an increase of 200 for the picket detail. The corps officer of the day reports that it was increased by 100 only.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. MILLS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865.

Maj. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps:

MAJOR: I desire to urge the propriety and necessity of forming this division into three brigades, now that opportunity for reorganization is possible. The Second Brigade constitutes two-thirds the division, the First Brigade, the remaining third, and there are only two brigades. The effective strength may be stated as 4,500 (of the division), sufficient to make three brigades of 1,500 effective men each. I would recommend that the Ninth [New York] Heavy Artillery and One hundred and tenth Ohio (Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Keifer), or One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio (Col. B. F. Smith), be the nucleus of this brigade. The Ninth Heavy Artillery has 1,140 enlisted men present; 498 enlisted men present, One hundred and tenth Ohio; 404 enlisted men present, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio. I would urge as early action as may be possible if the formation of a third brigade is deemed desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *January 7, 1865—10 a. m.*

Col. G. W. BRADLEY,
Chief Quartermaster, City Point:

I would like the Scott as soon as possible. The Chase will be wanted as soon as the engineer company is embarked. Major Cook is now ready on way to explain verbally the matter to you. Both steamers must be here before dark if possible.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 7, 1865.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: It is known that the enemy are rapidly engaged throwing up protection for their pickets, and it is supposed for the purpose of opening picket-firing. This is being done rapidly in your front. The commanding general directs that you make preparations to-morrow to set as large a force to work to-morrow night along your front as will throw up before daylight in the morning a line of pits that will perfectly protect our pickets in case firing is commenced. Captain Parsons, chief engineer of this corps, will assist you, and inform you of the strength of pits desired by the general commanding. The general commanding desires to see you at these headquarters to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ABEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 7, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The transports were not ready at Baltimore for General Grover and he had to go into camp. This is unfortunate.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 7, 1865—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.15 a. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Hold the trains of Grover's division for further orders. Transports were reported to have left Fort Monroe two or three days ago for Baltimore, to carry at least 4,000 men.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 7, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 9.10 a. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

On inquiry I find that steamers sufficient to carry about 5,000 men should have been in Baltimore last Tuesday night. The quartermaster is now making inquiries to find where the vessels are.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BALTIMORE, *January 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

Arrived here at 8 a. m. No transportation is ready, nor will there be any ready before Sunday night. Have gone into camp at Camp Carroll. The chief quartermaster will get the transportation ready as soon as possible. Have you any further instructions?

C. GROVER,
Brevet Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 7, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General AUGUR:

I am instructed to refer following dispatch to you. The major-general commanding desires to know whether you have any information on this subject:

HARPER'S FERRY, [*January*] *6, 1865.*

General SHERIDAN:

I understand that large amounts of hay and corn from district in Loudoun County, from which your cavalry must expect to procure their supplies, are being crossed at Edwards Ferry and other points on Potomac out of my district. This, I learn, has been going on for two weeks. Unless General Tyler puts a stopper on it I fear Devin may have trouble for forage. See the work of speculators from Georgetown.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

General Devin's brigade of cavalry is stationed at Lovettsville, Loudoun County, and all forage, &c., for his command he is ordered to draw from Loudoun County.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
January 7, 1865.

General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Middle Military Division:

In reply to your dispatch of to-day I have to say that all the supplies authorized by me to cross the Potomac within my department are such as are required for the use of the troops along the river. They do now and always have procured nearly all their forage and beef from Loudoun County. One man has a permit from Treasury Department to bring in supplies from that county below Seneca. This, I should suppose, would not interfere with Devin; if it is thought it will I can have it stopped by applying to Treasury Department.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., January 7, 1865.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: It is reported that three men were wounded and one taken prisoner, together with their horses, by guerrillas, near Lewinsville, yesterday. Last night firing was heard toward the river; otherwise all quiet.

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

JANUARY 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet along the line of my command.

Very respectfully,

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 7, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

Vessels were sent from Fort Monroe to Baltimore on the 3d instant, to bring down a division of Sheridan's army. A dispatch from Sheridan, of this afternoon, says the troops have been compelled to go into

camp for want of transportation. Inquiry shows the transports to be there. Please require your quartermaster to see that the troops are embarked and got off without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Col. R. M. NEWPORT,
Quartermaster, Baltimore:

Including Suwo Nada, Ashland, and Oriental, have you transportation sufficient? Has the Baltic left?

By order of Quartermaster-General:

GEO. D. WISE,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Col. R. M. NEWPORT,
Quartermaster, Baltimore:

General Sheridan has reported to the Secretary of War that the transports were not ready at Baltimore for General Grover. Have them ready as soon as possible. Colonel Wise is in Baltimore. Consult with him, and answer when they will be ready.

CHAS. THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 7, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

Your dispatch received. Neither the Suwo Nada, Ashland, nor Oriental have arrived here, and I know nothing of their capacity. The Ariel, Illinois, Victor, and General Sedgwick, now here, can carry 3,000 men and 100 horses. Transportation is required for 5,000 men and 230 horses, and for 1,000 men of the construction corps expected from the West. The Baltic left for Fort Monroe last night.

R. M. NEWPORT,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 7, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make application to be ordered temporarily to duty in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and to inclose a communication from Major-General Meade approving and recommending the assignment. I wish to state that while I am not unable to proceed to any point by the usual mode of travel, yet in the field my lameness and inability to mount a horse and the effect of exposure would prevent me from being of much service. By undergoing another operation,

recommended by the surgeon who has attended me from the beginning, I hope to recover entirely the use of my foot. General Cadwalader, commanding department, states to me that he needs a general officer to replace one lately relieved from a military commission. I would respectfully request that if possible the action of the lieutenant-general commanding may be immediately telegraphed to me. My address is care of Tyler & Co., Philadelphia.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

PHILADELPHIA, *January 7, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I to-day saw Doctor Hewson, who is attending on General Robert O. Tyler. He told me he was very desirous that General Tyler should remain here for a few weeks longer to undergo an operation which he, the doctor, believes will give him great relief. General Tyler's condition is such that he has been reported fit to travel, and will, therefore, have to leave unless he can be placed on some light duty or granted an extension of his leave. I understand he will probably apply to you to order him here for light duty, and I have written this note to give you my opinion that his case is a meritorious one, and that I think he should be permitted to remain here for the purpose mentioned. Doctor Hewson is a private physician, and his certificate will not cover General Tyler's remaining. The post surgeon, Doctor Neill, reports him able to travel, but as the operation proposed is to be executed by another, he is not called upon to refer to it in his report and certificate.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *January 8, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Your letter of the 4th just received. Your request will be attended to.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 8, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Orders, No. 1, from the Adjutant-General's Office, together with Special Orders, No. 5, headquarters Armies of the United States, of date January 7, 1865, have been delivered to General Butler, and he may be regarded as relieved from duty from this date.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 8, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 6th in regard to the cavalry horses has been shown to Mr. Dana, and he agrees with me that action should be postponed till the Secretary of War and General Meigs return. I fear that there will be very serious difficulties in foraging the animals we now have to supply from the North and East. The crop of hay is very short; in some places not one-third of the usual mowings. Our official reports state that nearly all the hay along the railroad lines has already been cleaned out. Farmers were obliged to send their produce to market early, in order to raise money to pay heavy local taxes for bounties to volunteers; many have also sold their teams. The rivers and canals are closed by ice, and the country roads in New York and the New England States have been very bad. Many of the railroads have more than they can do with passengers and private freight. All these causes combined have affected, and will, during the winter, still more seriously affect, our supply of forage. Without the greatest care and energy we shall not be able to feed the animals we have on hand. You complain of a want of forage on the James. We are much of the time here on half rations. Sherman's army at Savannah complained, although we sent much more forage there than you directed. In fine, there is a scarcity of forage everywhere at the North. Private gentlemen and omnibus and city railroad companies say that they can scarcely procure enough in market for their private animals. Under these circumstances due precaution should be taken not to purchase cavalry horses till they are absolutely required, otherwise large numbers will actually starve or be of little or no use. In respect to the West and Southwest, the difficulty of foraging is not so great, and purchases can be continued, at least for a time. All cavalry horses purchased there have been sent to General Thomas' command to the entire exclusion of General Canby's division. The issue of cavalry horses to the troops in Kentucky and Tennessee from October 1 to December 31 has been 28,189, in addition to seizures in the field. Within this period of three months our loss in killed, starved, and broken down has probably been not less than 10,000, and General Wilson asks that that number be supplied immediately by impressing, if necessary, horses in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. At this rate of accumulating and destroying horses, it will soon be impossible to supply either forage or horses in the West. Letters from General Thomas' army state that his very large cavalry force has been actually injurious to the movements of that army by blocking up the roads with its supply trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff

CITY POINT, VA., *January 8, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 4 a. m. 9th.)

Capt. GEORGE K. LEET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Send back General Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition to me; I wish to change the indorsement. If you have already delivered it to the Secretary of War, please call for it in my name and return it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., *January 8, 1865.*

DEAR RAWLINS: We arrived here this morning after a bad gale, which kept us knocking about off Hatteras without making any headway. We have just been aboard the admiral's ship. He says there has not been a day fit for landing since the day we landed at Fort Fisher, December 25. He thinks a northeast gale is about to set in, and strongly urges that all our fleet be brought in to wait for good weather, as he thinks it impossible for them to stand a gale twenty-five miles out. General Terry will follow his advice, but will keep the transports away from here and out of sight as long as possible, giving them orders to run in at the last moment. The admiral thinks we will have good weather in four or five days at the change of the moon, and does not expect it before. General Terry is at once ordering ten days' additional coal and rations for our fleet. This bad weather is very unfortunate, but I don't see that we can do anything but trust to the admiral's judgment in that respect. He says the rebels abandoned Fort Fisher the night of the 25th, entirely.

In haste, yours,

C. B. COMSTOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change in the disposition of this command since last report. Eight deserters from the enemy came into our lines during yesterday and last night. The picket-line was modified as proposed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have assigned, subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the corps, Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill to the command of the First Brigade of this division during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. R. de Trobriand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Two deserters from Twenty-sixth South Carolina came in last night. They bring no new information.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

At about 12.30 p. m. yesterday the enemy opened fire from the Chesterfield battery with two guns upon Fort McGilvery. Batteries 4 and 5 replied with good effect.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

SIR: There have been quite a number of men, women, and children, all of rebellion proclivities, and many of them well informed as to military matters, sent to these headquarters to be sent across the lines. As we are nearer Richmond here than at any other point, our army more concentrated and open to observation, have no place of entertainment or confinement for rebel women or children, and some of the women ought to be confined while here, and as they have necessarily opportunities for learning and seeing while here much that should be not known to rebel leaders, I respectfully represent that it is dangerous and improper to have such persons pass these lines at all while we are prosecuting the war. I therefore recommend that no more come here, and all those now here be sent to some place where there are no operations going on, and then passed south, if such is deemed the best disposition which can be made of them. The whole frontier is open to them, and operations are going on but at two or three points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 8, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES:

Your commander, relieved by the order of the President, takes leave of you.

Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur. You have never failed in attack when ordered. You have

stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of other nations who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after times your general's proudest memory will be to say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasure. To participate in such acts is honor. To have commanded such an army is glory. No one could yield it without regret.

Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

TO THE COLORED TROOPS OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES:

In this army you have been treated not as laborers but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity, and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood.

With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty, and equality of right to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell! farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, January 8, 1865.*

In obedience to orders contained in Special Orders, No. 5, of January 7, 1865, from headquarters Armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *January 8, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies in the Field, City Point:

I have seen Major Hassler, of General Graham's staff. He advises that crews be taken for the two launches, as they require skilled oarsmen. I would, therefore, request that a good officer and thirty-five men be ordered to report to me from that command. I shall be ready to start early to-morrow morning, and shall report in person this p. m.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Commanding Flotilla:

Order an officer and thirty-five men to report to General Abbot, without delay, to take charge of two launches.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 8, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Artillery:

GENERAL: As soon as you can get under way with the troops and train heretofore directed to be put on shipboard proceed to Beaufort, N. C., and report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry for further orders. If, on arrival at Beaufort, you find General Terry has left there, you will proceed to where he has been directed, off New Inlet to Cape Fear River, N. C. If you learn before arrival at Beaufort that General Terry has sailed from there it will not be necessary for you to put into that port, but you will proceed immediately to report to him wherever he may be. All further orders and directions you will receive from Major-General Terry, commanding expedition against Fort Fisher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WILSON'S WHARF, *January 8, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the James:

Four rebel deserters came into this post this morning. They left Richmond last night and report that about 15,000 Virginia troops were sent to South Carolina last Sunday.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 8, 1865—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Grover's division left Stephenson's Depot at 12 noon on the 6th, and arrived in Baltimore that night. I sent the troops on a dispatch from the Secretary of War that the transports would be in Baltimore. General Grover on his arrival in Baltimore telegraphed that he had to go into camp, as transportation was not on hand and would not be until this evening, January 8. This gives the bounty brokers a chance to work on the men, and I am afraid will cause desertions.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 8, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Reports from the several stations on the line just received. Last night the pickets outside at Lewinsville and in the same direction from Vienna were felt and fired into without loss. The balance of the line quiet.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade

BALTIMORE, *January 8, 1865—2 p. m.*

General GRANT:

I know nothing of the movement of the troops from General Sheridan, except what the depot quartermaster informed me on Friday night—that a division had arrived but there were no transports ready, whereupon I provided camp ground. The quartermaster now informs me that transportation for 3,000 is here. Remainder of vessels expected hourly from New York, having left on 5th and 7th. Transportation sent from Old Point was not sufficient. General Grover, who is in command, informs me he will embark the troops and depart as each vessel is ready, without waiting for all, and with all possible haste. I will render him all the aid I can.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 8, 1865—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

General CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General:

Your dispatch received. I am advised by Colonel Wise that in addition to the vessels now here a sufficient number left New York on the 5th and 6th instant to complete the transportation required. These, however, have not yet arrived. Every effort will be made to hasten the embarkation of the troops.

R. M. NEWPORT,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 8, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General:

I will remain in Baltimore to-morrow to assist in the transportation for the troops, unless otherwise directed.

GEORGE D. WISE,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
Batchelder's Creek, N. C., January 8, 1865—11 a. m.

Captain PARKINSON:

Five rebel cavalry deserters, with their horses, came within my lines this a. m. General Hoke, Confederate Army, is concentrating his forces at Kinston, N. C.; Colonel Whitford's forces are there; and from the change and disposition of their pickets I partially suspect some reprisals on their part. Will forward deserters in the a. m.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

(Copy to Captain Judson.)

CITY POINT, VA., *January 9, 1865—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

I cannot leave here at this time. I must be here to take advantage of any great reduction of the enemy's forces.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 9, 1865—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The subject of forage is growing into a serious matter. For the last week animals have been on half rations, and at that no supplies are accumulated. Forage is issued as it arrives, and at no time for the last five days has there been two days' supply ahead. The quartermaster here has represented this matter fully, and urged the necessity of getting forward supplies in time to have avoided this state of affairs. I am inclined to believe Colonel Brown entirely incompetent for his responsible position. I wish you would call the attention of the Assistant Quartermaster-General to this matter, and require him to see that a full supply of grain and hay is immediately forwarded, and that it is hereafter kept up.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Were orders sent to General Thomas to send Schofield's corps to Annapolis as soon as Hood was known to have gone south of Corinth? When started it would be advisable to have the troops transported on boats, if navigation is not closed, to Wheeling and Parkersburg, one-half to come over the Baltimore and Ohio road, the other over the Pennsylvania Central.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 9, 1865—9.20 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your orders about Schofield's corps were immediately transmitted. As soon as an answer is received transportation by the most expeditious routes will be ordered. I fear the corps is much scattered. You said nothing in your orders about the artillery.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 9, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition will be returned by to-day's mail.

GEO. K. LEET,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We have information this morning from three of our agents in Richmond, coming by different sources. The information is down to yesterday morning. One of agents started on Saturday afternoon, and having reached the outposts on the Seven-Mile road, which has been the usual passing point, was turned back to Richmond, and was obliged to come yesterday through Hanover County, and beyond the Chickahominy. From all of these agents, and as we believe, the information being derived from different and independent sources, we get word that there are now some facts going to show that the Confederate Government is preparing to abandon the city of Richmond. It seems to be understood within the rebel lines that it will not do for them to wait for us to open the spring campaign, and that this army by a sudden assault must either be driven from its present position on the James River or that the Confederate Government be moved to some other point. One of our agents says, in writing:

It is reported and believed that much machinery is being moved south, and also that the Clothing Bureau is being moved away.

Another says:

They are certainly making arrangements to leave Richmond. The laboratory is in process of removal.

Another writes as follows:

There is no material here now to keep the principal Government shops at work. The work of the female operatives at the laboratory has been suspended for lack of material. At the Tredegar works there has not been a large gun cast for a month or more.

The people are in a deplorable situation. There is neither food nor clothing to be had; the rations for the soldiers in hospital have even been reduced. Since the capture of the salt-works the price of salt has gone up from 50 cents to $1.25 per pound; flour is between $600 and

$700 a barrel; buckwheat is $60 per bushel; and gold has reached fifty for one. Kershaw's division was moved during the night through Richmond in order to conceal the movement from the people, but our folks now say that they are wide awake, and cannot be cheated any longer. They promise us continually abundant information whenever there is no snow on the ground. It was reported toward the last of the week that Pickett's division was moved on the north side of the river. This turns out to be that one brigade was taken from it, from between the Appomattox and the James, and put in position on the north side to strengthen the lines there weakened by the withdrawal of Kershaw. There is nothing known from Breckinridge, and nothing from Early, who is believed to be at Staunton. Our agent who lives within the fortifications just where the Nine-Mile road enters the city sends word in writing:

The lines are very thin from the Nine-Mile road to the Williamsburg road, and the force on the north side generally weak. Complaint is made by the officers and owners of the Danville road of the way in which it is being traveled day and night to meet the wants of the city and troops.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. All embalming surgeons having been excluded from the lines of the armies operating against Richmond, the friends and relatives of officers and soldiers are hereby notified that hereafter the bodies of officers and soldiers who die in general or base hospitals can be embalmed without charge upon making personal application to the chief medical officer of hospitals.

Applications for the embalming of officers and soldiers who die at division hospitals at the front or on the field of battle must be made to the medical director of the corps to which such officers or soldiers belonged.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

31. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of Pennsylvania, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Five rebel deserters came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Fisher	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	First Lieut. E. P. Clark.
Fort Welch	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. T. Wyatt.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3-inch	Capt. G. K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	Capt. A. J. Clark.
In reserve	do	Two light 12-pounders	Do.
Fort Cummings	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	First Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Fort Siebert	10th Massachusetts Battery	Two 3-inch	Brevet Major Sleeper.
Fort Emery	do	do	Do.
In reserve	do	do	Do.
Fort Clarke	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders	Lieut. William S. Bull.
In reserve	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.	Six light 12-pounders	Brevet Major Brown.
Train guards, &c.	L, 4th New York Artillery	do	Lieut. R. Kennedy.
Ninth Corps line.	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. F. Campbell.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Brevet Major Woerner.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Capt. W. H. Rogers.
	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Cochorn mortars	First Lieut. D. D. McPherson.

Capt. J. H. Wood, C, Fourth New York Artillery, absent with leave for several days; Bvt. First Lieut. W. B. Beck, C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, absent on leave, Special Orders, No. 5, headquarters Army of the Potomac, January 5, 1865; First Lieut. E. P. Clark, B, First New Jersey Artillery, commanding C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, during Lieutenant Beck's absence; Bvt. Capt. J. W. Roder, K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, absent on leave for twenty days, Special Orders, No. 355, headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 30, 1864; First Lieut. E. S. Smith, commanding K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut J. Webb Adams, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, absent on leave for twenty days, Special Orders, No. 7, headquarters Army of the Potomac, January 7, 1865; Lieut. John G. Deane, acting aide-de-camp, absent on leave for twenty days, Special Orders, No. 356, headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 3, 1864.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *January 9, 1865.*

Major-General WARREN:

Did you find any considerable amount of forage on your march toward Weldon? Is there any in the country near our lines and within our reach? Will you please reply by telegraph to-night?

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865—7.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, City Point:

Major-General Warren being absent on leave, I have the honor to reply to your telegram of this p. m. The amount of forage discovered by us on our late expedition was not large, and this was either consumed by our cavalry and artillery and train animals or was burned. The country adjacent to the line of march seemed quite bare.

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
January 9, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy made a dash a little before 6 o'clock this a. m. upon the left of the Third and right of the Second Division of the corps, firing one volley and then returning. Three or four men are missing. It is possible that some or all of them skulked back to camp. When ascertained the loss, if any, will be reported. There seems to have been no confusion. The troops were all under arms at once. With this exception, nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Fort Monroe, January 9, 1865—11 a. m.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.:

I have telegraphed to the Secretary of War for leave to publish my report of the Wilmington affair. I have received no answer. He is absent. In his absence I respectfully ask your leave to publish it. General Grant favored it. It is but justice. Please answer by telegraph.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 9, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ORD:

I want you to have a thorough examination made of your Bermuda front, and report whether, in your judgment, we can go through by a surprise and by massing. I could give you an additional corps to hold what you got, and would give up all north of the James, except two or three important points, if it could be done.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 9, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Cipher dispatch received; will be attended to.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
January 9, 1865.

Lieutenant KING,
Acting Chief Engineer:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of engineer operations on the Bermuda Hundred front for the week ending January 7, 1865:

Battery Anderson was repaired by raising parapet two feet. Embrasures were repaired. The new interior line from Battery Anderson, on the right, to Battery England, on the left, was completed, excepting the abatis, which is owing to the scarcity of transportation. Repairs were made in Battery England. The old revetting of rails was taken down and new poles put up. The infantry parapets from Battery England to Battery Pruyn and Battery Walker are being repaired, and nearly finished. The average details were 40 engineers and 100 infantry. I will send you a more detailed report to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TRENOR,
Lieutenant, First New York Engineers.

STEAMER MCCLELLAN,
Morehead City, January 9, 1865.

DEAR RAWLINS: Wind is still northeast and fresh; weather not good—cloudy—and looks as if it might be worse. A vessel loaded with supplies for Butler's expedition which got driven off in a gale turned up here last night, so we are well rationed. General Terry has sent to Old Point for coal. General Terry has been making every exertion to keep our destination a secret, allowing nobody to go ashore; indeed, only one or two on this vessel knew of its destination until yesterday, when the navy officers who came on board spoke of it freely before anybody, and Captain Terry, meeting some acquaintances on shore, was told it was known there three days before our arrival—that is, on the 5th—that another expedition against Wilmington was coming, and under Terry's command. How long we shall have to lie here for the weather, Heaven

knows. Coming down it was bad enough. The machinery of two of the vessels was disabled in the storm, and two others were injured by it. I wish you would say to Abbot that I am not sure we will be able to get any gabion or revetting material on shore, and think the quantity mentioned in my memorandum should be increased; also that he should bring a lot of iron wire, telegraph or smaller. General Terry speaks very highly of the New York Volunteer Engineers (Serrell's), and of their experience in siege work at Fort Wagner, and would like to have some of them. The memorandum I left mentioned one company of engineers. If Abbot has not started when this reaches you, it would probably be best to make the selection from them, sending 100 or 150, but not, by no manner of means, including Colonel Serrell.

There is no hope, at least at present, of the admiral's trying to run by Fort Fisher, but it may be that, if we get a foothold, we can haul boats across into Cape Fear River and establish a boat blockade of the fort.

To-night weather is worse; vessels are coming in from outside to escape the northeaster which all the old sea-dogs are predicting. To-day the wind has been fresh all day. The truth is, nothing can be done in the way of landing or of navy fire without either a dead calm or, better still, a little breeze off shore to keep down the rollers which come in on this coast even when there is no wind. General Terry has told the admiral that he is at his disposal when the weather will do. There are rumors at New Berne that the rebs are collecting a force at Kinston to make an attack on the latter place. These may very likely come from the movements of troops to the south, and from the fact that they attack it every winter; still, if its garrison is small, it might be increased from Norfolk or the Army of the James for the winter, as it would be a very important base for Sherman if he went to Raleigh. I will try to find out more about these stories and let you know.

Yours, truly,

C. B. COMSTOCK.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer General Lyon, January 9, 1865.

The colonel commanding directs me to instruct you to be able, at the close of this expedition, to report the names of such officers and enlisted men of your command as shall have distinguished themselves by general or any particular act of good behavior, in order that their conduct may be reported, and that they may receive due credit therefor, either in promotion or in medals or in honorable mention in reports. The substance of this circular will be communicated to all commanders of companies, and by them to their men.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

E. LEWIS MOORE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

Major ANDREWS,
First New Hampshire Cavalry, commanding on Upper Potomac:

MAJOR: Recently a party of nine of Mosby's men crossed the Potomac in your front and passed through your picket-line without discovery.

This argues great carelessness in posting the pickets and organizing the patrols, or criminal neglect of duty on that portion of the line where the passage was made. The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to this matter, in order that steps may not be neglected to insure prevention of its recurrence.

Very respectfully, major, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 9, 1865.*

Major-General EMORY:

The general commanding directs that you order the regiment of General Fessenden's brigade now on duty at Stephenson's Depot to report to him at Winchester without delay.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

The only regiment here of the Third Brigade, First Division, is the One hundred and seventy-third, which was detached some time ago by orders from headquarters to guard the cattle. I presume that is the regiment referred to. I will order a regiment from the brigade left here to relieve the One hundred and seventy-third New York, and send it immediately to Winchester.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. FESSENDEN,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Winchester:

The One hundred and seventy-third New York started for Winchester at 2 p. m. Please communicate this to Colonel Forsyth, chief of staff.

PETER FRENCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUP CREEK, *January 9, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

I have seen several persons that have come through Lewisburg within the last few days. They all report that there is only about seventy rebels there, under command of Major Sweeney. They saw no scouts of the rebels this side of there. I have a scout now on the Lewisburg road. I think the road is clear and safe.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your telegram about forage has been transmitted to General Thomas. I think the difficulty is less the fault of Colonel Brown than the absolute scarcity in the Northern and Eastern States, and the difficulty of transportation now that the canals and rivers are frozen up. I will get what facts I can and write to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 10, 1865. (Sent 3 p. m.)

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

General Parke desires me to ask that you will please cause him to be advised of the hour that General Meade leaves City Point for these headquarters, as he will himself then return to the headquarters of the Ninth Corps.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 10, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Meade has just arrived here; will go to the front on the 8 o'clock train.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 10, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 8 a. m. 11th.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:
(Through General-in-Chief.)

We have only some three days' grain within our reach. So far as I am informed the animals have been on half rations since the 3d instant. General Grant could not move his army, if he would, for want of forage. If there be plenty on the way here I am not informed of the fact, as ordered recently by you. Should the river close up with ice in our present situation the consequences would be fatal to our stock. Forage, particularly grain, should be sent here by steam power. Sea steamers laden with grain could tow sail crafts to this point. Our immediate necessities should be supplied in this manner. Generals Rucker or Van Vliet could have this done if so ordered.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Quartermaster.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp before Petersburg, January 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the lieutenant-general the necessity for establishing general regulations for the organization of the artillery of our armies, defining its duties, its relations to other troops, the powers and functions of its officers, providing for its government and administration, and for the force necessary to discharge its duties. I do this because of the many evils which exist in this arm, not only affecting its own character and standing, but injurious to the whole service. The absence of any such code, of any recognized head or central authority specially charged with its direction, and of established prescriptive rights and duties, are sufficient to account for the evils I refer to, and are my reasons for bringing the subject directly to the notice of the lieutenant-general. The want of a code of regulations would soon break down any branch of the service. Of the two special arms, the engineers have a chief and bureau and a special code, whilst its sister service, the artillery, has neither. In the case of neither of them, however, are there any comprehensive rules adapted to the existing condition of the service and providing for the relations of these arms to each other and for their duties in large armies. It can, I think, be shown that as a consequence grave inconvenience and injury have resulted. I have here to deal specially with the artillery, but the same general principles as to organization and administration apply to both. If in an army the artillery consisted only of field batteries, serving as auxiliaries with other troops, the necessity would exist for a proper organization which would fix its position and relation to those troops and provide for the casualties and exigencies of service. The experience of our service proves this. A French six-gun battery is allowed 234 enlisted men; an English, about the same number; an American, but 147, a number barely sufficient to serve the "battery of maneuver" efficiently, leaving nothing for contingencies. As soon as the number of men is diminished by the casualties of battle, by sickness, details, &c., the number of guns in each battery must be reduced, or men must be detailed from the infantry or cavalry to make good the losses. These men are not so serviceable as artillerists; they frequently dislike the duty; and from the time the details are made a continued struggle is going on between regimental and battery commanders for their possession. This is but one of the more obvious evils to which even the field artillery is subjected, and which has had a bad effect upon its efficiency.

Field operations, however, involve other duties for the artillery. In marches near the enemy it is often desirable to occupy positions with guns for special purposes: to command fords, to cover the throwing and taking up of bridges, and for many other purposes for which it would be inconvenient and unadvisable to withdraw their batteries from the troops. Hence the necessity for a reserve of artillery, the batteries of which have labored under the same and even greater inconveniences than those attached to the corps, as they have no troops upon which to call for details, the army corps furnishing men to their own batteries with reluctance. But in a large army, especially in offensive operations, there are still other duties to provide for: positions must be intrenched and occupied, lines of field-works constructed, depots, important bridges, passes, &c., fortified, and all these require skilled labor and artillery.

To furnish the armaments of these fixed positions from the field batteries causes great and unnecessary expense, and hence the necessity for foot artillery available for such duties. The construction and repair of batteries, platforms, magazines, &c., is the proper work of the artillery, requires special instruction to prepare the material and perform it well and expeditiously, and in the organization of a large army all these things should be provided for, even if the probability of such services is not foreseen, for at any time the necessity may present itself, and the consequent change and dislocation of organized commands to meet the emergency occasions evils and waste of men greater than those the original organizations were meant to avoid.

A siege train, or at least the nucleus of one, is an almost indispensable part of the organization when operating in an enemy's country. The train would not usually accompany the army, although I believe that eight or twelve siege guns moving with it would always be of great value. The 20-pounder Parrotts are too heavy for field guns and too light for heavy work. The material of a siege train and a small force of well instructed men should always be held ready. The value of Abbot's train to this army has been incalculable. When the train is brought up for service, the artillery teams and wagon transportation required, and the additional troops, can often be supplied for the special siege labors from a well organized artillery reserve. At Yorktown the reserve was kept, men and horses, hard at work on the labors of siege, and furnished besides a number of its officers for engineer duties proper. No command worked harder or was more usefully employed.

In all armies excepting ours, and formerly in our army also, all ordnance duties pertain to the artillery, the officers not immediately on duty with the troops constituting a part of the "general staff" of the army. The reasons for this are obvious: artillery and ordnance duties are intimately connected with each other and are coextensive with the army. It is impracticable for any special ordnance department to furnish sufficient officers or men to perform the ordnance duties of an army, and they must be furnished by details from other branches of the service. The artillery can best provide for these details at the smallest expense of men and material, as from the nature of its duties it must have an organization of similar character throughout the army for its own special purposes. The artillery of modern armies is therefore so organized in men and material as to suffice for the ordnance duties, and the general commanding the artillery furnishes from his command the special guards, officers, &c., required, and becomes responsible for all the duties. We have now two organizations with distinct heads reporting to the general commanding the army. An officer of the ordnance department on the staff of the chief of artillery, and a comparatively small increase of the artillery staff, would provide for all ordnance duties at a great reduction of expense and transportation, and to the manifest simplification of the duties of a commanding general. By law the ranking artillery officers of divisions and corps are *ex officio*, in addition to their other duties, "chiefs of artillery and ordnance." It is therefore apparently the intention of Congress that the duties should be united in the field. This cannot be well done unless the chief of artillery of the army is also chief of ordnance. The commanders of artillery brigades cannot be expected to report to or receive orders from lieutenants or captains of ordnance, and the positive law of Congress has not, except in rare instances, been executed.

I have now sketched in general terms the nature of the duties of artillery of modern armies when serving in campaign.

As an "arm of service" it has grown up from the modest beginnings, and every step in advance has been forced upon the different nations by the lessons of experience, from the time when each battalion had a company of grenadiers and one or two cannon hauled by hand or by contract until as at present it forms one of the most powerful and costly elements of an army: organized as a unit, commanded and administered by its own officers, specially educated and set apart for the purpose, and distributed, according to the wants of the service, under the special code which the nature, variety, and extent of its duties requires.

Our present organization, or rather want of one, is a long stride toward the ancient system; although it does not divide the guns up among the battalions, it adopts that organization in principle, by considering the artillery as an integral portion of the division or brigade or other fraction of an army with which it serves. It thus breaks up the arm as a unit, deprives it of a uniform system of administration, renders esprit de corps impossible, and subjects the arm to the whims and caprices, as well as the various systems, of as many officers as there are distinct army commands with batteries assigned to them.

The prevailing idea in our armies that artillery and engineer officers above the rank of captain are merely staff officers is the natural result of our organization, and has led to infinite mischief to the service. It belongs to the same period and the same class of ideas which required that general officers should reside at general headquarters and be detailed by the roster for the direction of troops when work was to be done. In all other armies a juster knowledge now assigns general officers of all branches of the service to organized commands, and in ours infantry and cavalry generals are so assigned, whilst the theory is still maintained that an artillery officer of rank cannot command artillery, and if he does, it must be as a staff officer, and his orders must be given in the name of some general officer outside the artillery to give them binding force. This has degraded the arm and deprived it of officers essential to its efficiency, driven many of the best of them from the service, deprived those who remained of promotion, and has led to a slur being officially cast on a whole class of officers as being useless in General Orders, No. 126, 1862, War Department, respecting field and staff officers of artillery.

There was at the beginning of this war a special reason for adopting an anomalous organization; there has been none for continuing it after that special reason disappeared. But few artillery officers, and those mostly of the lower grades, had been instructed in battery duties; not half a dozen of them had ever commanded artillery in battle. In the new requirements of artillery the field officers of volunteers were wholly uninstructed, and it was deemed proper in the first months of active operations to give to the officers who had been instructed the command of the batteries on the field. The duties of field officers or chiefs of artillery were made purely administrative. The batteries were assigned to divisions then 12,000 strong, giving four batteries—one regular and three volunteer—to each division, the captain of the regular battery, an instructed officer, commanding the four. As time passed, battles were fought, the regular captains were appointed to staff duties or otherwise promoted and removed from the artillery, the volunteer chiefs of artillery became instructed in their duties, the divisions were reduced in strength, half their batteries were withdrawn, and a reserve for the corps placed under the command of the chiefs of artillery, the chief of artillery of the army being placed in command of the whole.

It is scarcely necessary to state now why that organization has not been carried out: the object of this paper is to have it restored and secured, and by authority that will make it binding upon officers of all ranks.

I respectfully proceed to state the principles which, in my judgment, should be adopted in establishing the organization, assigning when necessary some of the reasons which commend them:

First. The proper proportion of field artillery varies according to circumstances from one to five pieces to 1,000 men. In this army it has generally been fixed at three; it might, if efficiently organized, be placed at two or two and a quarter as a minimum.

The total amount of artillery should be fixed and maintained without regard to temporary increase and diminution of troops in the army. Two-thirds of the guns should be attached to the troops, the remainder being in reserve. The amount attached to troops is that which they would ordinarily require; for emergencies they can draw on the reserve artillery.

Second. In attaching artillery to troops it should be laid down as a principle that no artillery command should be of less strength than would warrant the assignment to it of a complete staff, administrative and military, in order that all needful supplies may be insured to it and its discipline and instruction secured.

Whether the guns shall be assigned to divisions or army corps will therefore depend on the strength of the divisions. In the artillery, as in other arms, concentration is favorable to discipline, instruction, efficiency, and especially to economy. But as artillery is attached immediately to the troops of other arms as auxiliaries and for special purposes its operations are subordinate to those of the cavalry and infantry, concentration must not be carried so far as to deprive the troops of the speedy use of their guns when needed. When, therefore, the artillery is attached to the army corps and circumstances make it desirable, batteries may be, when near the enemy, camped or marched with the divisions, but unless the divisions are detached to a distance from the corps, the batteries should draw their supplies, &c., from the artillery train. They should always be considered a part of the artillery brigade, to which they should return as soon as circumstances permit.

It is advisable in our service that the artillery should be attached to army corps. A division of less than 10,000 men would not have sufficient artillery with it to warrant a distinct administrative staff. There should be a major to every two batteries of six or three batteries of four guns each, and a superior officer, a lieutenant-colonel or colonel, to every four or six batteries. To each artillery brigade attached to an army corps there should be assigned a force of foot artillery for the various duties, artillery and other, required of foot troops; this force would vary according to circumstances from two to three battalions. The artillery of the corps should be under the command of a general officer of artillery, to whom all orders for its employment should be given. When two or more batteries are detached to a division they should be under the command of a field officer, who reports and sustains the same relations to the division commander that the chief of artillery does to the corps commander. (See paragraph 489, General Regulations.) The grand park of the artillery, consisting of the ordnance stores, tools, reserve ammunition, and small-arms, &c., the batteries of reserve and of position, and a force of foot artillery, should be under the command of a general officer, who reports direct to the chief of artillery.

The batteries should be organized into one or more brigades. The store and ammunition trains should be under a field officer, with a competent command of foot artillery, to insure the prompt execution of all duties connected with them. Such an organization as the grand park is indispensable to a large army. It enables the corps to move unincumbered with a mass of material which they could not otherwise dispense with, and permits of a safe reduction of the total amount of such material with the army. Its reserve batteries furnish the means of replacing inefficient ones in the corps and of refitting the latter.

When the reserve artillery of this army was broken up this summer it was found necessary to retain the ammunition trains, and during the summer no less than eleven batteries which had become surplus with the corps, but were needed with the army, were sent to these trains. The want of the previous organization was immediately felt. There should be with the park not only a general supply of artillery, but also of small ammunition. By such an arrangement 100 rounds per man—40 on the person, 40 with the corps reserve, and 20 in the grand park—would probably supply the wants of the most severe campaign, the park promptly replacing the expenditures of the corps after a battle.

The principal duties of the reserve batteries are:

First. To re-enforce the artillery of corps and on the line of battle.

Second. To occupy positions as the necessity arises, without depriving the troops of their own batteries.

Third. To relieve disabled batteries.

Fourth. To act in a mass upon important points, or in certain cases to replace large bodies of infantry or cavalry, which can thus be rendered disposable.

A battle rarely takes place without showing the necessity of a reserve of artillery for some or all of these purposes.

The siege train, if small, could also be attached to the grand park; if large, it would report direct to the chief of artillery, who would furnish its guards, escorts, and additional troops for the service of the train when its operations required them.

For the service of the artillery a certain force of foot troops is indispensable. The duties required are the defined duties of foot artillery, and require for the performance of most of them specially instructed troops. This force furnishes details of men to the field batteries when shorthanded, parties for the construction of works on the field and for other works, for the construction and repair of magazines, the fabrication of gabions, facines, &c., for preparing and laying platforms, and for all labors requiring special instruction and practice to insure rapidity and perfection, for the construction of stables, shelters, &c., for the animals of the large trains, for guards attached to the artillery, for escorts on the march, pioneers, and all other duties for which infantry must now be detailed. For detached works or lines, such as those now held by us, it will furnish the garrisons so far as its numbers will permit, or, at least, the men necessary to serve the guns with which they are armed, without drawing upon the corps for the field batteries, which should always be free to move with them. It would thus save the increase of field batteries to meet such duties, with the enormous expense it entails, and the injury to the batteries themselves, and to the extent of its own numbers furnish the garrisons, and so far obviate the necessity of drawing on the infantry division.

It is very certain that the nature, extent, variety, and amount of duty involved are fully sufficient to demand this special force and have not been fully appreciated in our army. For the purposes named a regi-

ment of foot artillery is required in the artillery command of each army corps. For the grand park of an army of 100,000 men two or three regiments, at least, should be furnished.

When these troops are not required for their special duties they can be used in battle as a reserve for infantry purposes. They would thus act together, be exceedingly useful, and inspired by esprit de corps on whatever duties employed.

With so large a force of heavy (foot) artillery it is but just to provide fully for the artillery duties before supplying these troops to infantry divisions.

The whole artillery force should be under the command of the chief of artillery of the army, who should be responsible for its organization, equipment, instruction, supplies, discipline, and efficiency, with the necessary staff and powers to meet his responsibilities. This unity of command and administration is necessary to insure uniformity throughout the army, system, and economy, as well as efficiency, to enable the whole arm to be used according to circumstances to the greatest advantage, to enable the experience of this arm, now frittered away, to be made useful, to insure uniformity of rewards and punishment in the administration, and to protect the interest of all. Without this unity that esprit de corps, without which the highest efficiency cannot be obtained, is impossible.

The artillery serving immediately with the troops should be considered as detached to the corps or division and not forming an integral portion of it. It should be subjected to the ordinary rules of service of troops so situated—that is, the commander should have the fighting use of the batteries, the artillery commander making his stated returns, &c., to artillery headquarters, which should centralize all that relates to the personnel and material of the artillery of the army, as in the French service, upon which ours is modeled, as well as in all other armies of whose organization I have any knowledge. There is no necessity of any conflict of authority or powers in this case any more than in the engineers, as the general instructions for the employment of both emanate from the general commanding an army, to whom the chiefs of artillery and engineers as well as corps commanders are directly responsible.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, *Commanding Army of the Potomac:*

* * * * * * *

Johnson's division is all in our front in its old position from Battery 35 to the Appomattox, and no movement has taken place of any part of it. It was reported from Butler's department that this division had gone south. Much complaint regarding clothing, blankets, &c., and scant rations.

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Nine deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1865. (Received 9.05 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General:

Nothing to report for twenty-four hours last past.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 10, 1865—12 m.

Major-General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

No principal report of yours on the Wilmington expedition has ever reached the War Department, as I am informed there. A preliminary report did reach here, but was returned to General Grant at his request. Of course, leave to publish cannot be given without inspection of the paper, and not then if it should be deemed to be detrimental to the public service.

A. LINCOLN.

STEAMSHIP MCCLELLAN,
Beaufort, N. C., January 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the fleet of transports containing the troops under my command sailed from Fort Monroe on Friday, the 6th instant, at 4 a. m. Owing to the extremely heavy weather experienced none of the vessels arrived off this port until Sunday morning, the 8th. During that day they all, with the exception of the steamer Tonawanda, which has on board a portion of General Ames' division, were collected at the appointed rendezvous twenty miles off the harbor. The Tonawanda has not yet reported. I came into the harbor with my own vessel, waited upon Admiral Porter, notified him of the approach of the land forces, and said to him that they would be ready to proceed to their destination at any time when he should be ready. The admiral informed me that the weather was such as to preclude the possibility of making a landing, and that, in his judgment, some time would elapse before there would be a favorable opportunity. That opportunity has not yet occurred; but I have given him fully to understand that the land forces are and will be ready to move at any and at all times. This delay may cause us some inconvenience as regards coal, as the vessels lying off the land are, of course, consuming fuel, and there is scarcely any here belonging to either the army or the navy. Before I left Fort Monroe I directed Colonel Dodge, chief quartermaster, to make arrangements to have two coal schooners follow us immediately, and since our arrival here I have instructed him to send for enough additional coal to resupply all the vessels. Fortunately I found here a schooner which was loaded with commissary stores for the former expedition. She has on board 200,000 rations, so that there will be no embarrassment on that score. Water is being procured from the Newport River for the supply of those ships which have no condensers. Four of the transports received damage in the gale, which has com-

pelled them to come in here to refit. They are all, however, fully repaired, or will be so to-day. From the present appearance of the weather we shall be able to proceed to morrow or next day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
No. 3. } *Flag-ship McClellan, January 10, 1865.*

I. On sailing from this point the transports will follow the naval vessels in the following order: McClellan, Atlantic, Varuna, Tonawanda, De Molay, Thames, Champion, Commodore Du Pont, Montauk, Idaho, Euterpe, L. C. Livingston, Prometheus, General Lyon, California, Weybosset, North Point, Russia, Blackstone. The distance between the ships will be as small as is consistent with safety. Due notice will be given of the time of sailing. In case of the dispersion of the fleet the vessels will proceed to a point from four to five miles above New Inlet, N. C.

II. When the troops are to be disembarked, Admiral Porter intends to place a division of his fleet close to and parallel with the beach, to cover the landing. Of this division the Brooklyn will be the leading (southernmost) vessel. As soon as this division has taken up its position and anchored, the transports, except the North Point and the Blackstone, will move in and anchor in a line parallel with and 200 yards outside of it, the Atlantic opposite the Brooklyn, the other vessels following the Atlantic in the order prescribed for sailing from here. The North Point and the Blackstone will lie on the right of the second line of the naval vessels and await orders. Should any vessel be missing, the next in order will close up and occupy her position. The troops will be landed in the navy boats and in the surf-boats placed on the transports. These last-named boats must have their hoisting tackle ready hooked on as the shore is approached, and must be got into the water as soon as the anchors are dropped. Details of sailors will be sent from the navy to man them. Probably the steamtug Eliza Hancox will be sent to the Atlantic to receive the troops on board of her and take them close to the shore before they are put into the boats. The Hancox, however, must not be waited for.

III. The men will land in heavy marching order, with three days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition. The utmost expedition must be used in landing, and as soon as they are on shore the regiments will be formed ready to move. Commanding officers are cautioned to get their men in hand as rapidly as possible and under no pretense to permit straggling from the ranks.

By command of Brevet Major-General Terry:

ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Description of Fort Fisher, as seen December 25, 1864.

Fort Fisher, from all we saw and heard, is a square, bastioned field-work, with fronts of about 250 yards in length, and with strong relief-ditch and glacis on every side but the water-front, a stockade running

from the counterscarp of the north front to the water's edge. The only front of which we had accurate observation and report is the north front, and on this there is an elevated bastion next to the sea; and along the curtain flanks and faces were counted seventeen guns, with a traverse rising apparently six feet above the parapet between each pair of guns. These traverses are so large that they are believed to be bombproofs.

The work is situated on the point of land between the sea and Cape Fear River, where the point has a width of about 800 yards, and about 100 yards from the ocean beach, the ground immediately around the work being well seen. A rebel prisoner states that the work is entered by a bridge about twenty feet long over a ditch from eight to ten feet in depth. It is believed, from the reports of naval officers and what we saw, that on the sea front all of the guns are casemated. We believe the work to be fully garrisoned, as they had three regiments of Kirkland's brigade, Hoke's division, in reserve upon Sugar Loaf Hill.

The proper method of defense of this work, subjected as it was to a heavy shell fire, would be to put all the men into the bombproofs, excepting a few as lookouts and sentinels, and keep them there until the very moment of assault. This method seems to have been the one adopted, as the fire on our skirmishers, so long as the naval fire continued, was very slight. The moment that ceased the musketry fire became very heavy and was accompanied by grape, canister, and shell.

This paper was given to me at Fort Monroe by Major-General Butler on the night of January 10, 1865.

H. L. ABBOT.

WINCHESTER, *January 10, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I am afraid the delay of Grover's division at Baltimore will be annoying to you. I cannot account for it, as I supposed from the telegram of the Secretary of War that everything would be in readiness. General Grover telegraphs me that he is only partly off, and that it is all on account of the transportation. I respectfully forward a copy of the telegram on which the troops were sent to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, *January 5, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Transports left City Point yesterday for Baltimore sufficient to carry 4,000 infantry. They should reach Baltimore to-day, and will, no doubt, be there in time for the troops.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The weather is very broken. I have nothing new to report.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 10, 1865.*
(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Major-General AUGUR:

What did you find out from the ten men supposed to be Mosby's, captured by General Wallace, and what did the whole affair mean?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

The men arrested all claim to be privates in a Maryland regiment (rebel). The person who gave the information which led to their capture, and who knows them, says they are Mosby's men, and that two or three of them are officers, one a captain. This person is now absent on an important mission. As soon as he returns the matter will be investigated. The intention was to run a train off the track and rob the passengers. The detective was unable to reach me in time, and therefore gave the information to General Wallace's troops. Have you decided yet about the cavalry regiment coming to the Potomac?

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding Separate Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you establish at Freedom Hill a post to be garrisoned by one company of heavy artillery, to be taken from the present garrison at Prospect Hill. The post should be assigned to the command of the senior officer at Vienna. The company should move early on the morning of the 11th of January.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 10, 1865.

Col. JACOB HIGGINS,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, New Creek, W. Va.:

COLONEL: You will send a scout of 200 men, in command of a reliable officer, up the valley of the North Fork via Petersburg to the Mouth of Seneca. The detachment will take ten days' rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and will rely upon the country for beef and forage. When cattle and forage are taken for the use of the troops vouchers conditional on proof of loyalty must be given by the proper officer, and the same reported to the assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence on the return of the expedition. The officer in command will open communication with Captain Boggs, of State troops, near the Mouth of Seneca, and be governed in his action during his scout by information he may receive from him and others. If he deems it advisable, after consulting with Captain Boggs, he will call to his assistance all the State troops in Pendleton County and attack the rebel force at or near Franklin. The detachment will return at the expiration of ten days. The officer will be directed to keep you advised

of his movements from time to time. The commanding officer will also be directed to ascertain, from consultation with Captain Boggs and other prominent citizens, whether there are in Pendleton County and within reach citizens of secession proclivities who have been known to give aid and comfort or information to the rebels and if so to arrest and bring in from two to six of the most prominent, that they may be held as hostages for Union political prisoners.

The foregoing is by direction of Brevet Major-General Kelley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEAMER MCCLELLAN,
Beaufort, N. C., January 11, 1865.

DEAR RAWLINS: We had a very violent gale all day yesterday, which now is over, and the admiral proposes to start to-night. We are to land where we did before, the navy taking charge of the debarkation, and the admiral says he can put the whole force ashore in an hour. He is rather too sanguine about most things, and we shall do well if we are all ashore in three or four hours from the commencement. In case there is nothing to prevent an assault the admiral proposes making one in boats on the sea front at the same time we try it on the land front. I trust we may have good weather now, for the fleet of transports now is down to five days' coal, no more having arrived, and bad weather would force them to come back here and wait for it. I see the papers state that a privateer ran out from Wilmington on the night of December 25, and the admiral says the iron-clad they had is sunk, and that now there is nothing inside. I trust this is so, for it will be a great convenience to have them out of the way. I wrote to General Palmer, asking about the rebs having a force at Kinston, but have received no reply yet. Now, if you will quit swearing for two days and pray half as hard, I think we'll have good weather and good luck.

Yours, very truly,

C. B. COMSTOCK.

CITY POINT, *January 11, 1865.*
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding:

General Grant desires that you will please send General Williams down. The order in the case will be sent you to-morrow.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 11, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, brigadier-general volunteer service, who has returned to this army after

an absence of several months on account of a wound received in battle, may be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. I have appointed General Webb temporary chief of my staff, but it is my intention to assign him to the command of a division at an early day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 11, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

42. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. He will report in person to Brevet Major-General Miles, commanding First Division, Second Army Corps, for assignment to the command of a brigade.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., January 11, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, will, with competent officers of his own selection, at once relieve from duty and return to their respective commands all officers on duty as provost-marshals or assistant provost-marshals within the Department and Army of the James, excepting those on duty with corps, divisions, and brigades in the field. He will also cause an immediate inspection to be made of all prisons and places where persons are confined in said department and army, and the case of each person confined in such prisons carefully investigated and inquired into. He will promptly discharge all persons found to be improperly confined in any of the prisons, under such restrictions as he may deem proper. He will report the execution of this order to these headquarters.

II. Brig. Gen. S. Williams, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January 11, 1865.*

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7. The leave of absence granted to Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, volunteer service, by Special Orders, No. 356, of December 31, 1864, from these headquarters, is extended five days.

8. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty for the present as chief of staff to major-general commanding.

9. Maj. William R. Driver, assistant adjutant-general, having reported to these headquarters in accordance with paragraph 52, of Special Orders, No. 476, of December 31, 1864, from the War Department, is assigned to duty with Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865—12.50 p. m.

Colonel DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Hazard, chief of artillery, reports to me that the parapets of all the redouts require some repair as well as the magazines; that the magazines of Forts Fisher and Welch must be rebuilt—the first entirely, the second chiefly; the first is already provided for; the second, and the repairs generally of the works, Colonel Hazard can assign artillery officers to attend to, if you will have a non-commissioned officer ordered to report to him for each of the works in the front and rear line to see that the details of the works are properly attended. An engineer officer might take the general charge of all. If, however, you prefer the engineer officers to take the matter in exclusive charge, let me know. I have not yet received from the division commanders the reports respecting the condition of the intrenchments held by them. I have sent for that of the First Division, but as there is some delay in receiving it I do not wait longer. I understand one has gone forward to your office.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to request that Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, colonel Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, may be assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, of this corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: While visiting my picket-line this afternoon I became aware of an attack upon the troops of the First Division of this corps while on their return from a foraging tour. I immediately investigated the affair and received the inclosed reports from Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding division. The attack took place about one-fourth of a mile beyond Warwick Swamp on the Jerusalem plank road, while the party, consisting of about 250, was returning. Information was received from citizens that two camps of the enemy's cavalry were located in the vicinity of the place of attack. The attacking party consisted of about twenty. The affair has been reported to the commanding officer of the cavalry division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
January 11, 1865—6.30 p. m.

[Colonel LOCKE:]

COLONEL: I understand that a party from General Gregory's brigade, who passed out of our lines this morning for the purpose of procuring truck, &c., was attacked beyond Warwick Swamp and an officer killed, as well as several men wounded. General Gregory, as I understand, passed out subsequently with a party to recover the body. Please call upon General Griffin for a report in regard to this affair.

Respectfully, yours,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding First Division, for report.

Please return this letter with report. The messenger will wait.

By command of Brevet Major-General Crawford:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Respectfully state that there is no information at these headquarters that the command which went from Second Brigade headquarters (General Gregory's) for forage was attacked.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

CAPTAIN: The foraging party that left these headquarters this morning was attacked by a band of guerrillas, and in the skirmish Capt. Burrage Rice was killed and one private wounded. The body of Captain Rice was recovered and brought to these headquarters. The train was brought through in safety loaded with forage.

Very respectfully,

E. M. GREGORY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

General BAXTER,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding the corps desires me to request that you will at once cause the woods in front of the picket-line of the division to be slashed, and where the line crosses the open field the chain of sentinels be protected by an abatis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865. (Received 9.13 a. m.)

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Have the honor to report five deserters from the enemy; two of above are sergeants.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Fort Monroe, January 11, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have asked the President for permission to publish my report of the Wilmington affair. He answers that no report has ever been received at the War Department. You told me you had forwarded it. Has it been lost again? If so, I have a copy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

General Grant telegraphed to Captain Leet to return your report to enable him to revise his indorsement on it. It will arrive here probably to-day, and will be returned by special messenger to-morrow. He has requested its publication.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 11, 1865—6 p. m.

General U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Have made the examination of Bermuda front. A North Carolina brigade has taken the place of Corse's, which came to the north of the James. There appears a reserve force near where the Petersburg railroad crosses Deep Creek. I will call in person to-morrow and give other details.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 11, 1865. (Received 10.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Butler sends up 700 of his parting order printed. I told him before he left there was no objection to his taking leave in an order, but it contains these words:

I have refused to order the sacrifice of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my actions I am responsible to God and my country.

Shall I send this out?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 11, 1865—10.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

General Grant directs me to say to you that General Butler's parting orders may be sent out.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865—12 m.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

Six deserters have just come in from Battery Semmes. They are wet, and I have allowed them to remain here for to-night. They report

what others do—that there is a rumor that Richmond is to be evacuated. One reports that Captain Read, formerly of the Florida, is going to make a reconnaissance of Dutch Gap in a night or two in a small boat. That is all the information that I could gain from them. They will be forwarded to-morrow morning.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
Steamer General Lyon, January 11, 1865.

I. The three steamers containing this brigade will, in pursuance of instructions, probably sail this evening, and on arriving at the point of landing the boats will anchor in the following order, commencing on the left: General Lyon, Weybosset, California. On arriving on shore each commander of regiments will at once form and await orders.

II. The troops will land in heavy marching order, and with forty rounds of cartridges per man.

III. The troops on each transport of this brigade will be prepared to land as soon as the transports anchor, and will land as expeditiously as possible.

By command of Col. J. C. Abbott:

E. LEWIS MOORE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: All quiet along the line of my command. Three of White's battalion were captured yesterday evening; will be sent in to-morrow.

Respectfully,

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

I send you a rebel sergeant captured at his father's house near Bunker Hill. Belongs to McCausland's brigade, which he left at Hampton on the Strasburg railway. Refuses to say how he passed our lines or to give any information.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 11, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SEELEY,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send a force of not less than 300 men, under an efficient officer, at 8 a. m. to-mor-

row, to make a reconnaissance up the Front Royal pike to gain all the information possible of the enemy toward White Post, Millwood, Front Royal, and Milford.

An effort should be made to learn if the enemy has any force as low down as Millwood or White Post. If they have, the main force should not go much beyond Cedarville; in any case leaving a picket on the Millwood road near that place. If no danger is apprehended from that direction, let the officer proceed to the crossing of the Shenandoah, and endeavoring first to learn if there is any force at Front Royal, if it is prudent or if he considers it best, with the whole force. At least one day's forage and rations should be taken.

If definite information of the enemy is obtained, the command can return early on the 13th. The officer in command will be instructed that the object is specially to obtain information of the enemy's whereabouts, movements, force, &c., but if he finds anything that he can disperse, let him do it; the greatest vigilance and energy is enjoined.

A similar force from Reserve Brigade is sent toward Strasburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 11, 1865—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General CROOK,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The following particulars of the capture of Beverly just received:

CLARKSBURG, *January 11.*

"Captain Thomson, of Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, has just arrived at Buckhannon from Beverly, and reports camp surprised this morning before day; Lieutenant-Colonel Youart and lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth captured, with at least two-thirds of the command. Major Butters, Thirty-fourth, is on the road to this place with about 125 men. Captain Thomson thinks Philippi will be attacked to-morrow morning. Saw a woman living this side of Beverly, by the name of Mrs. Kittle, who told him she was at Carrick's Ford yesterday and saw 2,200 cavalry, rebel. Contradicts a report of their being all infantry, and says they are all cavalry. Saw two squadrons on the Philippi road. Bridge at Beverly destroyed, but there is a ford below, toward which he saw force of cavalry moving when he left. Went to the river just before starting for this place, and asked a guard on opposite side what force it was; reply, "Witcher's and Imboden's." Wagon train has just returned to this place. I have a scout of twenty men on road toward Beverly.

"H. C. RIZER,
"Major."
N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

General Kelley is doing all he can and is making all arrangements possible to prevent the capture of any other posts. I have ordered part of Duval's command to be ready to move to any point by railroad at a moment's notice, if needed. I hardly think they will attack any other post, although they may do so.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 11, 1865.*

Major-General CROOK,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The commanding officer at Philippi telegraphs that the rebels, 1,800 strong, are moving upon that post. This is not thought to be correct. He will get the regiment off for Grafton as soon as possible. Grafton is sixteen miles from Philippi.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 11, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General CROOK,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

One regiment of General Duval's command will start for Grafton within two hours; another will probably get off by 4 or 5 o'clock for Clarksburg.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *January 11, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. I. H. DUVAL,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have one large regiment report at the railroad depot with the very least possible delay, to go to Grafton; the cars are now waiting for them. The regiment will probably be gone some three days. They need move nothing more than is absolutely necessary for their personal comfort. Let this regiment report as soon as possible. Brevet Major-General Kelley will give the commanding officer additional instructions. You will also hold one large regiment ready to move within a few hours, say by 2 or 3 o'clock to-night. Further orders will be sent you. They will also move by cars, and should not take anything more than is necessary for their personal comfort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *January 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. I. H. DUVAL,
Commanding First Infantry Division:

GENERAL: You will direct one regiment of your command (a large regiment) to report to-morrow morning at daylight at the railroad depot, for the purpose of embarking for Clarksburg. The camps will be left, and only such things as are necessary for the actual comfort of the men during their absence will be taken. They will probably be gone about three days. The officer in command will report in person to Brevet Major-General Kelley for further and full instructions to-morrow evening.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The following just received from Buckhannon:

Telegraph repairer just in from Beverly road reports Beverly attacked at 4 o'clock this morning by 1,000 rebels. Beverly reported burned.

H. C. RIZER,
Major, Commanding.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 11, 1865—2 p. m.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Two men of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry have reached Buckhannon. They report Beverly surprised at about 3 o'clock this morning. Rebels had surrounded the quarters when they left. They feel confident of the capture of Beverly. They saw great quantity of smoke when seven miles from Beverly on the mountains, and suppose the place burned.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

Stragglers are coming into Buckhannon. One of them reports the rebels moving on Philippi. Is it not probable that this rebel force is the same reported at Petersburg December 20 as moving toward West Union? Am of opinion that re-enforcements should be sent to Grafton and Clarksburg. General Lightburn is here, and concurs in this opinion.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The men who reached Buckhannon from Beverly say the rebel force was infantry, and held the breast-works and Philippi road, leaving the only way of escape toward Buckhannon. I am of opinion the force is cavalry, dismounted out of town. Had advised my outposts and road troops before receiving your order to do so.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

Rebels approached Beverly on Daniels road from east of the town. Captain Evans, of Eighth [Ohio Cavalry], has just arrived. Says he was the last man that left there. Says it was a complete surprise, owing to the camp-guard being deficient. Most of the command captured in their quarters.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

Two men belonging to the Eighth Ohio Cavalry have just arrived; report Beverly surprised at about 3 o'clock this morning. Rebels had surrounded the quarters when they left. They feel confident they have captured Beverly. Met wagon train about twelve miles from here. Suppose it turned back, as the wagon-master was informed of what had occurred. Say they saw a great quantity of smoke when seven miles from Beverly on the mountain. Suppose the place to be burned.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 11, 1865.*

Major PEIRPOINT,
Grafton:

It is reported that Beverly was attacked and burned by rebels this morning. Send messenger immediately to Philippi, with directions that if forced to fall back, to take all the plank off the bridge and move toward Clarksburg or Webster, as may be most practicable. Advise your whole command to be on the alert.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 11, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Transportation for 800 men of Grover's command still lacking. The Oriental hourly expected. I have hurried the quartermaster and all parties, and if there were any ocean-going steamers here would seize them, but we know of none this side of Fort Monroe, if there are any there.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 11, 1865—5.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Baltimore, Md.:

You are authorized and directed to retain the Eleventh Indiana Regiment at Baltimore as a part of your command.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 11, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 12 m.)

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

I don't know. I sent off the first load of 1,500 men yesterday. No more boats ready, but probably will be to-day. One boat had not arrived last night; it will have to coal after it gets here. It takes us about three hours to load a boat after it is ready. There is no time lost on our part.

C. GROVER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 11, 1865.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Winchester, Va.:

I think I ought to go on the last boat, unless you know of some reason for my going in person sooner. The boat I go on will hold 1,200 men; it will be ready to-morrow. Shall I in person wait till my whole command is provided for? Shall save some men by so doing.

C. GROVER,
Brevet Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 11, 1865.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General GROVER,
Baltimore, Md.:

Your dispatch is received. You may use your discretion as to time of starting yourself.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The Richmond papers just received; they say:

There is no telegraphic news from any quarter, owing to the lines being down between Greensborough and Danville. The freshet of the late rains has been very great along the Piedmont Railroad, and is said to have washed away a couple of bridges, which will be repaired in a few days.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

You may direct the batteries of Schofield's corps to be left behind. I think, however, it may be advisable for him to bring two companies of artillerists to each division, to be fitted up here, if necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865—12.15 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If Col. W. A. Nichols can be spared I wish you would have him ordered to the Army of the Potomac as assistant adjutant-general. I have relieved General Williams, and put him on my staff as inspector-general, having particular duties which I have selected him to perform.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Col. S. L. BROWN,
Quartermaster-General's Office:

Your dispatch received. I am glad to see you have so much en route hither, but if it were all here to-day we would have only twenty-two days' grain and thirteen hay. We have half rations of forage only for to-day.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Fort Monroe:

Have any of the vessels loaded with troops from Baltimore made their appearance yet?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, *January 12, 1865—1 p. m.*

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

About 1,500 men have arrived, with fifteen gallons of water to a man. By direction of General Grant, I ordered them ashore at Newport News while rations are being put on board and water replenished. Have I done rightly?

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 12, 1865—4 p. m.*

Col. M. R. MORGAN,
Fort Monroe:

All troops arriving at Fort Monroe from General Sheridan's army will proceed, as fast as the vessels can get on coal, water, and rations, to Savannah, Ga., and report to Major-General Sherman for orders; and, in the event General Sherman should have departed from there, they will report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster for orders. Each vessel transporting these troops will start the moment it is ready, and a copy of this order will be furnished by you to the officer in command of troops on board of each of said vessels, and also to the commanding officer of the whole of said troops. The greatest promptitude possible in their departure is required.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, City Point:

GENERAL: Two steamers—the Ariel (973 men) and the Sedgwick (496 men)—have arrived. The troops were rationed up to to-morrow night. They have water at the rate of a gallon per man for fifteen days. I will have issued some salt-water soap. I am not certain about the coal, but will be, and now believe they have on board some thirteen to fifteen days' coal. The division commander is not here, but gave the First Brigade orders to keep on hand four days' rations, and to stay on board ship until they got different orders from him or higher authority. By direction of General Grant I directed them to go on shore, as per inclosed copy of order. Colonel Washburn informed me that the division was waiting for transportation, and I concluded they would not be all here for two days at the earliest. In the meanwhile these transports will be rationed and filled up with water, the troops will be on board again with cooked rations for three days, I will suggest, and will have stretched their legs. If the division commander comes in the meanwhile he can do as he pleases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

P. S.—The Baltic went up yesterday to Annapolis, ready for sea. She ought to take a brigade on board.

M. R. M.

[Inclosure.]

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Col. HENRY D. WASHBURN,
18th Indiana Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 19th Corps:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you land your command at Newport News, and remain there until further orders from him or from

your division commander. As soon as your troops are put on shore send the steamers back to this place to the quartermaster, to be rationed and to have the supply of water replenished.

M. R. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Armies Operating against Richmond.

(Copy for General Rawlins, chief of staff.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. Williams, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced as acting inspector-general of the armies in the field, and will immediately enter upon duty as such.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } WAR DEPARTMENT,
Savannah, Ga., January 12, 1865.

The limits of the Department of the South are extended so as to embrace the State of North Carolina. The headquarters will remain at Hilton Head. The department will, until further instructions, be subject to the orders and control of Major-General Sherman.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 12, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. The battalion of the Eighth Delaware Volunteers now at City Point is assigned for the present to the command of the provost-marshal-general, and will be accounted for accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 12, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report no changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Four deserters from the enemy came in last evening.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 12, 1865. (Received 9.25 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy fired yesterday and last night upon the party constructing abatis in front of the First Division, wounding one officer and three men. The work, however, was not stopped. Nothing else to report.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 12, 1865. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new on our front. No deserters yet reported. The late storm did much damage to the intrenchments; these are being repaired.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 12, 1865.

Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the necessity of transferring the forage depot to this side of the James. The present interruption of the pontoon bridges may be frequently repeated now at this season. It is a matter under the control of the chief quartermaster. There is a little forage over on the other side to-day, but we cannot get it, although it is the first for three days, on account of the bridges. A temporary depot, at least, should be established on this side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 12, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Crook reports that the small post at Beverly, W. Va., was surprised and captured just before daylight yesterday morning, the 11th instant. There seems to be a total want of discipline or soldierly qualities about troops in this section of country. I do not know the extent of the damage done, but it cannot be very much. The enemy's force was Witcher's band and deserters and stragglers from rebel army, so far as I can learn. I will send particulars as soon as received. General Crook has sent troops from Cumberland to Grafton and Clarksburg.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *January 12, 1865.*

A Confederate soldier giving his name as John E. Boyd, caught within the lines of this army under circumstances which leave no doubt that he is a spy of the enemy's, and his conduct and manner since his capture confirming this—the said John E. Boyd will, at 12 o'clock, meridian, to-morrow, January 13, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, be hung by the neck until he is dead. The provost-marshal-general of this army is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *January 12, 1865.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just learned that Governor Foote, of Mississippi, was yesterday arrested at Occoquan while on his way to our lines with his family, and taken back to Richmond. I have sent to Occoquan to bring in his wife, who is yet there and wishes to come in. The patrols report all quiet.

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1865.

Col. H. H. WELLS,
Provost Marshal, &c., Alexandria:

The President is desirous that no efforts should be spared to bring in at once Mrs. Foote and her family. He directs this to be impressed upon you. Is there any chance, from the information in your possession, for a pursuing party to overtake and recapture Governor Foote? What are the means in your possession for the pursuit, if there be hope of success? When precisely was the capture made, and by what party? Report fully all information on the subject you have.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel, Inspector-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January 12, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Col. J. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

Governor Foote remained at Occoquan over one day for the water to go down so that he could cross. He was at the house of Mr. Hammell, who is now here. Two rebel cavalry arrested him early yesterday, and impressed Hammell and his team to carry him to Dumfries, which he did. Hammell was pledged to secrecy, returned to Occoquan, and

brought here a lady refugee, who first gave the information which Hammell did not intend to give, but on being questioned he confirmed what she said. Governor Foote left Occoquan early yesterday morning, and must now be in Richmond. On receiving the above information I sent out Captain Pierson, with thirty well-mounted men, with instructions to bring Mrs. Foote in. He left at 4.30 this p. m. I think the force ample, and it is remarkably well mounted and acquainted with the country. If there had been any hopes of overtaking Governor Foote I should have sent a party with horses to Dumfries by steamer and made a detour into the country toward Fredericksburg. I have still about thirty cavalry that can be used if required.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 12, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Reports received from the several posts on the line state all quiet. The following cavalry were sent out an hour ago on scouting duty: 200 from the Thirteenth New York in the direction of Leesburg, via Dranesville, on the Leesburg and Georgetown pike; 200 from the Sixteenth New York, to march by Hunter's Mills, Frying Pan, and Farmwell, to unite with the Thirteenth New York on the pike at the crossing of Goose Creek, and march thence via Leesburg, Mount Gilead, Mountville, returning by Aldie; 400 from the Eighth Illinois, to march, via Warrenton and White Plains, to the vicinity of Middleburg, returning through Hopewell Gap, or in that vicinity. The object is to effectually scour the country and pick up the men furloughed by the enemy to steal horses, that are now reported to me as scattered through the country mentioned.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *January 12, 1865.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The marching of the scouting party from the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York Cavalry, reported in my telegram two hours ago, is postponed until 5 p. m. to-morrow, to accompany a detective officer, on the application of Colonel Gansevoort. The Eighth Illinois had started two hours before this information reached me, otherwise I would have detained that also; but it will not interfere with the other arrangement in a different direction.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *January 12, 1865—9.20 a. m.*

Major-General CROOK,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

The following has just been received from Col. N. Wilkinson, by General Kelley:

I have the following from commanding officer at Philippi, dated 11 last night:

"General Rosser made the attack on Beverly with 700 men. It was a complete surprise. Lieutenant Swain, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with ten mounted men, reentered the town at 10 o'clock, but was driven out by twenty-five rebels. At 12 o'clock he represents the rebels retreating on Staunton pike, and that they fear being cut off by General Torbert. The command at Philippi will start for Beverly this morning, and on arrival will send messenger back with particulars."

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

The Thirteenth Virginia has been ordered back and will go into camp.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 12, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Frederick, Md.:

No full report from Beverly as yet. Will send it as soon as it is received. A party has gone to Beverly who will send in full particulars. Will send you as soon as received. Did you get my dispatch this morning?

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 12, 1865.*

Major-General CROOK,
Cumberland:

I got your dispatch of this morning. Send details as soon as possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 12, 1865.*

Major-General CROOK,
Harper's Ferry, Va.:

A telegram from Colonel Wilkinson gives further news. He seems to think that the enemy intend to attack Clarksburg or Grafton, and says he cannot hold those places if attacked by them in force, as his garrisons are small. I have just ordered one of Duval's regiments to go to Grafton, but will stop it until I hear from you. Please answer. This regiment can go up without very great inconvenience, as we have stores in the cars, and it may save some more captures. I wait to hear from you.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland:

The wagon-master of Captain Phelps arrived here at 1 o'clock from near Beverly, via Philippi. He reports that the enemy's advance were firing on my pickets at Philippi between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Says he saw and heard this when this side of Philippi.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 12, 1865.*

J. B. FORD, Esq.,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wheeling:

My latest intelligence is that the rebels, after capturing Beverly, moved toward Staunton, or in that direction. Have sent scouts to Beverly, and will report to you all necessary details. Am of opinion that you can dispatch your trains as usual.

N. WILKINSON.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

About 115 men have arrived from Beverly, nearly all of whom are of the Eighth Ohio; forty-seven are armed. One man says he left Beverly at 2 o'clock yesterday. Rebels were making off with the plunder as rapidly as possible. Quarters and bridge are all that was burned. Thinks they started for Staunton with prisoners, &c. Estimates their force at about 900. I started a cavalry scout for Beverly at about 2 o'clock afternoon.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 12, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General:

The Oriental has not yet arrived. The Illinois, Victor, and Ashland are loaded and under orders to sail. The Suwo Nada is ready to receive her troops.

R. M. NEWPORT,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., January 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am informed that there are a number of persons in this division who have in their possession furniture, plate, jewelry, &c.,

taken from Southern houses and sent here to their families by officers and others attached to our armies. I have the honor to ask if it is the duty of district provost-marshals to seize all such articles?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD I. DODGE,

Major Twelfth Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 16, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

The duties referred to within do not properly belong to provost-marshals, and as they have enough to do without them I do not think it best to require their performance. I therefore submit the subject, that some other branch of the Department may be called on to attend to the matter if it is deemed worthy of attention.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

City Point:

The War Department cannot spare Colonel Nichols until the return of General Townsend, who is expected early next week. Will that answer your purpose?

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 13, 1865.*

(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Cavalry and artillery horses may now be given full forage.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

CITY POINT, *January 13, 1865.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Please relieve General Gibbon and order him to report to me as soon as possible for assignment to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

January 13, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Gibbon has been ordered to report to you at once. I am truly glad you have been able to give him a corps.

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 13, 1865—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

DEAR GENERAL: I am making out, but very tired at such slow work. We have given them all fifteen days' rations and ten days' extra of hard bread; plenty of coal and water. The men of the Ariel and Sedgwick cooked last night three days' pork, had a bath in the James this morning, and were off to sea before 12 o'clock. That Colonel Washburn was tiptop. Brigadier-General Somebody has just left me with his orders. It is a moonlight night, and they should be out before 11 o'clock. This makes 3,406 men, more or less. Grover has not yet arrived. Everybody here does well, commissaries and quartermasters. I hope to go up Sunday. That brigadier alluded to above is in command of the troops on board the Illinois.

Very truly,

M. R. MORGAN.

General Butler is here yet.

JANUARY 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Our men came in last night from the Chickahominy, where they had met an agent who left Richmond yesterday. He attempted to come out day before yesterday, but was obliged to return on account of the imperative orders which have been issued to allow no one, white or black, to come in or out of the city. The only road that he could leave on yesterday was the Brook turnpike, running northwardly and nearly parallel with the Central railroad; ingress and egress on no other was permitted. Our agent was thus obliged to walk over thirty-five miles, and then cross the Chickahominy in a boat. It would seem that these extraordinary regulations were made for the purpose of preventing information going out of the real condition of the city, which is daily becoming worse. Gold has risen to seventy for one. Flour, according to the grade, is sold at from $600 to $800 a barrel; beef, salt, and all other articles steadily advancing. One of our correspondents, an engineer on the Danville railroad, sends word that on that road eight trains a day have been run each day lately. He says that within the past two weeks transportation has been provided over the road for 16,000 men from General Lee's army. It is understood that it is intended to convey Hoke's division, Kershaw's division, and the brigades lately sent from Early's corps to Wilmington. He sends some facts as to the number of men that could be transported in a train and the number of trains that carried them, in order to show that his information of the number sent south is correct. He adds that there are now forty-five engines on that road, fifteen of which are not in use, that cars and other transportation have been taken from the Petersburg railroad and engines have been withdrawn from the Central and added to the Danville. By the last freshet the Danville and Greensborough Railroad is very badly damaged between these two points. It was a matter of rumor that fifteen days would be required to put the road in repair. The superintendent of another railroad leading out of Richmond, whose name and

position are known to the commanding general, says that perhaps it may be repaired in ten days, but that probably fifteen will be required. The army have been put upon half rations. One of our correspondents says, "Evacuation is upon everyone's lips. Commissary stores are very low;" and our other friends in Richmond send us word that evacuation is not only a matter of talk, but a matter of earnest. Early is in the neighborhood of Staunton with one division of infantry and about 2,000 cavalry. On the account of the failure in the supply of lead, the rebels are thrown back to the resources of that kind which come over the Central road, and our friends [say] that if the road was destroyed near Staunton the supply would be completely broken up. The information before communicated in regard to railroad supplies is renewed as follows, namely: That the railroad companies in the South have contracted for block tin, zinc, and other necessaries of like nature to be sent to them in some way through Norfolk; it is understood that the supplies are to come from a firm or firms in Philadelphia; that the negotiation is to be perfected by the exchange of cotton, which is to go down the Blackwater in small boats. This information comes from a different source from that by which it was formerly received. Great depression is said to exist everywhere in Richmond. As a specimen of it the following is given: At a meeting of the board of directors of the railroad company, of which one of our friends is superintendent and was present, the president of the road, being the father of General Breckinridge's acting assistant adjutant-general, came in and met his son there. The first question was, "What is the news?" to which the officer replied, "Damned bad. If Sherman cannot be stopped, there is an end to the business." Our friends quite naturally send us word that the Union sentiment is largely on the gain.

GEO. H. SHARPE.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant to you, dated the 9th instant, relative to the short supply of forage on hand at City Point. The dispatch having been referred to Col. S. L. Brown, I herewith inclose a copy of his report, which shows that a large quantity of forage has been and is en route for that army, and I trust that it will arrive in time to prevent any very great inconvenience or injury to the animals thereof. In regard to the competency of Colonel Brown for the responsible position he holds in this department, I respectfully remark that for the past year he has had many difficulties to contend with, and has surmounted them all. No part of the army which he has had to furnish with forage has suffered, although he has not been able to accumulate a large stock on hand, as was desirable, and that it has been better supplied than in the West and Southwest. The expedition of General Sherman has had to be furnished with a large quantity of forage. This was rather an unexpected demand, and has restricted in some degree the supply for General Grant's army. Brigadier-General Ingalls' daily forage reports, received at this office, show that

he has never been out of grain, and but for a few days at a time of hay. With plenty of grain, animals cannot suffer much if not supplied with hay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHS. THOMAS,

Acting Quartermaster-General and Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

P. S.—See Colonel Brown's letter and statement herewith, showing that he has furnished General Sherman's army with 36,944 bushels of corn, 418,268 bushels of oats, and 8,508,939 pounds of hay (4,209 tons), and that he is still supplying it with grain for 35,000 animals.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 12, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant in relation to the scarcity of forage with armies operating against Richmond, which was referred to me for report. I would respectfully call your attention to a statement submitted to you on the 11th instant, which shows that the following amounts of forage were afloat for City Point on the 9th instant, viz: 10,308 bushels of corn, 310,027 bushels of oats, and 3,289 tons of hay; and that there was loading at New York City on that day for City Point the following amounts, viz: 204,040 bushels of oats and 1,195 tons of hay. No pains have been spared by me to forward for the supply of the armies a sufficient supply of grain and hay, and sufficient grain has at all times been afloat for a full supply; but the late storms and ice have delayed the arrival of vessels. Hay has been exceedingly late in moving during the present season, and I have sent agents into all the hay-producing sections of the country to purchase supplies. There is ample grain now on the way for a full supply, and arrangements have been made to prevent any interruption in the supply in future. I am sorry that General Grant believes that there has been any remissness on my part, but I beg leave to assure you that nothing that could be done has remained undone in order to secure a constant and uninterrupted supply for the entire armies. The dispatch from General Grant is herewith respectfully returned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. BROWN,

Colonel, in Charge of Division of Requisitions and Supplies.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Amount of forage designed for City Point, Va.

	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Tons.*
Amount afloat to City Point, via Fort Monroe	1,001	101,219	2,415
Amount afloat to City Point direct	9,307	208,808	874
Amount loading at New York for City Point	.....	204,040	1,195
	10,308	514,067	4,484
To be shipped from Washington, D. C., by order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Rucker.	.....	50,000	.....
Total	10,308	564,067	4,484

JANUARY 9, 1865.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 13, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES THOMAS,
Acting Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the inclosed statement of forage shipped to General Sherman's army. On the 6th instant Captain Chapman, assistant quartermaster at New York, was directed to turn over to Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. Van Vliet, quartermaster, for the supply of General Sherman's army thirty days' rations of grain for 35,000 animals, and upon completion of the above to continue to ship to Port Royal the same amount of grain and fifty tons of hay daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. BROWN,
Colonel, in Charge of Fifth Division.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Statement of amounts of forage shipped for the supply of General Sherman's Army.

Shipped to—	On whose order.	Date.	Corn.	Oats.	Hay.
			Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Pounds*
Port Royal, S. C	Quartermaster-General	Nov. 1, 1864	7,498.05	25,734.12	1,049,319
Pensacola, Fla	do	do	10,347.21	35,125.02	911,763
Port Royal, S. C	do	Nov. 28, 1864, to Jan. 10, 1865.	19,099.07	357,408.21	6,547,857
Total			36,944.33	418,268.35	8,508,939

I certify that the above statement is correct as per official reports.

S. L. BROWN,
Colonel, in Charge of Division of Requisitions and Supplies.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I respectfully recommend that the batteries applied for by General Wright, in his letter of the 3d of January, be returned to this army. We have now forty-two batteries, including horse artillery (228 guns). Many of these batteries have been carried up from four to six guns to furnish artillery for the forts on our lines, and some of them are too weak in men to take that number of guns into the field. It is preferable, whatever number of guns is decided upon as the proportion to the troops, to organize as four-gun batteries all such as have not the maximum of men allowed to a battery, and to send the "attached" infantrymen back to their commands. For a given number of guns, the greater the number of batteries the more efficiently will they be manned and the less will they draw upon the other arms. The batteries are lying in Washington, where I understand there is an excess of artillery unemployed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 13, 1865.*

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64. The telegraphic order of January 12, 1865, from this office, extending the leave of absence of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, U. S. Volunteers, for five days is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January 13, 1865.*

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10. Pursuant to instructions received from headquarters Armies of the United States, Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, volunteer service, is relieved from further duty with this army, and will report in person to the lieutenant-general commanding for assignment.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865—10 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

General Meade will be at your headquarters in the course of an hour. He would like to see you in reference to some portions of your line.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *January 13, 1865.*

I. In accordance with authority from the commanding general Army of the Potomac, Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, colonel Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the corps.

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By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM GLENNY,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

COLONEL: The brevet brigadier-general commading the division directs me to say that the work on the curtain on the right of Fort Sampson, as well as that on the dams, goes on very slowly; in fact, hardly anything is accomplished. The regiments at work on the breastworks, it is expected, will be excused from other duty, and kept at work, commencing in the morning and continuing until 5 p. m. Details are ordered to report at the dams daily, sufficiently strong to do the work in a short time, but they are not kept at work, and but little is accomplished. You will please have competent officers placed in charge, and also give your personal attention to the work, in order that it may be properly finished at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1865—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON:

An order will be sent to you immediately to report to the lieutenant-general commanding for assignment to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Please make your arrangements to report as soon as possible, and receive my hearty congratulation.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. [SECOND DIVISION,] SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865—11.35 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch is received, and I am much obliged to you.

JOHN GIBBON,
Maj. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. 2d Div., Second Army Corps.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865.

The general commanding the division directs that brigade commanders will have their respective commands paraded in the vicinity of their camps at 10 a. m. to-morrow, as the major-general commanding the division wishes to see them before leaving it to take command of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

By command of Major-General Gibbon:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Major BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have nothing new to report along our line. The intrenchments are being repaired. The officer in command of the detachment First Connecticut Heavy Artillery reports a new magazine required in Battery 10.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 13, 1865.*

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I respectfully ask permission to visit Washington upon personal business, to adjust some accounts, to get some vouchers and evidence in a suit commenced against me, which I cannot obtain without personal attention.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 13, 1865—3.35 p. m.

Major-General BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Yours, asking leave to come to Washington, is received. You have been summoned by the Committee on the Conduct of the War to attend here, which, of course, you will do.

A. LINCOLN.

PRIVATE.] FORT MONROE, *January 13, 1865.*

MY DEAR RAWLINS: You know that I like to see a thing well done, if done at all, and I must say my enemies about your headquarters are very bungling in their malice and will bring the general into remark. Take the article in the Herald by Cadwallader, and it will appear to have been dictated at headquarters, where I know the general had nothing to do with it. It was not telegraphed, and to have reached Tuesday's Herald must have left in the mail-boat at 10 a. m., when the order for my removal was not served on me till 12 m. of the same day, Sunday. Unless the orders of the general are disclosed before they are made public, how could the "news of General Butler's removal excite much comment; but as far as I can learn but little or no animadversion." It could not have been known beyond General Grant's personal staff, and

whatever may have been the feelings of some of those gentlemen toward myself, I should not expect much, if any, animadversion with them. Again, Cadwallader could never have written this sentence:

> It has been General Butler's misfortune to appoint too many of (these) selfish and irresponsible persons to official positions of trust and responsibility. Their indiscretions have cost him dearly, &c.

Now, as I appointed Cadwallader himself as a lieutenant in the U. S. Volunteers, as I supposed and believed at the wish of General Grant, for the selfish reason on Cadwallader's part that he wished to escape the draft which would take him away from general headquarters as a reporter, and as he is wholly "irresponsible," and as not only I but General Grant is "suffering from his indiscretion," although he had this piece of news in advance of anybody else, I do not believe he would wish to communicate it to the Herald. Now, wasn't the fellow who got up this dispatch a bungler? Again, to put the removal on the ground that I was the last of the "civilian generals" brings an issue between the regulars and volunteers, and I assure you that the person who penned that does not love the general, or else is as stupid as a quartermaster who would let the horses of a whole army starve for want of forage when there is plenty in the country, if he had a little energy to get it, because the Regular Army do not like the general. They did not before the war, and his great success since has not increased their love, and his day of trial is coming, and therefore they seek to throw off those of the volunteers who would be his friends, and it is of no consequence to him whether the injury proceeds from their enmity or incapacity. Now, my dear Rawlins, look after those stupid fellows a little, or they will do mischief to their chief. They have already circulated a story that General Grant has always been opposed to me, and that I have been thrust upon him for political reasons, so, if possible, to get a personal issue between me and the general. It will be his fault if that issue comes, not mine; it will be my misfortune, and the work of his subordinates. The navy waits at Beaufort again, and the army waits for them.

Yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General no longer.

WASHINGTON, *January 13, 1865—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Bermuda Hundred:*

Brigadier-General Turner has been summoned here by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. You will allow him to come, if in your judgment he can be spared without injury or inconvenience to the public service.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 13, 1865—3.30 p. m. (Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. C. A. DANA, *Assistant Secretary of War:*

General Turner will start for Washington on the 16th. He cannot be spared before that time.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 13, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

I shall be glad if you can send Gibbon to the Twenty-fourth at once.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Volunteers.

BEFORE WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 13, 1865.*
(Via Fort Monroe 7 p. m. 15th.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point:*

GENERAL: We arrived here last night and disembarked to-day, getting the infantry on shore at 3 p. m. Our ammunition is landed, and most of the stores. We hold a line across the point from the Flag-Pond Battery, but it is not a good one, and probably will have to be changed during the night. As soon as the line is determined upon I shall fortify it. To-morrow I intend to move down troops under cover of the navy fire and determine whether an assault is advisable. Prisoners and deserters report that Hoke's division is here, or that three brigades are here. A portion of the ammunition in the men's boxes was spoiled in getting through the surf. Please send me 300,000 rounds of caliber .58. I think that fifty wagons and teams should also be sent down; they will be useful in any event.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Before Wilmington, N. C., January 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:*

GENERAL: After consultation with Colonel Comstock, and in view of what I think is the ascertained fact, that the whole, or nearly the whole, of Hoke's force is still here, I think that it would be advisable to send the balance of the troops which Lieutenant-General Grant spoke of sending forward. It seems indispensable to hold strongly the line toward Wilmington, and for this purpose at least four of my brigades are necessary, leaving only two brigades for operations against the fort. In case an assault should be tried and be unsuccessful, the losses which would be incurred would leave an entirely insufficient force for further operations. I suggest that these troops should be sent in vessels capable of standing a storm at their anchors here, and should be provisioned, coaled, and watered for at least fifteen days, so that in case the weather should prevent the landing of supplies for more troops than we now have, they could remain on the vessels.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

P. S.—Please send me twenty paulins to cover stores and ammunition.

A. H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Near Wilmington, January 13, 1865. (Received 2.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. H. L. ABBOT:

GENERAL: I am very anxious to get at least two 30-pounders on shore at the earliest possible moment; they are necessary to protect our left from the enemy's steamers in the river. Can you not shift your ammunition to-night so as to get at the guns. I suppose you have boats of your own sufficient for this, but I have asked the admiral to help you. I wish you would also get your wagons and mules on shore early in the morning if the weather will permit. The proper place for landing is far below where the troops landed. It is at least half a mile below, where you will see a cluster of tents near the old battery.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 13, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following is the last information that I have been able to obtain from General Crook in reference to the Beverly affair:

CUMBERLAND, MD., *January 13, 1865—12 m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The following just received from Colonel Wilkinson at Clarksburg:

"Do not expect to hear from Beverly before noon or evening. Stragglers are coming into Buckhannon and Philippi, and all report it as a complete surprise. The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, or a portion of it, rallied and fought hard. The rebels burned the bridge at Beverly. Will send a written report as soon as something tangible can be got at; just now all is confused."

CROOK,
Major-General.

The attack, according to telegram of yesterday, was made by about 700 rebels. There were two regiments at Beverly, viz, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry and Eighth Ohio Cavalry, both strong regiments. I advised General Crook some time ago to break up the post at Beverly; it is of no use, and is a bait for the enemy, both from position and gross carelessness, and want of discipline on the part of the troops. I will start to-morrow on an inspecting tour through West Virginia; I want to see for myself. I can get no reports from the department.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *January 13, 1865.*
(Received 9.50 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The cavalry that I sent out returned at 5 this morning with Mrs. Governor Foote, who is now here. She says her husband forwarded his resignation to the rebel congress, and stated that his design was to go to Washington and make to this Government certain representations which he hoped and believed would go far toward end-

ing the war. This resignation was to take effect on the 31st of December, and it was designed that it should not reach Congress until he had arrived in Washington. He reached Occoquan without a pass—Mrs. Foote, however, had one—and was detained there about thirty-six hours by high water. In the meantime his absence had become known at Richmond, and an order was issued directing his arrest. Patrols were sent to all the fords accordingly. Mr. Foote had valuable papers which he designed to present to the Government; also a letter to Secretary Seward; all these papers were upon Mrs. Foote's person, and when the guard commenced searching his person she destroyed them. They left her with the pledge that she would not leave Occoquan until to-morrow (Saturday). She now fears that her being here will be used to the injury of her husband, but I have notified her that to avoid any such consequence she can be regarded as a prisoner and as not coming here voluntarily. I have provided comfortable quarters for her at a hotel.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Washington:

I have the honor to report all quiet along the line of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 13, 1865.

Brevet Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send the transportation of the Second Division of your corps, ammunition train, ambulance train, and two batteries of artillery, all intact and under a good and faithful officer, to Frederick, Md., there to be held until otherwise ordered. The quartermaster and commissary of subsistence at Frederick will furnish the necessary shelter and subsistence for the men and animals. One regiment of cavalry will be detailed to escort them to Harper's Ferry; from there to Frederick they will not require one.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, *January 13, 1865.*

General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you send one battery of artillery to report for duty to General Fessenden, commanding, Winchester.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I send battery to Winchester to-morrow at 7 p. m. The train, &c., will be ready to start in the other direction at 9 a. m.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 13, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions, I sent out yesterday morning a reconnaissance, consisting of 200 men from the Cavalry Reserve Brigade, under Maj. Arch. McKendry, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, as far as Strasburg. We found nothing there, and the inhabitants reported that no force of the enemy, save a few rebel scouts, had been there for some weeks. There was nothing at Fisher's Hill. It was reported that the rebel cavalry, except a few squadrons, were dismounted, the horses being sent to the rear for forage. The roads were in fair condition. No pickets were seen, and the party returned safely last night. The report of the party that went to Front Royal is herewith inclosed. They saw nothing, and were unable to cross the river.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GIBBS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 7. } *Camp Averell, Va., January 13, 1865.*

THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION:

COMRADES: The time of our separation is at hand. No one regrets the existence of the cause that necessitates the act more than I. On leaving the division allow me to assure you that I shall ever cherish your memory with fond recollections. Our associations have been of the most pleasant character. In the administration of the affairs of the division I have at all times endeavored to keep in view but one object—*i. e.*, the good of the service, regardless of personal popularity; the faithful have been rewarded, and the indolent and inefficient have been punished, as far as in my power.

To the Second Brigade of the division, now commanded by Col. H. Capehart, formerly commanded by me from the 10th day of June, 1864, to the 24th day of September, 1864, at which time I assumed command of the division, I owe much of my success as an officer, for which it has my thanks. To the division as a whole I can say with great pleasure that through the unparalleled, active, and successful campaign in the Shenandoah Valley success has crowned all our efforts; may I not hope that such may characterize all your efforts in the future.

Hoping that the reputation which as a division you have gained may be preserved untarnished, and that in all changes through which you may be called to pass harmony may prevail in the organization, I bid you farewell.

W. H. POWELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH CORPS,
Baltimore, January 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

SIR: All off to-night, except the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, which is detained here by instructions from General Grant.

C. GROVER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1865—6 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

You have perhaps seen in the papers that ex-Senator Foote, with his family, attempted to escape from Richmond to Washington, and that he was pursued and taken back. His wife and child are now here. Please give me the earliest information you may receive concerning him—what is likely to be done with him, &c.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, *January 14, 1865.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The latest intelligence from Wilmington is derived from Richmond papers of to-day; they say:

About fifty vessels are in sight, mostly opposite the former landing of the enemy. The weather is fair and the sea smooth. There was a report last night that the enemy's fleet had begun the bombardment of Fort Fisher. The War Department has no official information on the subject.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 14, 1865.

* * * * * * *

59. Permission to visit Washington City, D. C., for twenty-four hours is hereby granted Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 14, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for orders.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 14. } *January 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. The commanding officers of the Third Vermont and Fourteenth Massachusetts Batteries will at once report with their respective commands to the commanding officer Sixth Army Corps for temporary duty.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 14, 1865—10.20 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Six deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 14, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION:

The order which separates us has arrived. For nearly two years you have served under my command, and during this period we have passed through many bloody battles together. I have ever found you faithful, patriotic, and brave. The bones of your dead and the maimed forms of your wounded comrades testify to your gallantry on many hard-fought fields. Your reputation as a division will always be dear to me. Continue to exercise and cherish those sound doctrines of military discipline which it has been my highest ambition to instill, and you will be sure to add glory to your colors in the struggle through which our dear country is now passing.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
No. 8. } *January 14, 1865.*

Major-General Gibbon having been relieved from command of this division, the undersigned hereby assumes command of it.

THOMAS A. SMYTH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 14, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Major BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 14, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new along our front. Picket-firing was kept up during the night. Repairs of line going on.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 14, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General DEVENS,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

General Turner did not arrive and I do not expect him. Will you assume command?

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 14, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Richmond Examiner of the 14th contains the following:

The Yankee gun-boats, upward of fifty in number, are again visible off Wilmington, and were yesterday said to be engaged in a vigorous shelling of the woods near Fort Fisher. There is a rumor that an attack has been commenced against the fort itself, but the War Department had last night received no intelligence of it.

C. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Off Fort Fisher, January 14, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

DEAR GENERAL: The forces under General Terry were landed yesterday without accident or opposition, and their supplies followed immediately. To-day I hope to finish landing the guns, which will be all left to do. General Terry is throwing up a breast-work across the neck of land from Battery Anderson to the river. (Battery Anderson is called by us Flag-Pond Battery.) I find General Terry most agreeable and efficient, but I think from the way he is going to work that he would like to have more men. This, however, is a mere matter of opinion of mine, which you may take for what it is worth. General Terry has said nothing about wanting more men, and, I judge, is one of those who would not ask for re-enforcements unless it should be absolutely necessary. Yesterday afternoon, after landing the troops, I went with a portion of the fleet to attack the fort. Our fire completely silenced

them as usual. The iron-clads fired nearly all day yesterday, and the fort bears many scars, but I cannot tell how much harm was done. We suffered no loss whatever.

Most truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

I think small-arm ammunition is wanted, as some was wet in landing; provisions also. We cannot average more than two days a week in which anything can be landed safely.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *Before Wilmington, N. C., January 14, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot is announced as chief of artillery and Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp, as chief engineer of this expedition, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *Before Wilmington, N. C., January 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-Generals Ames and Paine, commanding divisions, will at once organize a pioneer company of 100 privates and non-commissioned officers for each division. Such officers will be selected as are specially fitted for the engineer duty which they will have to perform, and the men should be mechanics. These pioneer companies will have the superintendence of engineer work done by the divisions to which they belong. The officers commanding these companies will have charge of all tools and engineer material in their divisions, whether in use or not, giving receipts for all property received by them, and keeping it in depot, under their own control, at all times when not in use by working parties. Such parties will call on them for tools, and return them when the tour of duty is over. The chief engineer will give such instructions to these officers as he deems necessary.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLAG BATTERY SIGNAL STATION,
January 14, 1865.

General ABBOT:

We have got a rebel boat in the Cape Fear River. It is of the utmost importance that we have some guns there to give her a place of refuge from the Chickamauga. What is the prospect of getting some of yours on shore?

TERRY,
General.

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
January 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Siege Guns, Artillery, and Engineers:

DEAR GENERAL: It will afford us much pleasure in complying with your request in regard to getting the siege guns on shore, unless we should receive orders from the admiral to take up another station that may prevent it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Rhode Island.

MOREHEAD CITY, *January 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General PALMER,
Commanding District of North Carolina:

GENERAL: I have just arrived from Fort Fisher. Left the fleet 3 o'clock this morning. We landed the troops all safely and got a good position. We look forward with much hope. I am sorry to learn General Butler is relieved. Any news from the Valley?

Truly, yours,
GEO. S. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., January 14, 1865.

Colonel MCCHESNEY,
Morehead City:

The steamer Allison will go to Washington on Monday afternoon. Mr. Wiswell and any such people, General Palmer says, may go. He wishes you to go in command. Orders have been issued to-day for the Twenty-third New York Cavalry to come at once to New Berne, bring all their traps, and report to Colonel Savage, Twelfth New York Cavalry, who, it is believed, will make them effective. Don't wait to receive the order, as it will not get down until Monday, but start them off as soon as practicable.

By order of General Palmer:
J. A. JUDSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 14, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8, January 12, 1865, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. The prisoner, John E. Boyd, Confederate soldier, to whom it alludes, will at once be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., there to be confined in charge of the guard until the end of the war.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:
C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 14, 1865—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. I. H. DUVAL,
Comdg. First Infantry Division, Dept. of West Virginia:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you have one regiment at the railroad depot in Cumberland to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, ready to load on board of a train for Clarksburg, Va. The regiment will probably be gone three days, and the men should take only such things as are necessary for their immediate comfort. Let it be a good, strong regiment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 14, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Scout sent to Beverly returned to Buckhannon last night and report 12 men wounded and 4 killed of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry; 3 wounded and 1 killed of the Thirty-fourth Ohio. Of the rebels 6 were wounded, one of whom is Colonel Cook or Crook, who lost his left leg. Citizens estimate that 450 of our men were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonels Youart and Furney escaped from the rebels after being taken some distance. The rebels moved toward Lewisburg. Nearly 200 stragglers have reported at Philippi and Buckhannon. Expect to have telegraph open to-morrow.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *January 14, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Colonel WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, W. Va.:

Keep a good lookout, and report at once anything reliable you hear. A regiment will go to you at Clarksburg to-morrow morning.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, *January 14, 1865—10.20 p. m.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:

Have had no communication with Weston since 7 o'clock. Indications are that Weston is in possession of the enemy, who will probably be here before morning. Start the regiment to-night, if possible.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *January 14, 1865.*

Maj. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of W. Va., Cumberland, Md.:

Petition mailed yesterday. Heard a week ago that the Lewisburg force, four companies, was going to make a move. They tried to cross

at Hughes' Ferry, Gauley River, three days ago, but could not, and went back. Scouts returned yesterday twenty miles from Lewisburg; report nothing new. Think the above move is the one reported. Rivers and streams very high.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding First Separate Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 14, 1865.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.:

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 14, 1865.*

The following has just been received from Weston:

"James McCorly, senator, just arrived from Braxton County, and reports that 1,800 rebels left Lewisburg a few days since. The citizens of Braxton County suppose their march to be in this direction. Lines down between Weston and Bulltown. Will send out scouts immediately.

"A. N. THOMSON,
"*Captain, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.*"

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

The major-general commanding directs that you send out scouts at once to ascertain the facts, promptly reporting any information obtained. It is not known how much importance to be attached to the above.

WM. MCKINLEY, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to General Forsyth, chief of staff.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *January 14, 1865.*

Captain WHITLEY,
Loup Creek, W. Va.:

It is reported via Clarksburg that a large body of rebels left Lewisburg a few days since and moved into Braxton County. What news have you? Has any one come in from Lewisburg lately? Send out scouts and communicate with Captain Ramsay at once, also on Lewisburg road. Answer to-night.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUP CREEK, *January 14, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

There has no one come in from Lewisburg lately. My scouts returned from that direction a short time since. The information they had was that four companies were then in Lewisburg. Since then I learned that 300 rebels were at Hughes' Ferry, but could not cross. This I

have telegraphed to you before. I have news from Hughes' Ferry to-day. There are no rebels in that vicinity now. Everything is quiet in the upper part of Nicholas County. I have sent out scouts as you directed. I think there cannot be a very large force in Braxton County, or I should have been apt to have heard from them. Captain Gorten, State Scouts, returned from a scout yesterday. He passed through Greenbrier County and within twenty miles of Lewisburg. He heard of no rebels being there. He captured fifteen horses from Thurmond's men, which he brought in with him.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 15, 1865.*

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington:

I send you to-day by telegraph message of Jefferson Davis and other dispatches from Richmond Whig concerning the arrest of ex-Senator Foote, which is all the information I have on the subject.* Any further information I may obtain will be sent you. What is likely to be done with him is difficult to conjecture. I suppose they will at furthest do nothing more than imprison him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 15, 1865.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President:

The following is clipped from the Richmond Whig of Saturday :

THE ARREST OF HON. H. S. FOOTE.

The following communication was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, at 1 o'clock, from the President, through his private secretary, Col. B. N. Harrison:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
"*January 13, 1865.*

"To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, C. S. A.:

"I have just received the accompanying report from the Secretary of War stating that Henry S. Foote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, has been arrested by a military officer in Northern Virginia while endeavoring to pass our lines on his way to the enemy's country. As this arrest may involve a question of privilege, I submit the matter to you, in order that such disposal of the case may be made as to you shall seem proper.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
"*Richmond, January 13, 1865.*

"To the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

"SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information and direction the subjoined copy of a telegram received from the provost-marshal at Fredericksburg. No special instructions had been given for such arrest.

"Very respectfully, &c.,

"JAS. A. SEDDON,
"*Secretary of War.*"

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* See next, *post.*

"FREDERICKSBURG, *January 12, 1865.*

"Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

"I have arrested Hon. Henry S. Foote at Occoquan, on his way to Washington for the purpose of negotiating peace, as he avows. Full particulars through Major Carrington by mail. Have paroled him to await instructions. Please instruct me what disposition to make of him.

"H. S. DOGGETT,
"*Commanding Post.*"

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the matter was referred to a select committee of five. Occoquan is in Prince William County, on the stream of that name near the Potomac. The village is about seventy-five miles from Richmond and twenty from Alexandria.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 15, 1865—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

If you will be at home to-day I will go down to City Point.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

General Grant will not be at his headquarters until late this evening.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel BATCHELDER:

In consequence of the above, I shall not require a train to-day.

GEO. G. MEADE.

JANUARY 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The following deserters from the enemy came into the lines of this army last evening.

* * * * * * *

From these we learn that the enemy on the south side of the Appomattox is posted by divisions as follows: Mahone's, Gordon's, and Pegram's divisions in reserve, at the following points: Mahone's division one mile and a half west of Battery No. 45, on the point where the enemy's line of works crosses the Boydton plank road; Gordon's division one mile west of Burgess' Mills and north of and near Hatcher's Run; Pegram's division one mile west of Burgess' Mills and south of and near Hatcher's Run. Small details are made from the above divisions, which picket as follows: From Gordon's and Pegram's divisions, about 800 men picket from Burgess' Mills down Hatcher's Run on the

south side to a point between Dabney's and Armstrong's Mills, where they join the cavalry pickets; from Mahone's division, about 200 men picket in front of Lane's and Scales' brigades, of Wilcox's division. The following divisions are in or very near the lines of breast-works, posted from right (enemy's) to left: Heth's, from Burgess' Mills to the Claypool road; Wilcox's, from the Claypool road to the Fisher house, or a point about a mile due east of the lead-works; Johnson's division, from near the Wilcox house to the Appomattox, the Petersburg City Battalions intervening between Wilcox's and Johnson's divisions. The enemy's brigades are posted, right to left, as follows: Heth, Cooke, Davis, McComb, MacRae, Wilcox, McGowan, Lane, Scales, Johnson, Wallace, Wise, Gracie, Ransom. The three divisions in reserve have eleven brigades.

* * * * * * *

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Eleven deserters from the enemy came into our lines during yesterday and last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 15, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

Please let me know the direction from your headquarters of the firing on your left. We hear firing which seems to be south by west from here.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865—2.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have heard no firing. Am just in from Fort Fisher and Fort Welch. Upon inquiry I find no one at headquarters has heard firing. Have sent inquiry to division commanders and general officer of the day.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865—4.50 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The commanding officer of the First Division reports that there was some firing this morning far away to his right, but nothing unusual. Other division commanders report that no firing whatever has been heard during the day.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Fisher	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	First Lieut. E. P. Clark.
Fort Welch	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. T. Wyatt.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3-inch	Capt. G. K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	Capt. A. J. Clark.
In reserve	do	Two light 12-pounders	Do.
Fort Cummings	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	First Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Fort Siebert	10th Massachusetts Battery	Two 3-inch	Brevet Major Sleeper.
Fort Emery	do	do	Do.
In reserve	do	do	Do.
Fort Clarke	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders	Lieut. William S. Bull.
In reserve	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Brevet Major Brown.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery	do	Lieut. R. Kennedy.
Ninth Corps line	G, 1st New York Artillery	do	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. F. Campbell.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Brevet Major Woerner.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Capt. W. H. Rogers.
	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Coehorn mortars	First Lieut. D. D. McPherson.

Capt. S. A. McClellan absent on leave, Special Orders, No. 13, headquarters Army of the Potomac, January 13, 1865. Anthony G. Graves mustered in as second lieutenant Eleventh New York Battery.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 15, 1865. (Received 2.55 p. m.)

Major-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Some firing on your right has been heard at these headquarters. Can you report its direction from your headquarters? Have any of your batteries been firing?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

In the absence of General Crawford, I have the honor to report that no firing in the direction stated in your dispatch has been heard at these headquarters. Inquiry will at once be made of the chief of artillery as to whether the batteries have been firing.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The chief of artillery reports that none of the batteries of his corps have been firing to-day.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Maj. S. F. BARSTOW:

Nothing to report.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

I have nothing new to report.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 15, 1865. (Received 12.10 p. m.)

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Two deserters have just reported—Forty-sixth Virginia and Twenty-sixth South Carolina.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 15, 1865. (Via Fort Monroe 16th.)

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward you by telegraph the soundings at low tide on the centre line of the Dutch Gap Canal, taken at 1 p. m. this day. Commencing at 15 feet depth in the river at lower end of

canal, and sounding at intervals of 18 feet to 15 feet depth of water in the river at upper end of canal, I find 15, 12, 11, 13, 10, 10½, 9½, 9, 10, 9½, 9, 9, 9¼, 9, 7½, 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 7, 10, 15. Add 3½ feet to all these soundings for depth at daily high tide, and 8 feet for depth at highest water during recent freshet in James River. One hundred and fifty feet of the shallowest part is, at low tide, 53 feet wide on surface of water in narrowest place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. BUCKLAND,
First Lieut., First Engrs. New York State Vols., Acty. Asst. Engr.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, Va., January 15, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, is hereby announced as provost-marshal-general of this department.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, January 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the department commander in obedience to Special Orders, No. 11, from headquarters Armies of the United States, dated January 14, 1865, is hereby assigned to the command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, subject to the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding and of the President.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., January 15, 1865.*

In conformity with General Orders, No. 9, from the headquarters Army of the James, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General, Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *January 15, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. J. B. Raulston having been mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of service, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this brigade, by virtue of seniority of rank. The present staff will be retained, and all existing orders will remain in force.

WM. KREUTZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Yorktown, Va., January 15, 1865.

Major CASSELS,
Provost-Marshal, Dept. of Virginia and North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that information of a reliable character has been received by the naval authorities, and also at this office, that there is a force of the enemy organizing in Matthews County, Va., and on the Severn River for the purpose of destroying the light ships and houses on the Chesapeake Bay, also the vessels in the York River, and to capture the force of thirty men stationed at this place. I have notified Colonel Morrison. The boats to carry the enemy were built in the interior and launched a considerable distance up the Severn River. A man by the name of Fitzhugh is the leader, and, I believe, the same who destroyed the vessels some time ago on the Eastern Shore. I have no way of forwarding the parties giving the information, or I would send them at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. FLEMING,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL, DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C.,
Fort Monroe, January 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Shepley, commanding District of East Virginia, for his information.

A. GILCHRIST,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., January 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that one or more army gun-boats be sent to look after this force.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT MAGRUDER, *January 15, 1865.*

Colonel WEBSTER,
Chief Quartermaster:

It is of the utmost importance that I should have a boat to cross over my cavalry and infantry from Yorktown to Gloucester. There is over fifty of the enemy in Matthews County, and their intention is to destroy the light-house on Mob Jack Bay and to destroy the light-ship in the bay. I am requested by Captain Fleming, provost-marshal at Yorktown, to act at once in the matter, and he thinks they could be caught. They have sent for more force. I have men enough, but I cannot get my cavalry across the river. Can you not send me some boat to ferry them? Please answer at once.

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
On Federal Point, N. C., January 15, 1865.
(Received 9.10 a. m. 17th.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by General Ames' division and the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3.30 p. m., when the First Brigade (Curtis') of Ames' division effected a lodgement upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 p. m.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort.

I regret to say our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

OFF FORT FISHER, N. C., *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 17th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Fort Fisher is ours. I send a bearer of dispatches with a brief account of the affair. General Terry is entitled to the highest praise and the gratitude of his country for the manner in which he has conducted his part of the operations. He is my beau ideal of a soldier and a general. Our co-operation has been most cordial; the result is victory, which will always be ours when the Army and Navy go hand in hand. The navy's loss in the assault was heavy; the army's loss is also heavy.

D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

NEAR FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865—12 m.*

Admiral PORTER:

The enemy are landing troops at Fort Buchanan. Can you hurt them?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
January 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. L. ABBOT, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: I have ordered a detail of 300 men to be made for you. I don't know just where you will land, but the men will be on the beach

looking out for you. Get four guns on shore, if you can; indeed, I do not know that you can get too many of them. We expect to try the fort this afternoon.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALF. H. TERRY,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

JANUARY 15, 1865. (Received 7 p. m.)

General ABBOT:

Have all your boats with small ammunition come to my headquarters.

TERRY,
General.

JANUARY 15, 1865.

General TERRY:

I have no small ammunition. I suppose the telegram to be misdirected to me, instead of the officer in charge of the light guns.

H. L. ABBOT.

JANUARY 15, 1865.

General PAINE:

Will you have the kindness to give Captain O'Keefe a detail of 100 men, to work, so long as he needs them, on a battery intended to keep the Chickamauga out of our way?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief Engineer.

FORT MONROE, *January 15, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

Steamer California leaves here at 12 o'clock. Captains of steamers returned from expedition to Wilmington report all forces safely and nicely landed on Friday last, and skirmishing going on about Fort Fisher. They supposed it already in our possession. Of course none of the troops that left here last are included.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. ROBINETT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 12.55 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have received the following from General Crook in relation to the Beverly affair:

Scouts returned from Beverly report 4 men killed and 12 wounded of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; none killed and 3 wounded of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry. Of the rebels 6 were wounded, one of whom, Colonel Cook, lost his leg. Citizens estimate that 450 of our men were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonels Youart and Furney escaped after being taken some distance. The rebels moved toward Lewisburg. Nearly 200 stragglers have reported at Philippi and Buckhannon. Expect to have telegraph opened to-morrow.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

I am now on my way to make an inspection of the Department of West Virginia.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *January 15, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, is relieved from duty with this army, and will proceed to join his command, with permission to delay en route twenty days from the 19th instant. Capt. T. G. Colt, acting assistant adjutant-general, has permission to accompany him.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *January 15, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin and detachment Eighth Illinois Cavalry have just returned, with 13 prisoners, two of them officers, about 300 sheep, and 30 horses, found near White Plains, moving south; one rebel killed; no loss of our men or horses. The detachment Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York Cavalry returned this afternoon. Three prisoners received. Official reports from the officers in charge will be forwarded as soon as received.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1865.*

Major-General CROOK,
Cumberland:

It is expected that within a few days a part, at least, of General Schofield's corps will arrive at Parkersburg for transportation over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Annapolis. You will be prepared to have guards at all stations to prevent desertions, and you will close all grog shops in the places through which they pass. I shall probably be able to notify you more definitely of the time of their passage through your department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 15, 1865.

Colonel SCHOONMAKER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding desires that you will send out 200 men, in charge of your most reliable field officer, in search of the party just reported by Captain Hogeboom. He will move between 10 o'clock and midnight. Instruct him to keep well on the alert and not to halt his command oftener than possible and not to go into camp.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
January 15, 1865.

Colonel CAPEHART,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: A party of 100 of Mosby's men are reported to have crossed the river to day. The general desires you to notify the picket of your brigade on the Millwood pike and at Greenwood Church and direct them to be on the alert.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 15, 1865.

Major MCCOWN,
Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers:

MAJOR: Your regiment will be loaded upon the cars at this point as speedily as possible and moved for Clarksburg without delay. It is reported that the enemy are moving against Clarksburg and will reach that point some time to-day. You can readily perceive the necessity of preventing any unnecessary delay. Upon arriving at Clarksburg

you will report to Colonel Wilkinson and be subject to his orders. Keep your men in the cars and assist the company by preventing the men from straggling from the cars.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 15, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:

Have directed the Eighth Ohio Cavalry to concentrate at Philippi, also the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry. Communication by wire not yet open with Beverly. Lieutenant-Colonel Youart is at Philippi, with orders to make a full report of the Beverly disaster. All quiet at Beverly. Will make disposition of the Twenty-third Ohio and Thirteenth West Virginia as circumstances may demand. All quiet at Weston and Buckhannon. No communication yet with Bulltown. Scouts sent that direction not returned; have probably gone there. Telegraphed General Kelley yesterday of the killed and wounded at Beverly. Am now of opinion that the rebels got more of our men than stated in that dispatch.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LOUP CREEK, *January 15, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

I have received the following information from Lewisburg and vicinity this morning:

A rebel lieutenant and nine men came down the Lewisburg road day before yesterday within ten miles of Gauley. The Sixtieth Virginia Infantry is at Lewisburg, said to be 240 strong; also the old Twenty-second is reported to be there, but not certain. They say they are sent there to recruit. A small scouting party is reported to be near Carnifix Ferry, Gauley River. I shall watch them.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 16, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Reports have lately reached this Department of an extensive trade with the rebels carried on through Norfolk. One of these reports estimates the amount sent out from within our lines there at $100,000 daily. Provisions for Lee's army are said to be the main article of export. Boats are said to be sent through on each side with unbroken cargoes. General Butler, who has just arrived here, renews the general statement without specifying any amount of business. He says the trade is carried on under the recent orders of the Treasury Department for

buying the products of the rebel States, and allowing one-fourth of the value to go back in supplies. He has shown me a memorandum, which he says is in the handwriting of a rebel quartermaster, respecting proposals to exchange cotton for provisions upon this basis. It is also reported from the West that extensive arrangements have been made to supply the rebel armies there with food and other necessaries from within our lines under cover of the same Treasury orders. Please cause the facts at Norfolk to be investigated, and advise this Department what action you deem to be necessary in the premises upon military grounds.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 16, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following has been received from General Terry. Orders have been given for everything required.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 12. } *City Point, Va., January 16, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. Horace Porter, aide-de-camp, will proceed without delay to Fort Monroe, and look after the prompt preparation of vessels by the quartermaster's department there that it has been instructed to get ready for the transportation of troops from here.

Any orders to the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments necessary to facilitate the purpose of this order, and to carry out such verbal instructions in the premises as have been communicated to him, he is authorized to make in the name of the lieutenant-general commanding.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17 [16], 1865—9 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
City Point:

Will the lieutenant-general be at home to-day?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* See Terry to Rawlins, January 13, p. 122.

CITY POINT, *January 16, 1865.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE:

General Grant will not be home before to-morrow.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

The Coehorn mortars asked for by your telegram of the 5th instant were at Fort Monroe on the 11th instant.

WM. MAYNADIER,
Colonel and Acting Chief of Ordnance.

JANUARY 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We have had to-day under examination a number of deserters from all parts of the line on the north and south sides of the James River. From the examination of those from the north side, some of whom came in this morning to headquarters Army of the Potomac, we are satisfied that the position of each regiment of every brigade of the several divisions south of the Appomattox is exactly the one given in the map lately furnished from this office. Day before yesterday Colonel Giles came from Richmond and reported to his command (in Corse's brigade) that the brigade was going to Goldsborough, N. C. The mail carrier of the brigade reported that the women were being moved south from factories in Richmond, also that machinery was being moved, and that the names of all wishing to leave Richmond were being taken. There was a rumor in Richmond that General Thomas' forces were advancing toward Richmond. One of the men from the Twenty-ninth Virginia, which is in Corse's brigade, says that a friend of his told him that he had assisted in taking down a part of the machinery in the Tredegar Iron-Works, and that it was understood among the workmen that the machinery was being forwarded to Salisbury, N. C.; that the government had purchased the private iron-works of Edward Eddinger, which were also being removed; and officers looked forward to being removed at some period in the future. The rations seem to be cut down in meat, but to be full as regards flour and vegetables, when they get them. It would seem that one brigade of Kershaw's division did not go south—namely, Bryan's (Georgia) brigade, now commanded by Colonel McGlashan. There is also a rumor that Gregg's (Texas) brigade went to North Carolina. Perhaps this brigade went in the place of Bryan's. There are also some indefinite rumors about sending some of the heavy artillery regiments to Charleston from the defenses of Richmond. We had no news from Richmond during yesterday, as was expected. All the bridges over the Chickahominy being carried away our people were unable to cross. Ingress and egress are denied by all roads between the Chickahominy and the James.

PAUL A. OLIVER,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 16, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

40. As soon as he has received official notice of his exchange, Capt. J. L. Greene, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers (a paroled prisoner of war), will report in person without delay to Brevet Major-General Kautz, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

61. Permission to visit Washington City, D. C., during his present leave of absence is hereby granted Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 16, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

Reports of signal officers and division commanders render it necessary for the corps to be kept on the alert. The Second Corps may expect a movement on the left.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 16, 1865—2.45 p. m.

CORPS COMMANDERS (except Second Corps):

No necessity exists for your keeping on the alert.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865. (Sent 10.50 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Seven deserters from the enemy and one contraband are reported to have come into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Mott reported to me about half an hour ago that it was reported to him that the enemy had shown a skirmish line in front of our pickets in the open fields of the Cummings house on the Vaughan

road. I have given the necessary directions for the command to get under arms quickly (General Mott had already done so for his division), and have sent out to see what the facts amount to. Will report as soon as I learn. Have sent to other parts of the picket-line. It is probable the enemy have thought the working parties on the front were intended to conceal some operation elsewhere. Heretofore they have had a few vedettes only in the Cummings fields.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—2 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I send report of General Mott. Have heard nothing from my staff officers.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have just returned from the picket-line. It appears that a foraging party came out of the woods into the corn-field in front of the Wyatt house to get some corn. The number variously estimated from 30 to 100; the latter is probably the maximum. I sent a party out to the woods for the purpose of feeling of them; will notify you as soon as I hear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

My staff officer has returned and reports that the enemy has no skirmish line in the fields of the Cummings house on the Vaughan road, but merely the usual cavalry vedettes. The report of their having a skirmish line there grew out of the fact that a skirmish line of about fifty men advanced into the corn-field in front of Colonel Wyatt's house to cover the collection of some corn, but retired upon the advance of a party from our outposts. Reports from all other parts of the picket-line show everything to be quiet.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—5 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The following report from General Mott received. I suppose I may send out and gather the corn:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: The party I sent out has returned. They advanced through the woods, found where the foraging party had rendezvoused, but report that they had all left. As I suspected, it was a party to get the corn in front of the Wyatt house. As there is some left yet, I have the honor to apply for permission to send a party and gather it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 16, 1865—5 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Send out for the corn, and gobble up some rebels, too, if you can.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I send three reports. I think the report of the signal officer is most likely to be correct.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865—4.21 p. m.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: The commander of the picket at the Boswell house reports that the enemy are moving troops and a large wagon train from their left to their right.

In the absence of General Macy, very respectfully,

RICHARD A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHURCH ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
January 16, 1865—5 p. m.

Captain THICKSTUN:

There are no troops moving on either Boydton or Cox roads, neither can I discover any wagons moving on either of those roads. There has been a regiment of enemy's infantry (about 500 strong) drawn up in line and inspected. They now have returned to their quarters, about half a mile to our right of the Boisseau property. There has been a working party (about 150 strong) at work near the Boydton road, at a point about twenty degrees north of west. They were a good deal scattered, but I was unable to determine what they are doing. A train of cars just passed, in direction of Petersburg, on South Side Railroad. During the day I have noticed seventy wagons moving westward on Cox road, and twenty moving in direction of Petersburg on same road. No trains of more than six wagons noticed.

VAN B. SLEEPER,
Sergeant, Signal Corps.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
January 16, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: Upon my return to quarters I learn that a report has been made to the effect that a force of the enemy and some wagons had been seen passing to the enemy's right. The officer commanding picket-line near Boswell's house judges the force to have been about 2,000, and twenty wagons. The force moved toward the right of the enemy's line.

Very respectfully,

GEO. N. MACY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DIVISIONS, AND ARTILLERY BRIGADE:

SIRS: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that your command need no longer be kept under arms, but that the officers and men should remain in camp ready to fall in at short notice if required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865.

I. Battery commanders who have their commands in readiness to move can unhitch and unharness, but will keep their men well in hand.

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By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865. (Received 9.10 a. m.)

Maj. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report for the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865. (Received 5.10 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

My corps officer of the day reports dense smoke arising in rear of Petersburg.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
January 16, 1865.

Division commanders will keep their troops within hand and ready for any movement that may be ordered.

C. A. WHITTIER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865. (Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new along our lines. Five deserters from the enemy are reported—four from Forty-sixth Virginia and one from Twenty-second South Carolina.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *January 16, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

What is the effective strength of the two brigades of General Terry's division now here? Please telegraph answer at once.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 16, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The three brigades of General Terry's division now here number 5,608 enlisted men effective. Aggregate effective, 5,843.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 16, 1865.*

Col. R. C. WEBSTER,

Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Va. and N. C., Fort Monroe, Va.:

As fast as steamers arrive at Fort Monroe on their return from the expedition under Major-General Terry, have them coaled, watered, and provisioned for the same length of time and to the same extent as they were coaled, watered, and provisioned for their recent trip. The chief commissary at Fort Monroe will put fifteen days' rations on each vessel for the number of troops it is capacitated to carry. As fast as each vessel is so supplied send forward to the quartermaster at this place. Vessels sufficient to carry 4,000 men and 50 six-mule teams are required. Should any other vessels than those that were in the expedition with General Terry be taken, coal, water, and provision them in same manner as those that were. Promptitude in the execution of this order is required.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 16, 1865.

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Richmond Examiner of the 16th contains the following:

We learn late last night that the enemy continued his fire on Fort Fisher throughout Saturday and Sunday, but without the least injury to the fort. The party which landed below are endeavoring to throw up fortifications, but are obstructed by the Confederate artillery.

R. O'BRIEN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VA. AND N. C., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 16, 1865.

I. Hereafter and until further orders the troops of this command will be under arms at reveille, which will be sounded at daybreak. The regimental adjutant, all company officers, and one field officer, or, in case there is no field officer in the regiment, an officer acting as such, will be present. The adjutant will receive the reports from the company commanders and report to the field officer all absent without proper authority. Brigade and division commanders will send their staff officers at reveille to see if this order is executed. The practice of staff officers at various headquarters remaining abed until 9 or 10 o'clock must be stopped. The day's duties begin at guard-mount and officers must all be ready at that time.

II. All applications for leaves of absence or furloughs, to whatever authority made, must state the reasons, and, if for furlough, the applicant will send proof of the truth thereof. In compliance with orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, such applications will only be granted in extreme cases.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH:

There are four brigades in the First Division. The three now here number, present for duty, 5,972. Exclusive of the fourth brigade there are present for duty 4,231.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 16, 1865.

I. Capt. and Bvt. Maj. A. H. Embler, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as acting inspector-general of the corps, relieving Maj. C. C. Abell. Division inspectors will at once report to Brevet Major Embler for instructions.

II. Maj. C. C. Abell, besides his duties as chief of artillery, will also perform those of chief ordnance officer of the corps, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862. Captain Male will report to Major Abell as assistant.

III. Capt. William E. Potter, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp, is appointed judge-advocate of the corps. Each division commander will, as soon as practicable, appoint a judge-advocate for his division, and will direct him to report to Captain Potter for instructions.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 16, 1865.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 11, dated headquarters Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, January 16, 1865, I hereby assume command of this brigade.

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Colonel Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Before Wilmington, N. C., January 16, 1865.

I. Division and brigade commanders will cause immediate search to be made throughout their commands for all quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores captured in the operations of the last few days, and have them turned in to the chiefs of those departments at these headquarters without delay.

II. Maj. Charles E. Pearce, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, is announced as provost-marshal on the staff of the brevet major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Off Fort Fisher, January 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. N. M. CURTIS, U. S. Volunteers:

SIR: You are hereby informed that, for gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher, the President of the United States has appointed you provisionally brigadier-general of volunteers in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 15th day of January, 1865. Should the Senate advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly. Immediately on receipt hereof please to communicate to the War Department, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, your acceptance or non-acceptance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Cumberland:

Term of the Ninth Delaware Infantry, guarding prisoners at Fort Delaware, will expire January 23, and it is necessary to replace it with other troops. Have you not dismounted cavalry or some West Virginia regiment that could be sent for that purpose? Please answer early.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., January 16, 1865.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: A party of guerrillas were in the vicinity of Springfield Station last night. This morning they fired on the train going out. I telegraphed Colonel Gamble, and sent some cavalry from Alexandria to look after them.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses, &c.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., January 16, 1865.

Colonel GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Fairfax:

It is reported here that there was a detachment of the enemy in camp on Accotink Run, two miles beyond and to the left of Springfield, about one mile south of the house of Mr. Dodson and about one mile south of Ferdinand Lyles' house.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *January 16, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m. 17th.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

Reports from Fairfax Station and Vienna received. None from Colonel Gansevoort, who never has yet furnished reports promptly. The train this morning was fired into between Springfield and Accotink by about thirty rebel cavalry, dressed in our uniform. No damage done. A squadron immediately started after them. All quiet at this part of the line to Vienna.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX STATION, VA., *January 16, 1865.*

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from a scout to Wolf Run Shoals. There are evidences of a party of about twenty having gone toward Accotink to-day. Along the whole route I heard of rebels moving in small squads. I did not get to Springfield Station, the time being too short and the distance too great. I got about midway to Springfield, when, it growing dark, I returned.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, *January 17, 1865—10 p. m.*

To the PRESIDENT:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to me on board the steamer Spaulding, off that place, yesterday, Monday, January 16, by Major-General Terry. An acknowledgment and thanks for their gallant achievement was given in your name to Admiral Porter and General Terry, from whom the following particulars were obtained. The troops arrived off Fort Fisher Thursday night. Friday they were all landed under cover of a heavy fire from the squadron. A reconnaissance was made by General Terry on Saturday. A strong defensive line against any enemy's forces coming from Wilmington was established on Saturday and held by 4,000 men, chiefly colored troops, and an assault was determined upon. The assault was made on Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The sea front of the fort had been greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fleet for three days, and this front was assaulted, at the hour mentioned, by a column of seamen and marines, 1,800 strong, under command of Captain Breese. They reached the parapet, but after a short conflict this column was checked, driven back in disorder, and was afterward placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brigade that was brought up to re-enforce the assaulting column of troops. Although the assault on the sea front failed, it performed a very useful part in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attack by the troops on the other side. The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old Tenth Corps, led by Colonel Curtis, under the immediate supervision of General Terry. The enemy's force

in the fort was over 2,200. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours. By a skillfully directed fire thrown into the traverses, one after another as they were occupied by the enemy, Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the assaulting column. By signals between himself and General Terry, at brief intervals, this fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops. At about 10 o'clock at night the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, forced down toward Federal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about 12 o'clock at night General Whiting surrendered himself and his command to General Terry unconditionally, as prisoners of war, numbering over 1,800, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded. Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday afternoon, but was estimated at between 700 and 800 in killed and wounded, besides the naval loss, which was slight, not exceeding 100 in killed and wounded; not a ship nor a transport was lost. Colonel Curtis was severely but not mortally wounded. Colonel Bell died of his wounds Monday morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman were killed. Colonel Pennypacker was badly wounded, also Lieutenant-Colonel Coan. A complete list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. General Terry reported to Surgeon-General Barnes that he had ample provision of surgeons, nurses, and hospital supplies for the wounded; they will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there was ample supply. On Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding 200 or 300 persons. After the capture of the fort all the troops were withdrawn except one brigade left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed that it was occasioned by accident or negligence. General Hoke's division, reported as 5,000, was at Wilmington, a portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by General Hoke against our defensive line, but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack. About 11 o'clock Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith [Caswell], on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that fort. You will be pleased to know that perfect harmony and concert of action existed between the land and naval forces, and their respective commanders. Admiral Porter and General Terry vied in their commendation each of the other; each seemed more anxious to do justice to the other than to claim anything for himself; and they united in the highest commendation of the naval and military officers and the forces engaged. To this harmony of feeling and the confident spirit inspired may perhaps be attributed in some degree the success of an attack, with nearly equal numbers, against a resolute enemy in a work unsurpassed, if ever equaled, in strength, and which General Beauregard a few days before pronounced impregnable. The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large caliber and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between 400 and 500. General Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Colonel Lamb also, who had gone into the fort with re-enforcements and to relieve General Whiting on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday everything was

quiet as a Sabbath day, the dead were being buried, and the wounded collected and placed in transports and field hospitals. General Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah last week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps went in transports to Beaufort. Saturday, January 14, the Seventeenth Corps, under Major-General Blair, crossed Port Royal Ferry, and, with a portion of General Foster's command, moved on Pocotaligo. General Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported on Sunday that "the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front during Saturday night. General Blair's corps now occupy a strong position across the railroad and covering all the approaches eastward to Pocotaligo." All the sick of General Sherman's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the genial climate affords advantages for recovery superior to any other place. The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by General Sherman's army could not be surpassed. Few male inhabitants are to be seen in the streets; ladies and children evince a sense of security; no instance of disorder or personal injury or insult has occurred; laboring men and mechanics, white and black, are seeking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful toward everyone, and seem to feel themselves as much at home and on good behavior as if in their native towns. Trade is restricted for the present to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandise from the North are waiting at Hilton Head permission to go to Savannah, but General Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies required by his troops. A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducements for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit, or money, no commodities for exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period. All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government as captured property. Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made, and will be enforced by General Sherman. The cotton captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Treasury. The Quartermaster-General remains at Savannah to execute the arrangements for its shipment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, *January 17, 1865—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I have just arrived from Savannah, having stopped six hours yesterday at Fort Fisher. My telegram to the President,* a copy of which goes with this, gives the particulars learned from Admiral Porter and General Terry, also the movements of General Sherman's force. I staid with Sherman four days, and would be glad to see you so as to communicate some other matters that cannot safely be written, but am too unwell to go to City Point, if you can come here. At General Sherman's request North Carolina was put in the Department of the South and added to his command. General Townsend will send you a copy of the order. Please let me know if I shall wait here to see you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See next, *ante*.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

President A. LINCOLN:

From the Richmond papers of to-day I learn that on yesterday Judge Halliburton, of the Confederate court of the Eastern District of Virginia, issued a writ of habeas corpus, on the petition of Governor Foote, returnable on Thursday next. It is supposed by the papers, however, that this matter was settled yesterday by the Confederate House of Representatives declaring that they "are of opinion that the good of the country would not be subserved by the forced attendance of said member upon the sessions of this House, but that under all the circumstances of the case it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody." It is presumed that Mr. Foote has already been placed at liberty.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

As a substantial recognition of the bravery of both officers and men in the capture of Fort Fisher, and the important service thereby rendered their country, I do most respectfully recommend Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Volunteers, their commanding officer, for appointment as brigadier-general in the Regular Army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following official dispatch from Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding the land forces operating against Fort Fisher, announcing its capture by the united valor of the army and navy, is just received.* I have ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by each army here in honor of their great triumph.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 17, 1865—8.10 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Mr. F. P. Blair, sr., will go immediately to Richmond. Will you be good enough to telegraph me when he can go through by water, if possible, so there shall be no delay. He is too old to endure the fatigue of a land march and delay. I congratulate you upon the Federal Point affair.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

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* See Terry to Rawlins, January 15, p. 140.

CITY POINT, *January 17, 1865.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Please call the attention of the Surgeon-General to the necessity of sending a hospital steamer to Fort Fisher for the purpose of taking care of our wounded.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 17, 1865—8.15 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

The following dispatch just received.* In honor of this signal victory you will fire a salute of 100 guns.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS:

A salute of 100 guns will be fired this day at 12 m. in honor of the brilliant and glorious capture of Fort Fisher, which I deem to be one of the most important events that could have occurred at this time, and on which I most heartily congratulate the lieutenant-general commanding.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 17, 1865.*

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36. So much of Special Orders, No. 442, December 12, 1864, from this office, as directed Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person without delay to the Governor of the State of Vermont for such duties as might be assigned to him during his convalescence, and until further orders, is hereby revoked and the following substituted:

Brig. Gen. George J. Stannard, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the East for such duties as may be assigned him during his convalescence, and until further orders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Comstock to Grant, Part I, p. 405.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 16. } *January 17, 1865.*

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2. So much of paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 3, of January 3, 1865, from these headquarters, as reduces the forage rations of cavalry and artillery horses is hereby rescinded.

3. A salute of 100 guns will be fired at 12 m. to-day in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher on the 15th instant. The chief of artillery is charged with the execution of this order.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

The general commanding sends the following for the information of corps commanders.* In honor of the fall of Fort Fisher a salute of 100 guns will be fired to-day. Corps commanders are authorized and requested to endeavor to let the enemy know of the fall of Fort Fisher by assault.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865—10.55 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Seven deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865—6.40 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The following just received:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that at about sunset a force of the enemy, about five or six regiments, was seen to pass to their left at a point bearing northwest from Fort Welch. I do not regard the movement as of any importance.

Very respectfully,

GEO. N. MACY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

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* See Comstock to Grant, Part I, p. 405.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that yesterday, in accordance with instructions received from the major-general commanding the corps, I held three batteries in readiness to move until informed that it was no longer necessary. The command is still kept on the alert, but not under arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General MACY,
Commanding First Division:

SIR: The commanding general desires that the pickets of your division be instructed to call out to the enemy's pickets that Fort Fisher was captured by our troops on the 15th instant. Full particulars will be sent you shortly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that no changes have taken place in the lines of this division. A small foraging party of the enemy appeared in front of the Wyatt house yesterday, and after gathering a small quantity of corn left without making any demonstration. Nothing further of note has occurred since my last report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. MCALLISTER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

The brevet major-general commanding directs that you detail a regiment of not less than 250 men, under a reliable and energetic commanding officer, for a short foraging expedition to-morrow. The commanding officer will report at these headquarters for instructions this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

[General G. K. WARREN:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send you a line to-night. Everything is going smoothly. General Meade has returned, but I think will again go on leave. We are all in excitement in regard to Fort Fisher. I am sorry for Weitzel. The corps is in first rate condition, but I regret very much to say to you that there seems to be some probability of our being ordered to relieve the Ninth Corps. I trust you will be able to prevent this, or at least to compromise. It will very seriously effect the efficiency of our men to move them again. We took the field and gave our tents to the Sixth Corps. We have twice erected stables for our animals, and have left them as they were completed. We might picket by detail on the Ninth Corps front, or, if that corps must be moved, why not relieve it by the Sixth Corps instead of yours? At any rate we look to you to help us out. The men do not and will [not] believe that we are to move. They have worked so hard. The railroad is now being laid to the Second Swamp, and will be completed in a few days. It is very necessary that it should be done at once, as our trains are short of forage and it will save us very much. We look for you back in a very few days, and I assure you I shall be very glad to see you. I received Roebling's cards to-day, and I wish him the entire measure of all earthly happiness in his married life.

Sincerely, yours,

S. W. CRAWFORD.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this command during the past twenty-four hours. Major-General Wright left for Washington this morning.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865. (Received 11.50 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new in our front. It is reported that a rebel lieutenant deserted last night. He has not yet arrived at these headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

I forward to the provost-marshal two deserters—Lieutenant Atchison, Fifty-ninth Virginia, and Lieutenant Pittman, Forty-fifth Georgia; the former from Bushrod Johnson's division, the latter from Wilcox.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 17, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Three cheers for the fall of Fort Fisher. I will send the news at once to our picket-line. Allow me to suggest that the dispatch be printed on general-order paper and distributed along the picket-line. In that way the rank and file of the enemy will be informed of the facts.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 17, 1865. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

What supplies, if any, of troops, ammunition, commissary stores, &c., do you wish me to send to General Terry at Wilmington?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

Everything at present necessary for General Terry is being supplied from here.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 17, 1865—3 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army:

In to-day's Sentinel's report of proceedings of rebel House of Representatives yesterday is a warm debate upon an article of the Sentinel, stigmatizing as treason the proposition before the House in secret session to open negotiations for peace. A motion to allow resolutions to come up which pronounced the Sentinel article false was lost; vote, 32 ayes, 36 noes. Smith, of Alabama, regarded this vote as indorsing the Sentinel's article, and left to go home. Afterward they took a vote on a resolution that no privilege had been violated in arresting Foote, one of their members, and that he be left to the care of the military; lost; vote, 36 noes, 35 ayes. I think these proceedings important enough to telegraph to the President. Barksdale quelled the storm by stating by authority that the Sentinel was not Mr. Davis' organ.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

Fifty six-mule teams will be sent from here to-morrow evening to General Terry. Please send a sufficient number of teamsters to go with them.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 17, 1865—9.40 p. m.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I have put the matter of teams, quartermaster, and drivers for Terry in the hands of Chief Quartermaster Plato, but Plato did not reason well, so I have directed the detail of teamsters from the teamsters now on duty, to be sent to City Point to-morrow morning in the mail-boat, by corps commanders; but the quartermaster's department of this army is headless, and I doubt if they will arrive in time. I hope General Grant approved my letter calling for Lieutenant-Colonel Howard as my chief quartermaster.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Shall I discontinue work on Dutch Gap? The commodore of the river flotilla has stated to me that he would not attempt to go through the canal, if completed, until the battery now commanding it and the river above are captured. The freshet has washed in a quantity of earth from the banks, and the amount of labor to clear out the canal is reported by the engineer to be still very large and the labor very dangerous.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

You may stop work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
[*January*] *17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

I am just mounting some more guns on the Bermuda front, and shall require all of Abbot's companies now there to man them and their works.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1865.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

Your telegram to General Meade received. The company of the Connecticut regiment will not be disturbed. I will find one on this side. Understood that there was a disposable battery with you. Abbot took off two of mine.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Col. R. C. WEBSTER,
Quartermaster, Fort Monroe:

The order to you of date yesterday, to coal, water, and provision vessels sufficient to carry 4,000 troops and 50 six-mule teams, is countermanded except as to the teams.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 17, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Fort Fisher was taken on the night of the 15th by the army. The navy aided on one front, but did not get in. They behaved gallantly. Three leading brigade commanders wounded. Curtis led (wound not serious), Pennypacker's next, Bell's next. Salute of 100 guns, blank cartridges, will be fired to-day at noon on Bermuda front. One thousand prisoners taken, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded. Turn out the bands.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, January 17, 1865.

Brevet Major-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The battery of 4½-inch guns will be ready by to-morrow afternoon. I have seen General Ord, who entirely refuses to allow any company of First Connecticut Artillery to be taken from Bermuda Hundred lines. I have no other available troops.

GEO. B. COOK,
Major First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Off Fort Fisher, January 17, 1865.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Second Lieut. W. W. Clemens, U. S. Signal Corps, was detailed, at my request for a signal officer, by the chief of that corps to serve as signal officer on my staff. Mr. Clemens has taught the army code

to at least one of the regular officers on board each ship that had them, which has enabled me often to communicate when naval signals would have been of no avail. In addition his services have been to me of the utmost importance. Thoroughly collected and competent at all times and under any circumstances, gentlemanly in his deportment, intelligent, always ready and cheerful.

I hope you will at least send a copy of this to the honorable Secretary of War, that it may be placed on file as a slight evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and a gentleman.

Through Mr. Clemens I was in constant communication with General Terry, even during the assault on Fort Fisher, and was enabled to direct the fire of the New Ironsides to the traverses occupied by the enemy without fear of hurting our own people, from my complete reliance on him.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

U. S. STEAMER MENDOTA,
Hampton Roads, January 17, 1865. (Received 9.40 a. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

The Atlantic is just in from Wilmington. Fort Fisher and works on Federal Point are in our possession. The assault was made by army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11 p. m. the works were ours. Losses heavy; Lieuts. B. H. Porter and Preston, of the navy, are killed. Our captures are 72 guns and about 2,500 prisoners. Generals Whiting and Lamb are prisoners and wounded. The Vanderbilt is on her way with dispatches. Two 15-inch guns were burst on the monitors.

E. T. NICHOLS,
Commander and Senior Officer.

WASHINGTON, *January 17, 1865—2.05 p. m.*

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN,
Norfolk:

Fire a national salute in honor of the capture, on the 15th instant, of the rebel works on Federal Point, near Wilmington, by a combined attack of the army and navy.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NEAR FORT FISHER, *January 17, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Captain Lockwood has General Terry's strong approval of an application to accompany a gallant officer, Captain Lawrence, who is severely wounded and needs great care, to his home. Can telegraphic authority be sent to Capt. H. C. Lockwood, aide-de-camp, at Fort Monroe, on receipt of this, to accompany Captain Lawrence to Newport, R. I., and

then rejoin his command. The enemy have this morning been blowing up works near Fort Caswell, and it is not impossible that when the navy get down they will find it evacuated. They are moving cautiously. Our prisoners are 1,900; guns, injured and all, reported 72.

C. B. COMSTOCK.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, January 17, 1865.

Captain O'KEEFE,
Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers:

The work to put Fort Fisher in a defensive condition on the south side will be begun to-morrow morning under your supervision, and will be continued till further orders. You are authorized to call on the officer commanding the brigade at Fort Fisher for a daily working party to work from 8 a. m. till 12 m., and from 1 to 5 p. m. You should collect at once all the spare lumber about the fort for your revetments, and put a guard over it to prevent its being stolen. Three days should put the work roughly in a defensive condition, then more attention can be paid to finish. Please send me a morning report and list of tools.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 17, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
In West Virginia:

Movements of troops from the West are now taking place over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will be continued for some time to come. Please cause all liquor shops along the line from Parkersburg and Bellaire to be kept closed for the present.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

MOOREFIELD, W. VA., *January 17, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I will direct General Wallace to send the Maryland regiment that was consolidated a few days ago to garrison Fort Delaware. I have but very few dismounted cavalry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
January 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

The major-general commanding directs that you order Colonel Reno to move his regiment onto the Berryville road and as near to Charles-

town as he can find good and convenient camping ground. Colonel Reno is authorized hereby to use lumber from secessionists' farms, as to make his men comfortable.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
January 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General McMILLAN,
Commanding, Stephenson's Depot:

GENERAL: Major-General Emory directs that you draw in two regiments of infantry from the line of the railroad and post them at Summit Point. This change is made under the supposition that the blockhouses are completed. The regiments sent will make themselves comfortable.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 17, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Clarksburg, Va.:

The consolidation of the Maryland regiments—viz, First Eastern Shore, Second Eastern Shore, and Eleventh Maryland, is now going on—to form a regiment of ten companies, maximum strength, by order War Department. Four companies can be ready to be sent to Fort Delaware on 19th instant; aggregate strength will be over 300 men. Will that answer? It is probably more than the Ninth Delaware has. There is more delay than usual in this consolidation, as all the officers were mustered out, and new ones have to be appointed. Shall I send the five companies only? We need the balance of the regiment.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *January 18, 1865—12.45 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 10 o'clock last evening has just reached me. Owing to the time that has elapsed I am not confident but that you have left. If I cannot come myself, leaving here by sun-up, I will send General Rawlins, and will run to Washington to see you in a day or two.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, *January 18, 1865—4.05 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your telegram just received. There is an urgent necessity for me to be in Washington, and as you could not reach here, starting at sun-up, before 12 or 1 o'clock, I shall go on to Washington, hoping to see you

there very soon. General Sherman was anxiously expecting the troops that were to sail from Baltimore, but nothing had been heard from them. General Terry wanted the residue of his own division to be sent him. Your recommendation of General Terry for brigadier in the regular service will be carried out. While at Fort Fisher I gave him an appointment of full major-general, and would have also given the brigadiership, but General Townsend says that there is no vacancy. I am sure there is. It was understood at Savannah that Beauregard had gone west to bring down Hood's forces to operate against Sherman.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT MONROE, *January 18, 1865.*
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The hospital steamer S. R. Spaulding, a fast sailer, on which I came up, will return to Fort Fisher at 12 o'clock to-day. If you have any dispatches or messages to send to General Terry, she will afford the best and surest opportunity. She is at Fortress Monroe. I am just starting for Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 18, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I was just starting to Fort Monroe to meet you when your dispatch was received announcing that you were about starting for Washington. Your dispatch of 10 a. [p.] m., 17th did not reach me until about 1 this morning, and was immediately replied to.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 18, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Cannot the troops now in the Department of Virginia, and comprising the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, be named as a grand army corps, or given some name to entitle the commanding officer the staff of a corps commander? I understand the auditors are rejecting the accounts of department staff officers where the department has not a corps organization.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 18, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The confirmation of Thomas and Sheridan to the rank of major-general in the Regular Army makes two vacancies. I hope General Terry will get one of these.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WASHINGTON, *January 18, 1865—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Mr. Clay, rebel agent in Canada, said to a confidential friend last week that if Fort Fisher fell it would be their policy to hold Wilmington at all hazards, even if they had to give up both Petersburg and Richmond, for Wilmington was of more importance to them than the other places. It would be hard, he said, even to live without Wilmington. Richmond was not necessary to Wilmington, but Wilmington was indispensable to Richmond. These were his very words, but whether they were his own conclusions or the substance of information received from Richmond, my informant can't tell.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 18, 1865—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

If General Tower can be spared from his present duties, please order him to report to General Ord for duty. He wants him to relieve General Shepley in the command of the District of Norfolk.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JANUARY 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

* * * * * * *

The following is the organization (present) of Early's old corps: Gordon commanding corps; Battle's division (Rodes' old); Pegram's division (Early's old); Grimes' division (Gordon's old). These three divisions comprise entire remnants of Ewell's old corps. Early is at Staunton with a small command. Loss of Fort Fisher not considered by the rebel press as of any particular importance.

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

JANUARY 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Our scouts have just returned from the Chickahominy, where they met an agent who left Richmond yesterday afternoon. Scouts having been interfered with, went yesterday afternoon under the cover of a scouting party, which was entirely successful. We believe that the enemy have a line of communication with the James River by substantially the same route as our own, of which we hope to give more complete information by the end of the week, in order that it may be broken up. Our scouts do not desire to interfere with it, as thereby their own business would be apparent. Our friends in Richmond say that no movement of troops has taken place since last reports of which any evidence could be obtained in Richmond, and they believe that there has been none whatever. The fall of Fort Fisher was known in the city yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning, and immediately thereafter, and down to the time when our agent left, the rumor was current that Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, had resigned. Evacuation is still the common subject of conversation, and is looked forward to, we are told, by all classes of people. One of our correspondents says they have removed one spike factory from Anderson's. These are what are commonly called the Tredegar works, and it is presumed that the same circumstances are alluded to that are reported as having been brought in by a deserter from the Twenty-ninth Virginia, of Corse's brigade, a day or two ago. Our correspondent says, with reference to the state of feeling in regard to evacuation and the failing fortunes of the Government:

> There is a steamer prepared on the coast of North Carolina, in some creek, to take off the heads of Government. It is to sail for Nassau, and to go this month, we hear. We shall find out more in a few days.

Our friends tell us that they know well that the principal men in the Government and at Richmond are employing agents to go North, via the Northern Neck, for the purpose of changing everything they have into gold. One Carey, about whom information has been furnished more than once before, has just returned and brought $25,000 in gold for the Government. Government is now borrowing flour, with the promise of returning it at some future time in kind, and whoever has two barrels is obliged to loan one of them to the commissary department. One of our friends, the superintendent of one of the railroads, says that but little progress has been made in the reparation of the Piedmont Railroad; that fifteen days will yet be required to put it in running order; but he and others think that the Government will be able to rub through the present crisis in the want of food until the road is running. Gold was sold yesterday at $107 for $1, and the price of flour was $1,200 a barrel, but there was none to be had. One of our agents says that the torpedo station connected with the torpedoes which are deposited in the James River is in Proctor's Creek, south of Drewry's Bluff; that the wires of all the torpedoes which are laid in the river run in there and unite at the station, which is on the bank of the creek. Our friends think that the station could easily be captured. Our attention is again called to a Colonel Fry, a Union officer, in irons in a cell in Castle Thunder, who is greatly emaciated and is living upon very coarse, scanty fare in a damp cell. It is said that there is a desire to kill him without a public execution, and a verbal message is forwarded through our agent that by the sum of $5,000 in Confederate money his liberation can be effected.

GEO. H. SHARPE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 13. } *City Point, Va., January 18, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and will proceed to his place of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed to New York on the 22d instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of procuring the proper modification in the manufacture and shape of the picket-shovel now in use in this army. Of these implements you will order 5,000 for this army. You will, if you deem it necessary, both in going and returning, inspect the engineer depot under your charge in Washington. You will return to your command by the 15th of February next.

Respectfully, yours,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 18, 1865—10.25 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change in the disposition of this command since last report. Nine deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 18, 1865—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The following extract from report of Bureau of Information is respectfully furnished you:

Are placing two brass guns in position to fire upon our new signal tower. They are in a battery at the point where MacRae's and Archer's old brigades join.

This is obtained from deserters of last evening and this a. m.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 18, 1865.

Maj. SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the corps, I have assigned Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. West, colonel Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, to the temporary command of the First Brigade of this division, in place of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, ordered to report to Brevet Major-General Miles for assignment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 18, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the last twenty-four hours. The abstracts of news relative to Fort Fisher have been given to the corps officer of the day, and every exertion will be made to get them into the hands of the enemy's pickets.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 12. } *In the Field, Va., January 18, 1865.*

The following officers are announced as constituting the corps staff: Col. J. H. Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, chief of staff; Maj. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Maj. A. H. Embler, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. William E. Potter, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate; Capt. Edward Moale, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Surg. Lavington Quick, medical director; Surg. A. J. H. Buzzell, medical inspector; Maj. C. C. Abell, chief of artillery and ordnance; Capt. W. H. Male, assistant chief of ordnance; Lieut. Col. J. B. Howard, chief quartermaster; Maj. Nelson Plato, assistant to the chief quartermaster; Lieut. H. F. Gerrish, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. M. A. Hill, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieut. C. W. Wells, assistant commissary of subsistence; Capt. T. E. Lord, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. D. P. Barnard, chief of ambulances; Capt. L. N. Converse, acting provost-marshal; Lieut. D. L. Craft, chief signal officer. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 18, 1865.

Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I send you Private J. C. Logan, Fifth Texas Infantry, who came from Richmond last night. He says he was escorted through the lines by a large party of his comrades, who he says would have come with him if they were assured of good treatment. He is willing to return and take with him copies of the order of General Grant, which he says is unknown in his regiment. He may possibly be a spy of the enemy, but as he has not seen anything, and need not see anything, it is quite safe to send him back. I would recommend that he be sent back to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA,
Eastville, January 18, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication requiring me to furnish a statement of the force now under my command upon this shore, and in reply to state there is at present upon duty—Company L, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, 3 commissioned officers, 71 enlisted men; Company A, Purnell's cavalry, 3 commissioned officers, 71 enlisted men; Company A, First Loyal Virginia Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers, 82 enlisted men; detachment of Third Pennsylvania Artillery, 1 commissioned officer, 39 enlisted men. The above force is stationed in small squads at the different towns upon the shore, from Cape Charles to the Maryland line, and also as a patrol along the telegraph line, a distance of eighty miles. Their principal duties are to patrol the telegraph line, and to prevent improper communication between this shore and the western shore of Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Eastern Shore of Virginia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 18, 1865.

I. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the forces occupying the line of works facing Wilmington.

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VI. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Ames, commanding Second Division, will send the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers at sunrise to-morrow to Fort Buchanan, relieving the Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops. Brevet Brigadier-General Blackman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, will, upon the arrival of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers at Fort Buchanan, report with his command to Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine, commanding Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

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VIII. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Abbott, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, will detail three commissioned officers, one of whom shall be a captain, for the purpose of taking charge of a detail to proceed to Point Lookout, Md., in charge of prisoners of war. These officers will report to Major Pearce, provost-marshal at these headquarters, for instructions immediately.

IX. Capt. O. W. Beach, Sixteenth New York Artillery, will proceed [with] his command and the prisoners of war under his charge, on the steamer De Molay, to Point Lookout, Md., and deliver his prisoners to the commanding officer of the camp of prisoners at that place, taking his receipt therefor. He will then return with his command to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the quartermaster for transportation to this point.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PARKERSBURG, VA., *January 18, 1865.*

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Orders issued in compliance with your telegram of the 17th instant.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *January 18, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

Reports from the several stations state "all quiet." Colonel Albright verbally reported to me an hour ago that he is informed that the train guard that was fired into two days ago acted cowardly and disgracefully, Lieutenant Cash, the officer in charge, setting the example. I have called for a report of the facts in the case, which will be furnished to me to-morrow, and will be forwarded to department headquarters. I respectfully request that the train guards be hereafter composed of good fighting men, with plenty of ammunition.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *January 18, 1865.*

Capt. J. WHITLEY,
Loup Creek:

The colonel wants to know at once if you have scouts out; how far they are ordered to go; how you obtained information that there are two rebel infantry regiments at Lewisburg; and whether you have any information as to the movements of the enemy in your front.

J. M. RIFE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUP CREEK, *January 18, 1865.*

Capt. J. M. RIFE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston:

I have scouts in the direction of Raleigh. I have sent scouts toward Lewisburg, with orders to go there if they cannot get positive information without as to the number and what forces there are in that place. A citizen living on the Lewisburg road came to Gauley and reported what I telegraphed you in regard to those infantry regiments. Scouts that have come in report that there were a small rebel scout on Sugar Creek. This is all the force they could learn of being in our immediate front. I sent a scout to communicate with Captain Mann. They found that he was away on a scout in the direction of Lewisburg. Word was left at his camp to send any information of importance he might have to this place. Deserters report that Alstead's command was ordered to Richmond, but they refused to go. They are now at Meadow Bluff. Any further information I may receive I will communicate immediately.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 18, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Parkersburg, Va.:

Did you order the destruction of the stables at Monocacy? Men are there tearing them down, they say, by order of General Forsyth, with instructions to remove them to Frederick. They are needed, and were built for our cavalry and artillery horses. I have ordered the destruction stopped until I hear from you.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. O. TYLER,
Philadelphia:

Report to Major-General Cadwalader for duty.
By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865—1 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Comstock, in a dispatch of the 17th from Fort Fisher, says:

The enemy have this morning been blowing up works near Fort Caswell, and it is not improbable that when the navy get down they will find it evacuated. They are moving cautiously. Our prisoners are 1,900; guns, injured and all, reported 72.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

It will be impossible for Mr. Blair to go through directly to Richmond by water. When he arrives, however, he will be sent through as comfortably and as expeditiously as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865—5 p. m.*

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

The flag-of-truce steamer is now in James River. If Mr. Blair arrives during its stay I can send him through to Richmond promptly and comfortably.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

He will leave at 11 a. m. to-morrow, and ought to reach you Sunday p. m. early. Please detain the boat.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

At your request the order relieving General Seymour from duty will be revoked. You may deliver to him, however, the order relieving him if it has not already been sent him.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 19, 1865—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

General Seymour's order was delivered to him last night and all publicity given to the fact of its issue. I cannot but feel gratified at its proposed revocation at my request. If I had not been convinced there was no intention on General Seymour's part to do wrong, I would never have interposed. His letter was wrong, and will be misconstrued. He admits this, but disclaims any design to give such construction. He has already been severely punished, and the publicity given to his order will have a salutary effect on the army.

GEO. G. MEADE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 19, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that the supplies which were drawn from the depot at Fort Monroe for the U. S. troops in the State of North Carolina, prior to the annexation of that State to the Department of the South by General Orders, No. 7, shall continue to be drawn as heretofore. You will please give such instructions relative to requisitions and papers to be furnished the department commanders concerned as may be necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of your department in the new arrangement.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 19, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, &c.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you repair without delay to Fort Monroe, to receive and provide for the prisoners of war taken at Fort Fisher, N. C. The Secretary gave verbal instructions that the enlisted men be sent to Point Lookout and the commissioned officers to this city.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 19, 1865.

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20. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. He will report in person to Major-General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 19, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Paragraph I of Special Orders, No. 13, of date January 18, 1865, from these headquarters, relieving Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, from duty in the Army of the Potomac, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 18. } *January 19, 1865.*

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4. Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, volunteer service, will proceed to New York City to carry out the special instructions relating to his department of this date. He will return to his command before the 15th proximo.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

F. S. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 19, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Twenty deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 19. } *January 19, 1865.*

1. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with paragraph 42 of Special Orders, No. 17, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 11, 1865, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of this division.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Macy:

RICHD. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 19, 1865. (Received 9.51 a. m.)

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
No. 16. } *January 19, 1865.*

1. Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac by Special Orders, No. 13, paragraph I, headquarters Armies of the United States, January 18, 1865, the senior officer present for duty in the Third Division will at once assume temporary command of that division.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 19, 1865. (Received 11.35 a. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new on our front. Three deserters from Thirty-fourth Virginia came into our lines during the night.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I would respectfully call to your notice, for such action as you may deem best, the merits of Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers. He has been almost constantly in the field since October, 1862; distinguished himself as major of the Twentieth Michigan Volunteers in Kentucky, on the Cumberland River, and in East Tennessee, in 1863; and, as lieutenant-colonel commanding that regiment, behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, where he was wounded. He has commanded the Second Brigade of this division in the more recent operations, and has brought that brigade up to the highest efficiency. Other officers are expected to join of senior rank but far inferior in merit to Cutcheon, and I do not think it would be for the interest of the service to have this gallant brigade change hands. You will remember that he has been brevetted colonel and recommended for brevet as brigadier-general. I beg leave to recommend that he be either appointed or brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 19, 1865—3 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A deserter has just come into our lines. He left his regiment at 9 a. m. to-day, and states that it was reported that Wilmington has fallen with $33,000,000 worth of cotton; that the rebels had fired it on leaving, but our men had arrived in time to extinguish the flames.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

I send you the above information for what it is worth.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

PRIVATE.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., January 19, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I propose, after thinking the matter over about the huge illicit trade reported, to order a military commission, with power to call for papers and persons; have them, after investigating thoroughly, try and sentence parties they may deem guilty. General Gordon, shrewd and fond of such hunting, and Colonel Potter, of the Twelfth New Hampshire, and Major Read, assistant adjutant-general, late of Brooks' staff, I propose as members. I think this report of $100,000 a day food, &c., sent to rebels is a sword with two edges, and if not guarded against may be used by politicians. Butler is not the only one aimed at by it. Hence I propose taking the bull by the horns. If we can fasten the matter upon either Treasury or Benjamin F.'s agents, clap them in the guard house, and the politicians will find they have started the wrong rabbit, with a bushy tail; and as soon as some Treasury scamp is in the guard house or prison they will have to let him out. I write to you in regard to this matter rather than telegraph, for all our telegrams are viséed at Washington. What do you think of my proposition? I am not afraid to try it, and think the commission will do. If you can suggest a better man than Gordon for the leader, please do so. He was, in conversation with me before the second Wilmington expedition started, very emphatic in his statements of what Curtis told him might and ought to have been done by the first expedition.

Very respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 8. } *Fort Fisher, January 19, 1865.*

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II. Maj. F. W. Prince, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, is detailed to proceed to Washington, D. C., in charge of the officers captured from the enemy at this point. Upon his arrival at Washington he will report to the provost-marshal of that district, deliver to him the prisoners, taking his receipt therefor, and then return without delay to Fort Monroe with his command, reporting to the quartermaster of that post for transportation to this place.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 19, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Wheeling, Va.:

Scouts in this morning from Woodstock. Nothing new; no changes in rebel pickets. Started party up the Valley last night at 5 p. m. Supplied them with the necessary money. They are to go to the place you mentioned to me before you left here. All quiet here. Nothing new to report.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Captain Lawrence, brigade quartermaster, reports that while his wagon train with hay was returning from about ten miles outside of this post yesterday, the rear guard of the train was fired into from a skirt of woods by a party of Mosby's men. The rear guard immediately returned the fire with their carbines, when the rebels scampered off through the woods. To-day the inhabitants there report that three of the rebels were badly wounded by the carbines of the guard—Eighth Illinois Cavalry. None of our men or horses hurt.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 19, 1865.*

General J. D. STEVENSON:

Do you think it desirable or requisite to have a guard on the express train to-night between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry? Do you think the road injured by the parties making the raid last night?

W. P. SMITH.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 19, 1865.*

W. P. SMITH,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

I sent to-day a heavy cavalry force to Bunker Hill in pursuit of raiders, to remain to-night on road near Duffield's. I do not think a train guard necessary. The damage done is reported to be light.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, Va., January 19, 1865.

Col. M. A. RENO,
Commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

COLONEL: A party of rebel guerrillas, dressed in our uniform, took up a rail last night on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about one mile and a half east of Duffield's, throwing a freight train off the track, which they attempted to burn. It is supposed they came in by way of Bunker Hill and Smithfield and retired by same route. I wish you during the day to send out a scout of 100 men, under a good officer, to Smithfield, and scout down through timber from there to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, down to Brown's Cross-Roads and Duffield's, staying in that vicinity and learning all they can of the party, where it came from, and in what direction they retired. I think the scout had better remain near Duffield's to-night, unless they get positive information that they have left the country. I think you had better establish a system of patrolling from your camp to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far up as Kearneysville,

striking road at different points. It is important, if possible, to clear out one of these parties of raiders, which would perhaps cure the evil. Let officer make written report on his return.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 19, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Please report by return mail the strongest regular regiment now in your department that can be spared by you. It is presumed that you can conveniently spare one, as the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers has been retained in your department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

CAMDEN STATION, *January 19, 1865.*
(Received 2.27 p. m.)

General D. C. MCCALLUM:

It will take some 400 troop-cars for matter I discussed with you last week, first of which will be wanted at Parkersburg about Sunday or Monday next. It will seriously derange our equipment and embarrass in every way to fit that many of our cars. Can you not lend us 100 of your troop-cars for the one trip? We will return them promptly and in good order at Washington, their destination. Please advise us promptly.

W. P. SMITH.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 20, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I will leave for Washington at 12 m. to-day. Will you please order Sheridan up to the city to meet me there to-morrow?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 20, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Please have the quartermaster notified to have a car at Annapolis for me at 7 o'clock in the morning to take me to Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 20, 1865.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I notice in the papers a long list of names sent into the Senate for brevet promotions, but don't see that of Lieut. Col. M. R. Morgan. I would like, if his name has not gone in, to have it sent in at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 20, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

I leave at 12 for Washington. Will remain there but a few hours. During my absence be prepared to take the offensive if it should be found that the enemy are drawing off any considerable portion of their troops, an event not impossible, though which is not likely within the limits of my absence.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

CITY POINT, VA., *January 20, 1865—4 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

The following is a copy of a private note received by to-day's mail from General Weitzel, inclosing a copy from the papers of your instructions for the first Wilmington expedition of date December 6, 1864. Thinking it might possibly be of service to you while at Washington, I forward it.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

PRIVATE.] CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 16, 1865.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

DEAR SIR: I find in the morning papers the inclosed.* I ask it as a favor of you to say to Lieutenant-General Grant that I was surprised and astonished when I saw it; that General Butler never showed it to me, or spoke of it to me; and that his instructions to me did not cover the requirements of this document, and that he said to me, when I reported an assault impracticable, that he would withdraw. If I had ever seen a copy of the inclosed instructions,* I would have acted accordingly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1865.

Brevet Major-General PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, requesting that "a list may be furnished me (you) of regiments in the Army of the Potomac to which unassigned men of the different States may be assigned, in order that I (you) may be able the more fully to carry out the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding," and to say, in answer, that the major-general commanding considers that the intention of paragraph I,

* Not found as an inclosure.

Special Orders, No. 8, was that the assignments referred to should be made from these headquarters on the report of the provost-marshal-general that a certain number of unassigned recruits were in his hands from any or several States, and that without further instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding that course will be adopted, and such reports will be forwarded, on which the requisite orders will be based. It would therefore appear unnecessary to furnish the lists applied for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1865.*

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40. The following officers will repair to this city and report in person as witnesses to the chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit: Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army; Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp. As soon as their services can be dispensed with by the Committee, they will return to their proper stations.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Statement of the distribution of engineer troops composing Engineer Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and the Defenses of City Point, Va.

Regiment.	Number of companies.	Position.
50th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers.	11	Headquarters Army of the Potomac.
Do	*a* ½	Engineer Depot, Washington, D. C.
Do	½	Headquarters Engineer Brigade, City Point, Va.
15th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers.	*a* 2½	Do.
Do	1	Guarding pontoon trains belonging to headquarters Army of the Potomac.
Do	1½	In charge of pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom and neighborhood.
Do	1	Fort Fisher, N. C.
Do	1	Fort Abbott, Defenses of City Point.
Do	1	Fort Craig, Defenses of City Point.
Do	1	Fort Graves, Defenses of City Point.
Do	1	Fort McKeen, Defenses of City Point.
Do	1	Fort Lewis O. Morris, Defenses of City Point.
Do	½	Fort Merriam, Defenses of City Point.
Do	½	Fort Gould, Defenses of City Point.
61st Massachusetts Volunteers	7	Old Court-House, Defenses of City Point.
1st Regiment Maine Sharpshooters	6	Defenses of City Point.
18th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.	6	Do.
Hall's Independent Sharpshooters, Michigan Volunteers.	2	Do.

a Regimental headquarters.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF CITY POINT AND ENGINEER BRIGADE,
January 20, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 20, 1865—11 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Two deserters from the enemy came into our lines last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 20, 1865. (Received 11 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours. Copies of Lieutenant-General Grant's order respecting deserters and the order announcing the fall of Fort Fisher were successfully passed across the lines yesterday.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 20, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report along our lines during the past twenty-four hours.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The order of the President, conveyed through Lieutenant-General Grant, relieving me from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina was served upon me at 12 noon on the 8th day of January instant, in a sealed envelope, at which hour I gave a written receipt therefor. By the boat at 10 o'clock from City Point a written dispatch left headquarters of the lieutenant-general commanding, at City Point, purporting to be signed by one Cadwallader, reporter of the New York Herald, announcing the fact that I had been relieved, stating the comments thereon, and purporting to give the reasons therefor. This dispatch was published in the Herald of the 10th. The order of the President was conveyed to General Grant in a cipher dispatch, so that the information could only have been given to the Herald correspondent from the staff of the lieutenant-general, as from him it cannot be supposed that any such information would be derived. The communication of an order by the staff of a general before its execution is in violation of all regulations and military usage. There has been much complaint during

the war that information of intended movements has been prematurely conveyed to the enemy. There have been various attempts to fix the responsibility of such injurious intelligence. It is not just to blame the newspaper man for the use of news which is given to him by officers of the Army. The fault should be corrected at the fountain. It is respectfully requested that, as in this case the exact facts are ascertainable, due investigation be had and such example made as will put an end to so pernicious a practice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *In the Field, January 20, 1865.*

Capt. Edward Moale, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, is announced acting assistant adjutant-general, during the temporary absence of Maj. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

THEODORE READ,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY 20, 1865.—For order convening board to examine into the cause of explosion of magazine at Fort Fisher, see Part I, p. 425.]

NEW BERNE, *January 20, 1865.*

Colonel CLAASSEN,
Commanding Outposts:

Admiral Porter sends me word that New Berne is to be attacked, but does not say when or how. Be on the alert.

E. HARLAND,
Brigadier-General.

MOREHEAD, [*January*] *20, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER TWELFTH NEW YORK CAVALRY:

You will disembark your command at Newport Barracks and report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Splaine, commanding Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry. Also report by letter to these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Stewart, jr.:

J. W. ATWILL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1865—12 m. (Via Cumberland.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Please come immediately to Washington to meet General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *January 20, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch just received. I leave here immediately, and will be in Washington to-morrow.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *January 20, 1865.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Sheridan is upon our road coming east, so that he can reach Washington to-morrow.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
No. 18. } *January 20, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. Maj. F. C. Newhall, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general, is hereby ordered to proceed to such points on the military railroad from Stephenson's Depot to Harper's Ferry and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg as may be necessary for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the late raid of the enemy upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Major Newhall will also ascertain the strength and disposition of troops along the route from Stephenson's Depot to Charlestown. Upon performing this duty he will return to these headquarters without delay and report such information as he may have gained. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 20, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

It is rumored here to-night that there was a train captured on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad night before last. Is it so? Have not received any reports.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Night before last a party of rebels, strength not known, took up a rail on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of Duffield's, causing a freight

train to be thrown off the track. They immediately left, attempting to fire the train, doing but little damage. As soon as the fact was made known I ordered Colonel Reno to send out scout in pursuit and to make written report of facts. No report yet received. I think the party came from direction of Berry's Ferry, from best information did, and returned the same way. Shall advise you of facts as soon as received.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
January 20, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

Your dispatch to General Forsyth, informing him of the attempt to capture a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, received. In reply I have to say that the position of this army is such that it is desirable to be informed at these headquarters of any attempt to interfere with the railroad, as steps may be taken to aid materially in the capture of parties making such attempts.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Since answering dispatch have received Colonel Reno's report. The rebels were a part of Mosby's command, under Captain Richards, about 150 strong. The men crossed the Shenandoah in boats at Kabletown, swimming horses. They left Osborn's about 9 o'clock at night, passing between Charlestown and Halltown. Struck railroad east of Duffield's about a mile and a half. Did no injury to road, but removed rail. The train was scarcely injured. They recrossed the river at Snicker's Ferry yesterday. Reno's scouts failed to strike them, because information did not reach him in time. I had no report from railroad until about 10 o'clock yesterday; otherwise, if prompt information had been given at headquarters, they might have been intercepted.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 20, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The general commanding directs that you telegraph the name of the person or persons responsible for not reporting the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The general wishes to have this information as soon as possible.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 20, 1865.*

Maj. H. C. RIZER,
Commanding, Buckhannon:

The general commanding directs that Captain Hagans shall send a reconnoitering party of one commissioned officer and twenty men, mounted, with three days' rations, toward Huttonsville, going to that place if practicable. The officer in charge will report by telegraph from Beverly any information he may gain as to movements, past or present, of the enemy.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 20, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

The stables at Monrovia are now used by the artillery horses, and ought not to be destroyed. The quartermaster who informed you that there was no use for them was mistaken. One of the stables at Monocacy was destroyed before it was reported to me. I will take the lumber from your men and rebuild at once. Respectfully request that you revoke the order to destroy the stables at Monrovia.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

General Sheridan orders the destruction of the stables at Monocacy stopped; take the lumber and rebuild the one destroyed. He says that he ordered those at Monrovia destroyed, but do not permit it until further orders from here, as General Sheridan has been requested to revoke the order.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace leaving the Middle Department on orders given him, please assign Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside to the temporary command of that department.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 21, 1865—7 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

We have information to-day from Colonel Sharpe that on Tuesday last an order was issued in Richmond that the rebel fleet should go down

the river, either pass or attack our iron-clads, and attempt the destruction of City Point. It was known in Richmond that we had two monitors up the river, but it was supposed their vessels would be strong enough for the attempt, it being claimed that now, in the absence of the larger part of our iron fleet, was the opportunity for their own; that upon the return of our iron-clads, theirs would be permanently shut up in the upper part of the James River; and that even if the movement resulted in the loss of their vessels, it could be no worse than what would eventually be the case, and might inflict incalculable damage to us. There is no doubt that the order was given on Tuesday, but why it was not carried out was not explained.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Substance of this was sent to Captain Parker. He was advised to take the necessary precautionary measures.)

WASHINGTON, *January 21, 1865.*

Col. E. S. PARKER,
City Point:

Please make order in case of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace. The papers are on the table.

T. S. BOWERS.

JANUARY 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

By the Chickahominy route we have news from Richmond, through our agent who left there yesterday afternoon. Our friends in Richmond send us word that the late freshet in the James River had so weakened and partially removed the obstructions placed therein that it was considered possible for the rebel gun-boats to pass them. An order was issued on Tuesday last that their fleet should go down the river, either pass or attack our iron-clads, and attempt the destruction of City Point. It was known in Richmond that we had two monitors up the river, but it was supposed that their vessels would be numerous or strong enough for the attempt, it being claimed that now, in the absence of the larger part of our iron fleet, was the opportunity for their own; that upon the return of our iron-clads theirs would be permanently shut up in the upper James, and that even if the movement resulted in the loss of their vessels it could be no worse than what would eventually be the case, and might inflict incalculable damage upon us. Our friends say that the order was unquestionably given on Tuesday; why it did not take effect they are unable to say. It was understood in Richmond that on Wednesday evening General Bragg telegraphed that Forts Caswell and Holmes must fall if not soon re-enforced, and on Thursday morning a brigade was sent south to General Bragg. The brigade was not a large one, and was believed, but without any certainty, to be from Pickett's division. It was said they could not afford to weaken their lines by sending any more troops. This, at all events, is the only movement of troops from our front which is known to have taken place in Richmond since the last report. Our news from Richmond is partly verbal, partly written, and partly in

cipher, and the information is also conveyed that on Wednesday General McLaws telegraphed that a fort, which as near as we could make out was spelled Tacia, would fall if not strengthened. We are unable to throw any light upon this subject, except to say that General McLaws is commanding a portion of the troops at Charleston or in front of it. The superintendent of the Danville railroad told one of our friends in Richmond that the connection with the North Carolina Central was completed; that no trains had passed over it yet, but that some were expected to come through to-day. It is said that the cabinet has been changed, with the exception of the postmaster-general and the secretary of the treasury, General Breckinridge taking the portfolio of war. General Lee has been appointed to the commander-in-chief of all the armies. General Joseph E. Johnston is to command the Army of Northern Virginia, General Beauregard is to relieve Hood, and General Echols, lately with Breckinridge in Western Virginia, is to have Beauregard's command, whether in this army or below is not stated. There are rumors of more machinery being sent to Salisbury, N. C., but no facts are given. Gold went down yesterday, the 20th instant, from $117 for $1 to $70 for $1, and there was a rumor among the people that government had bought in the North $150,000 in gold, and thrown it upon the market to effect the above result.

The following is copied as written:

Mr. Joseph Crenshaw left Wilmington in great haste on Tuesday, not taking time to pack his clothes. Wilmington was in great excitement and consternation; they were removing money from the banks and people were hurrying away their valuables. Mr. Crenshaw had been sent to Wilmington by the Secretary of War. We hear that General Lee is strengthening his right wing. Yesterday afternoon (the 19th instant) we sent six cannon by the Danville road, two large ones to Wilmington and the rest, it was thought, for Danville. The consolidation bill makes the officers angry and they incite the soldiers to mutiny. About Petersburg an attempt was made a few days since to consolidate a Mississippi and Alabama regiment. Three hundred started for home and were arrested. We have as yet received no provisions by the Danville road. Nothing but meal and fresh pork have come in from the suburbs of Richmond.

One of our friends lately arrested on suspicion, founded upon the use of greenbacks, has been released and we shall again hear from that source. Word is sent to us that Mr. Royal, living on the banks of the river near Haxall's Landing, who has for a long time been absent in Richmond, is to return to-day or to-morrow home; that it is understood that he is to offer to take the oath of allegiance, but it is believed by our friends that he goes for the purpose of furnishing information to the enemy. He is said to be a person of some ability, and we are told that he cannot be trusted by us.

GEO. H. SHARPE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 21, 1865.*

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28. Permission to delay in Washington City, D. C., two days on official business while en route to his command in the Department of Virginia is hereby granted Brig. Gen. Gilman Marston, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Fourteen deserters from the enemy came into our lines last night and yesterday.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., January 21, 1865.

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5. A detachment will be detailed from the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery to serve with the siege battery now being constructed near Fort Welch until such time as they can be relieved by a detachment of artillery to be sent by General Hunt. Major Williams will be charged with the execution of the above instructions, and the men will be under his direction until otherwise ordered for everything excepting the firing of the guns, directions concerning which will be given by the chief of artillery of the corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard.

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By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 21, 1865.

Colonel LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A leave of absence for twenty days has been granted Major Gentry. Will you please inform me whether any brigade commander is absent in the First Division.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

The following are the brigade commanders absent from the corps: Brigadier-General Bartlett, since January 3; Brevet Brigadier-General Gwyn, since January 8; Brigadier-General Chamberlain, sick leave, January 13.

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1865. (Received 10.45 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1865. (Received 11.15 a. m.)

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new in our front. Some deserters came in last night. They have not yet been reported to these headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 21, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

The report of the fall of Wilmington and the capture of cotton is repeated to-day by deserters, who say that the news will be in to-day's papers.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina:

Deserters from the enemy report Wilmington taken. The efforts of the enemy to burn the cotton failed. This the report in the rebel camp.

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 21, 1865—5.30 p. m.

General FERRERO,
Bermuda Defenses:

We have reliable information that the rebel iron-clads have orders to move down the river and attack our gun-boats, taking advantage of the late freshet having cleared away all obstructions. Please direct all your

batteries on the river to keep a sharp lookout for them and to be well prepared. Should the enemy attempt the enterprise he may be expected at any moment.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Magruder, Va., January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD,
Comdg. Department of Va. and N. C., Fortress Monroe, Va.:

GENERAL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. —, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, I have the honor to state the location and description of this fort and Redoubts No. 5 and 6, as also the number, kind, and caliber of ordnance and ammunition.

Fort Magruder is situated about one mile and a half from the village of Williamsburg, west by south of it, and is oblong in shape, with bastions on the west, south, and east sides, inclosed on the north, west, south, and part of east side, with abatis, ditch about fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep, sally-port on the north side, with draw-bridge. There are seven magazines, one of them lately built. The fort is manned by 400 men, and mounts the following guns, for which I subjoin list of ammunition: Two 20-pounder Parrott guns, in fine order—rounds fuse-shell, 251; rounds spherical-case, 40; rounds case-shot, fixed, 168; rounds blank cartridges, 287. One 3-inch Parrott gun, in good order—rounds fuse-shell, 50; rounds case-shot, fixed, 100; rounds blank cartridges, 27. Four 12-pounder brass howitzers, in good order—rounds fuse-shell, 2; rounds spherical-case, 200; rounds shell, fixed, 354; rounds canister, fixed, 200; rounds solid shot, 123. One 8-inch howitzer, in poor condition—rounds grape, 2; rounds canister, 46; rounds shell, strapped, 30; rounds blank cartridges, 184. One 24-pounder howitzer, in poor condition—rounds canister, fixed, 30; rounds shell, strapped, 92; rounds case-shot, 48; rounds canister, 69; rounds solid shot, 20; rounds strapped shot, 40; rounds blank cartridges, 183. Four 42-pounder carronades, in poor order—rounds canister, 209; rounds grape, 378; rounds solid shot, 129; rounds shot, fixed and strapped, 50; rounds strapped shell, 101; rounds blank cartridges, 787. Two 12-pounder iron guns, old pattern, in poor condition—rounds canister, 32; rounds canister, fixed, 104; rounds carcasses, 18; rounds spherical-case, 226; rounds shell, fixed, 121; rounds solid shot, fixed, 224; rounds blank cartridges, 30. One 8-inch mortar, no ammunition. Three Nugent's repeating rifles, useless—rounds ammunition, 2,044.

Redoubt No. 5 is situated about a quarter of a mile from Fort Magruder, and west of it. This redoubt is square, containing about 22,500 square feet, and occupied by 200 men, and surrounded on all sides by a wide ditch and abatis; sally-port on east side, with gates. It mounts two guns: One 12-pounder iron gun, old pattern, in poor condition—rounds shell, fixed, 144; rounds spherical-case, 160; rounds shell, fixed, 120; rounds canister, fixed, 87; rounds shot, fixed, 8. One 6-pounder iron gun, old pattern, in poor condition—rounds solid shot, 42; rounds canister, 20; rounds shell, fixed, 12; rounds spherical-case, 43; rounds shot, fixed, 12.

Redoubt No. 6 is about one-quarter of a mile from Redoubt No. 5 and half a mile west of Fort Magruder, and is about the same size as No. 5, manned by the same number of men (200), surrounded by a wide

ditch and abatis, sally-port on the east side, and mounting three guns: Two 12-pounder iron guns, old pattern—rounds solid shot, 171; rounds spherical-case, 144; rounds canister, 130; rounds shell, fixed, 150. One 6-pounder iron gun, old pattern—rounds shot, 50; rounds spherical-case, 28; rounds fuse-shell, 14; rounds canister, 36.

There are several other redoubts in the immediate neighborhood of this fort, built by the rebels before their evacuation of this place in May, 1862. There are no guns in them, nor are they manned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. MORRISON,

Colonel Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
Norfolk, January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Comdg. Dept. of Va. and N. C. and Army of the James:

GENERAL: In obedience to your verbal orders, I respectfully report that this command consists of the following boats:

(1.) Side-wheel steam-boat Chamberlain (chartered by Government); mounts one 30-pounder Parrott, two rifled Sawyers, 3.67 caliber, and one 12-pounder howitzer; boat is in fine running order; crew, forty men. (2.) Propeller Mosswood, drawing nine feet of water; new and excellent boat (chartered by Government); mounts two 30-pounder Parrotts; crew, thirty-four men. At present boat is undergoing repairs; will be completed in ten days. (3.) Propeller Jesup; the hull of a gun-boat built by the ladies of Norfolk for the rebels; partially destroyed by rebels when Norfolk was evacuated; rebuilt by United States; mounts two 30-pounder Parrott guns; hull and engine in excellent order, but requires new boiler; crew, thirty men. (4, 5, 6, 7.) Side-wheel light-draft boats—Burnside, Reno, Foster, and Parke—built by Norman Wiard, of New York, for this department by order of Major-General Foster, and accepted by Major-General Butler after he had superseded General Foster. These boats are upward of 140 feet in length, draw three and a half feet of water, and are only suitable for river and sound navigation in fine weather. At present the Parke and Foster are on duty in the Appomattox, the Reno at New Berne, and the Burnside is undergoing extensive repairs in Norfolk. These boats are armed with four guns each, either Sawyer guns, caliber 3.67, or 12-pounder howitzers. They carry from 100 to 120 men each, well armed with carbines, pistols, and cutlasses. (8.) Propeller Shrapnel; rebuilt in North Carolina; altered from canal-boat; mounts one 24-pounder howitzer and two 12-pounder howitzers; was recently sunk near Coinjock; was raised; is now undergoing repairs at Norfolk. (9.) Gun-boat Grenade; same model as Shrapnel; is now having new boiler put in at New Berne, N. C.; will have same armament as Shrapnel. (10.) Steam launch; thirty-four feet long; will mount one 12-pounder howitzer; just completed.

In addition to these gun-boats, the command before the first expedition to Wilmington had sixteen launches, the property of the department, and twenty-five launches and cutters borrowed by Major-General Butler from the Navy Department in anticipation of the expedition to North Carolina. Quite a number of these boats were lost on the first expedition to Fort Fisher, and the remainder are now with the second expedition. The transport steamers Gazelle and Clinton, belonging to

Quartermaster's Department, running through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, are each armed with one 6-pounder howitzer, and have likewise each a detail of one sergeant and ten men belonging to this command.

A detailed report of the effective force of the brigade and a similar report of the ordnance and ordnance stores appertaining to the command will be transmitted at the earliest practicable moment, orders having been issued to the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, now at Point of Rocks, to have them prepared immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 21, 1865.

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II. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, chief of artillery, will immediately take from Fort Fisher the 12-pounder guns now in that work and place them on the line of defenses toward Wilmington in such position as he may deem best, making a detail from the artillerists of his command to man them. General Abbot will make requisition on these headquarters for the necessary fatigue parties.

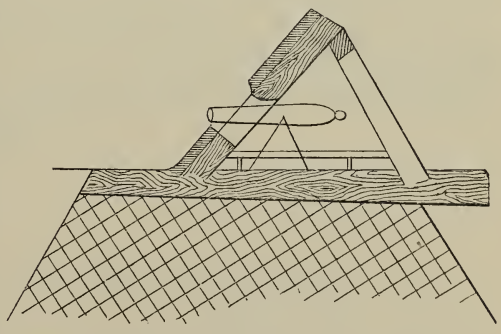
By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, January 21, 1865.

General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer:

I was at Fort Caswell yesterday, and think that some information in reference to it may be of interest to the Department. The first change in the work made by the rebels appears to be an attempt to make wooden bombproofs for the guns on the south and southwest faces, the crossed shading indicating the supposed original parapet. The exterior timbers of the casemate were covered by railroad iron. Subsequently these casemates were covered with earth, the parapet being raised ten or twelve feet in height, and probably thickened, so as to give eight to twelve feet of earth in front of the railroad iron. At a still later day, apparently, suspecting the power of resistance of these embrasures, the guns were all removed to the covered way, which had also been raised some eight or ten feet and heavily traversed. These traverses, rising some eight to ten feet above the raised parapet of the covered way, are perfectly bombproofed, the entrance to some being from the ditch. On leaving the work the



enemy blew up the magazines in the covered way and blew down the whole length of the scarp of the east face. The block-house was burned, the caponiere not seriously injured. I think the readiest way to make the work efficient would be to remove the ruins of the block-house, repair the scarp, use the main work as a keep, and repair the damage done to the covered way and put its guns in order, completing some traverses not yet finished. As this will require more time and labor than troops in the field could give the repairs should be made under the direction of the Department.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

P. S.—On the beach, 1,000 yards west of Fort Caswell, is Fort Campbell, a strong earth-work heavily traversed on the sea-faces, one of which is a bastioned front and holding about thirteen guns.

FORT MONROE, *January 21, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I came here from New Berne in order to consult with General Grant upon matters in North Carolina and in relation to carrying out the views of General Sherman. The matters which I desired to lay before the lieutenant-general were, first, the immediate placing of the railroad in order from New Berne to Kinston. I have no rails for this work. I desired also to have a small additional force to enable me to seize and securely hold certain points, and I desired personally to give him my views in relation to affairs in North Carolina. As the lieutenant-general is in Washington I would respectfully beg of you to inquire of him whether he desires to see me and whether I had better wait here until his return.

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of North Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1865—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General PALMER:

General Grant has started this evening on his return. You will wait for him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 21, 1865. (Received 3 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. I. N. PALMER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Wait at Fort Monroe until I get there. I will leave Annapolis at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
January 21, 1865—10.15 a. m.

General HARLAND,
Commanding:

On my direct front I am hardly liable to a surprise, but the railroad to my rear can be, by a small party, so disturbed that communication with New Berne by railroad is cut off. This I have not the force to spare to guard, and respectfully suggest that a cavalry patrol at night be made from Camp Palmer, or that a permanent picket-post be stationed at the railroad crossing, at least for a short time. I do not desire, general, to appear suggestive to you, and beg pardon for direct intrusion.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 21, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

General Crook telegraphs that on account of ice, &c., he will return to Cumberland on the 22d. It has been raining, snowing, and sleeting here all day. Quite cold. Scouts did not succeed in getting into Woodstock that night, on account of a party of rebs laying for them at that place. They report that the rebs are conscripting the people at Woodstock. Major Young starts out with about seventeen scouts and fifty picked men from the Fifth New York Cavalry. I think that he will clear Woodstock.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding First Corps, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your communication of the 3d instant, requesting that Brig. Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, be ordered to report to you for assignment to duty in command of the camp of organization of the First Corps, has been received. In reply, I have the honor to state that it has been decided by the Secretary of War that, as General Carroll is now on court-martial duty, the assignment requested in your communication cannot at present be made.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 21, 1865—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Reports just received from the several stations on the line state all quiet since last report. I have just received reliable secret information

from outside that guerrilla bands intend to make a strong effort to capture the public animals at Burke's Station and vicinity. I notified Colonel Albright to strengthen his guards there, especially at night, and be ready to meet them.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

General Sheridan says if the stables at Monrovia are needed he does not wish them torn down. You will, therefore, not permit them to be torn down.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. R. ROSS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

U. S. MONITOR ONONDAGA,
Aiken's Landing, James River, Va., January 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, conveying the information that an order was issued on Tuesday last that the rebel fleet should come down the river, either pass or attack the monitors, and attempt the destruction of City Point.

I thank you very much for this information, and I shall exercise more than usual vigilance to defeat any plan the rebels may have in contemplation on the river. In this connection I would beg leave to suggest that the flag-of-truce boat be not allowed to come above the pontoon bridge to land prisoners, as I consider it highly objectionable for the rebels to have a close view of our monitors or our method of drill or exercise. Deep Bottom is a convenient place to land prisoners for exchange.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander, Comdg. Fifth Division, North Atlantic Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Six deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 16. } *City Point, Va., January 22, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed, via the Rio Grande, to Western Texas, and inspect the condition of military affairs in that vicinity and on the Rio Grande. Military authorities will afford him every means in their power to facilitate him in the execution of this order.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz.:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Fisher	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders.	First Lieut. E. P. Clark.
Fort Welch	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. T. Wyatt.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3 inch	Capt. G. K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Four light 12-pounders.	Capt. A. J. Clark.
In reserve	do	Two light 12-pounders.	Do.
Fort Cummings	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12 pounders.	First Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Fort Siebert	10th Massachusetts Battery	Two 3-inch	Brevet Major Sleeper.
Fort Emery	do	do	Do.
In reserve	do	do	Do.
Fort Clarke	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders.	First Lieut. W. S. Bull.
In reserve	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.	Six light 12-pounders	Brevet Major Brown.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Second Lieut. Frank Seymour.
Ninth Corps line.	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	First Lieut. W. H. Stringer.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. F. Campbell.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders.	Brevet Major Woerner.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Capt. W. H. Rogers.
	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Coehorn mortars	First Lieut. R. Kennedy.

Lieut. Anthony G. Graves, detailed as ambulance officer, Special Orders, No. 18, Second Army Corps, January 18, 1865; Lieut. E. C. Stahl, relieved as ambulance officer, Special Orders, No. 18, Second Army Corps, January 18, 1865; Lieut. Henry Wireman, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, on leave of absence per Special Orders, No. 16, Army of the Potomac, January 17, 1865; Richard Kennedy, in command of Battery C, Fourth New York Artillery; Capt. J. H. Wood, C, Fourth New York Artillery, mustered out by expiration of term of service; Lieut. D. D. McPherson, Company C, Fourth New York Artillery, mustered out by expiration of term of service; Capt. S. A. McClellan, still absent on leave; Benjamin Galbraith and Leander McChesney, mustered in B, First New Jersey Artillery, as second lieutenants, January 17, 1865.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865. (Received 11.05 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

General WEBB:

Nothing new on our front. Ten deserters were forwarded yesterday. About the same number are reported this morning. Will let you know the number on their arrival.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865. (Received 1.05 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Eleven deserters have been reported—four from Twenty-sixth South Carolina, two from Eighteenth South Carolina, one from Forty-sixth Virginia, one from Fifty-ninth Alabama, one from Forty-ninth North Carolina, one from Forty-third Alabama, one from Fifty-ninth Virginia. All belong to Bushrod Johnson's division. They have no news.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 22, 1865—11.05 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

General Bragg telegraphs that unless Forts Caswell and Holmes are re-enforced they will fall. Lee is made generalissimo, Johnston takes Army of Virginia, Beauregard relieves Hood, Breckinridge takes portfolio of war.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Forwarded to Secretary of War.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 22, 1865.

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, commanding Siege Artillery, will select one company from the artillerists under his command to remain at this point with that portion of the siege train that has been landed.

General Abbot will, after disembarking this company, immediately proceed to City Point, Va., with the remainder of his command and report to the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States.

II. The commandant of Fort Fisher will permit Capt. D. D. T. Gordon, assistant quartermaster, to take such quartermaster's stores as he may select from the fort.

III. Lieut. F. A. Howell, acting aide-de-camp, Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, will proceed to Fort Fisher with the fatigue party under his command and take therefrom 100 shovels for use on the north line of works.

IV. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty as chief of artillery of this expedition, and will proceed to City Point, Va., and report to the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States. The major-general commanding desires to express to General Abbot his thanks for the zeal, ability, and energy evinced by him in landing the siege train of this command upon the open ocean beach under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

V. Maj. F. W. Prince, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, will proceed by the steamer Chase with the captured officers under his charge to Fort Monroe, and endeavor to intercept the steamer California, driven from that port by the gale yesterday. On overtaking that ship he will take command of the detachment of the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, in charge of the prisoners of war on board the California, and proceed with them to Washington, as previously ordered. In case of not finding the California at Fort Monroe, Major Prince will proceed to Washington without delay and deliver the prisoners in his charge to the provost-marshal at that city, taking command of the detachment mentioned above wherever he may find it.

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By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 22, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Reports just received from the several posts on the line stating all quiet since last report. Colonel Albright was ordered on the 18th to send the four detailed men to General Slough as court-martial clerks. Colonel Albright now reports that two of the men were sent yesterday, and the other two will be sent to-morrow.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, January 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The Twenty-third Army Corps will pass through from Parkersburg to Washington, commencing within a day or two. You will have arrangements made to give them hot coffee at two or three points.

Close all the liquor shops within your command and place guards to prevent straggling and desertion. They will pass through at the rate of 5,000 for each day, and will be about four days in passing I will give you any further instructions of their coming that I obtain. Please acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January 22, 1865.*

Major-General CROOK,
Cumberland, Md.:

Ample supplies of coffee will be prepared for passing troops at Martinsburg and Sandy Hook, at the depots, ready for issue on arrival of the trains. Your orders in regard to liquor shops can be easily executed, as there is but one, I believe, on the line of the road in my district.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *January 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The first of the Twenty-third Corps will pass through Harper's Ferry to-morrow, 23d instant.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that there will be large movement of troops from the West over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, commencing to-morrow, averaging about 4,000 per day. You will direct your commissary to cause to be prepared to supply the troops upon their arrival at Martinsburg with an ample supply of hot coffee at the depot as the trains arrive. Similar preparations will be made at Sandy Hook to supply those who are not furnished at Martinsburg. The first body of troops will arrive to-morrow, so that your preparations will have to be made early in the morning. The general also directs that during the movement all liquor shops be closed.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, VA., *January 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

All arrangements have been made to feed the troops and prevent straggling.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *January 22, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON, *Clarksburg:*

Scout just returned from Huttonsville. Saw a deserter and two refugees who saw Rosser's command at Warm Springs on their way to Richmond, the only rebel force they could hear of.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 22, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Send the Eleventh U. S. Infantry to City Point.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 22, 1865.*

Major-General WALLACE, *Baltimore, Md.:*

There is no Camp Distribution at this post, it having been broken up by order of Major-General Sheridan, having no quarters or buildings at this place in which the men can be cared for; consequently there is no officer to receive squads of men sent forward to General Sheridan's army. They are directed by General Sheridan to be forwarded to the front upon their arrival. There is considerable delay and annoyance to the officers in charge arising from the sending forward of infantry, cavalry, and artillery mixed up. Cavalry should be separated from the infantry and artillery and sent no farther than Sandy Hook, near which point is the Remount Camp, to which all cavalry have to be turned over on their arrival at this post. General Sheridan's orders are to forward all infantry right through to the front, so that there is no need for any officer here to receipt for men, unless they belong to this command, which is always done. If I had an officer to place upon such duty I should do so, in order to relieve the officers who bring forward men, because they are generally worn out by fatigue on their arrival; but having no such officer it is not possible to do so.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 23, 1865—10 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with dispatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the work on Smith's Island, those at Smithville, and on Reeves' Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small-arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than was first reported; they foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed, 45 officers and 495 men wounded.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 23, 1865.*

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs:

I see that Generals Thomas and Sheridan have been confirmed as major-generals in the Regular Army, whilst no mention is made of General Meade's confirmation to the same rank. From this I infer objections have been raised. This I regret. General Meade was appointed at my solicitation, after a campaign the most protracted and covering more severely contested battles than any of which we have an account in history. I have been with General Meade during the whole campaign, and not only made the recommendation upon a conviction that this recognition of his services was fully won, but that he was eminently qualified for the command such rank would entitle him to. I know General Meade well. What the objections to his confirmation are I do not know; did I know I would address myself directly to these objections.

Hoping that your honorable body consider this case favorably, I subscribe myself, with great respect,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 23, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Saturday's Richmond Examiner states positively that Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, has resigned, and if any nomination has been made of his successor it has not yet been acted on. There is nothing at the War Department of Sherman's movements later than already reported. General Hardee telegraphed Thursday to the Department that there was nothing of interest to communicate.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

What news of the lieutenant-general? I did not expect when he left that he could get back in forty-eight hours, but I should like to know when his return is anticipated.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *January 23, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

General Grant has arrived.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have notified Colonel Duane to have ready 500 feet of bridging, with wagons and mules, subject to your orders. Will you require any engineer troops to accompany the train? If so, how many companies? I should think two would be ample.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 23, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster:

The steamer Saint Cloud left yesterday; will be ordered from Fort Monroe to Washington. The steamers Alliance, City of Bath, Vidette, Detroit, and Tillie will be discharged during the next twenty-four hours and ordered to Washington. There are no others in this river. The medical department has no sea-going boats in the river at all. The hospital department of the Army of the Potomac has only the State of Maine, now present; that of the Army of the James has the George Washington, Hero of Jersey, and the Thomas Powell. I can use any of these boats when an emergency demands, but they are not sea-going boats. It is 10 a. m., and no sign yet at Fort Monroe of either the Washington or Baltimore mail-boats of the day before. Please have the Potomac carefully watched. It is reported that the Express is sunk forty miles below Washington.

R. INGALLS,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, *January 23, 1865—4 p. m.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

We are nearly out of coal; there is hardly any at Fort Monroe for our use. I beg you will order the quantity estimated for by the chief quartermaster at the depot on the 18th instant. Shipments should be made immediately. We should not be out of coal at this season.

R. INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 17. } *City Point, Va., January 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, commanding Army of the James, will immediately forward to Major-General Terry, at Fort Fisher, fifty six-mule teams, and the caissons, wagons, and horses of Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, and the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery, now here, and one company of cavalry, numbering at least fifty men, for duty as orderlies and couriers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January 23, 1865.*

It having been reported to the major-general commanding that the colors of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor, the right to carry other colors, of which this regiment was deprived by General Orders, No. 37, of September 23, 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby restored.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Six deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865—9.15 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Can you tell what the artillery firing is about?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1865—9.43 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

They are repeating the attempt to drive in General Gibbon's pickets and the batteries have become engaged. They tried this last night.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the last twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No changes observed on our front. About 9 or 9.30 p. m. sharp picket-firing, with some cannonading, was heard directly north of these headquarters. It must have been on the other side of Appomattox. General Willcox reports at that time no firing on his front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865. (Received 9 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The firing is almost due north of us. By the interval between the flash and report, I make it about twelve miles distant. I suppose at or near Dutch Gap.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

The right of General Ferrero's picket-line, which rests on the James just below the Howlett House Battery, was attacked last night. The attack was repulsed. A deserter reported to General Ferrero that the object was to ascertain if the obstructions in the river had been carried away. Small boats were in readiness to co-operate in case the attack succeeded. The attempt was to have been made on Saturday night, but the small boats were not ready. Eight guns and ten hats were picked up this morning at the point where the attack was made. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

General Kautz sends in a deserter from the Hampton Legion, Gary's brigade, who says the brigade moved at 11 o'clock to-day with three days' rations. He does not know where they went. I will ascertain shortly the meaning of the firing on the river.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

The firing to-night is from Fort Brady, trying to hit three gun-boats, reported by our pickets as having made their appearance in the bend of the river above. It is a waste of ammunition, and I do not place much reliance on the report.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
City Point, January 23, 1865.

Commander WILLIAM A. PARKER,
Commanding Fifth Division, North Atlantic Squadron:

Please inform me what is the condition of the river obstructions above you. Do you consider your naval force sufficient to prevent the possibility of the enemy's gun-boats coming down should they make the attempt during high water? If anything is to be done in the way of placing obstructions I will give you any assistance required. Please let me know at once, as the steps, if required, should be taken at once.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

U. S. MONITOR ONONDAGA,
Aiken's Landing, January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding, City Point:

The condition of the river obstructions above us is bad; they were washed away by the freshet. I do not consider our naval forces sufficient to prevent the possibility of the enemy's gun-boats coming down should they make the attempt during high water. I believe it to be impossible to replace the obstructions unless Howlett's Battery be first captured.

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander, Commanding Fifth Division.

U. S. MONITOR ONONDAGA,
Aiken's Landing, James River, January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON,
Commanding U. S. Volunteers, City Point, Va.:

I would respectfully recommend that the batteries commanding Trent's Reach and the obstructions should be immediately re-enforced with heavy guns, and that more vessels be sunk in the night near the obstructions; also that some large torpedoes be sunk in the river near them. I have given the orders to Professor Maillefert to sink the torpedoes as soon as possible.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander, Comdg. Fifth Division, North Atlantic Squadron.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—10.10 p. m.

General DEVENS,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

The enemy's cavalry in our front moved to-day with three days' rations. This, with other information, indicates some move on the part of the enemy. The commanding general directs that you have your command, and particularly your picket-line, on the alert to-morrow morning.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Heckman, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. HARRIS,
Commanding Independent Division:

GENERAL: The cavalry report the enemy moving to our right. Have your brigades in reserve ready to be thrown forward to Camp Holly, Spring Hill, or any portion of the line at the right which may be threatened. Send word to your brigade at the front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General HARRIS,
Commanding Independent Division:

You will have your troops in line half an hour earlier than usual to-morrow morning, and will take any other precautionary measures that you may think necessary.

By command of Brigadier-General Devens:
EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILLARD'S, *January 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. WEITZEL:

MY DEAR WEITZEL:* I am afraid you have been annoyed lest I might possibly think that your advice at Fort Fisher was not such as I ought to have acted upon. Let me assure you that I have never, in any moment, amid the delightful stream of obloquy which is pouring upon me, doubted the military sagacity of the advice you gave, or the propriety of my action under it. Indeed, my friend, I am glad I was there to act as a shield to a young officer, in a moment of fearful responsibility, from the consequences of a proper act which might have injured him in his profession, but which cannot harm me who have a different one. The judgment of cool reason hereafter will

* Some purely personal matter omitted.

applaud it, but hot passion might have harmed you, as it has done me for the hour. Indeed, it was in view of this very event that I went at all.

With the invocation of every blessing upon you and yours, I am, your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—6.25 a. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

In case firing is heard on the Kingsland road to the right of Fort Brady, send a reserve force to the lines in vicinity.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—6.30 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Major-General Gibbon directs that you caution your pickets on your left to observe extra vigilance, and any movement observed in the enemy's fleet of gun-boats, you so arrange that notice may be sent immediately to Fort Brady. He suggests that you send out two mounted orderlies, who may be ready on the left to carry the information.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED,
January 23, 1865—11.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Reports have just come in from the picket on the river that the enemy seem to be landing troops on Trent's Reach, north bank of the James. I have directed the river batteries to open in that direction.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General FERRERO,
Bermuda Defenses:

Major-General Gibbon directs that you take due precautions that the enemy do not succeed in another attempt the enterprise they attempted last night.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 23, 1865—7.35 p. m.

General FERRERO,
Bermuda Defenses:

It is thought not advisable to get the range of your guns to-morrow, lest the report of your guns may cause an alarm. Therefore countermand the order I gave you this p. m.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED,
January 23, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Our lines are intact; we have not been driven an inch. I will keep my forces up all night.

Very respectfully,

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Reports from my picket-line state that two gun-boats are visible at the bend of the river under Howlett's Battery.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 23, 1865.

Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I send a deserter from the Hampton Legion, Gary's brigade, who reports that the brigade moved to-day at 11 o'clock with three days' rations. He does not know where it has gone.

Very respectfully, &c.,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fortress Monroe, Va., January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Commanding District of Eastern Virginia:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to say that, after referring the matter of continuation in your district of that part of North Carolina north of the Albemarle Sound and east of the Chowan River to Lieutenant-General Grant, it is decided that the order assigning the State of North Carolina as part of the Department of the South will be carried out, without exception of any part of the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 23, 1865.*

Colonel MORRISON, *Commanding, Fort Magruder, Va.:*

The Purnell Legion is under orders to report to you at once. On their arrival relieve Company H, Twentieth New York Cavalry, and order them to report to Brigadier-General Kautz, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of the James.

By order of Brigadier-General Shepley:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 23, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITE, *Eastville, Va.:*

Embark the Purnell Legion at once, to report to Colonel Morrison at Fort Magruder.

By order of Brigadier-General Shepley:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EASTVILLE, *January 23, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The cavalry to relieve the Purnell cavalry has but just arrived, and are now relieving the different posts occupied by them. There is no transport here. The Purnell cavalry will be ready to leave to-morrow evening or next day morning at furthest.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Field report of U. S. Forces at Fort Fisher, Federal Point, N. C., under the command of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, January 23, 1865.

Command.	Infantry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters Expeditionary Forces, Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry.	14	72	.....	.....	14	72
Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen A. Ames.	111	2,623	.....	.....	111	2,623
Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine.	162	3,529	.....	.....	162	3,529
Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Abbott.	45	873	2	61	47	934
Battalion First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Capt. W. G. Pride.	.....	.....	11	372	11	372
Company A, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, Lieut. K. Samuel O'Keefe.	2	148	.....	.....	2	148
Sixteenth New York Light Battery, Capt. R. H. Lee.	.....	.....	3	42	3	42
Light Company E, Third U. S. Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Myrick.	.....	.....	4	57	4	57
Total	334	7,245	20	532	354	7,777

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General, Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, N. C.,
January 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 12. } *Fort Fisher, N. C., January 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. Col. George S. Dodge, chief quartermaster, will remove from Smithville and the works on the west side of Cape Fear River such captured stores as are required for the use of this command and bring them to this point, excepting those needed by the navy.

* * * * * * *

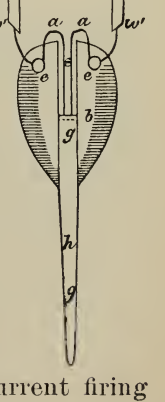
By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, January 23, 1865.

General R. DELAFIELD, *Chief Engineer:*

In front of the land face of Fort Fisher, at an average distance of 200 yards from the work and 80 feet from each other, was an elaborate system of torpedoes, twenty-four in number. The plan of Fort Fisher will show their position. There were three kinds: First, 20-inch shells; second, boiler-iron cylinders, 13 inches diameter and 18 inches long; and, third, ⬭ buoy-shaped vessels, of about the same content as the cylinders and also of sheet iron. The fuse usually had an iron plate, with a wire three feet long to form its ground connection, but in some cases the wire was fastened to the iron vessel containing the powder, thus using that for a ground plate. The system was connected with the fort by three sets of double wires, each wire apparently intended to fire five or more torpedoes. A single wire running to a group of torpedoes was branched to each, in the expectation, apparently, of having battery power sufficient to fire the whole group, and, in addition, some of these groups were connected with each other, thus giving (with sufficient battery power) a choice of positions in the work to fire the group from. The assault was made on the left (proper) of the face by the army, and the right of the front by the navy. Shells had cut the sets of wires leading from both these points, and no torpedoes whatever were exploded, we having no masses of men over them. It is possible they could not fire those whose wires were uncut, as the fuse I have examined had its powder caked, but it may have been intended for slow-match. The method of firing is as follows:



The sketch in the margin shows the acorn *g* of the accompanying sketch and the quill *h*. The axis of the acorn is hollow, and the quill *b g h* fits tightly into it, and is filled with mealed powder, or perhaps slow-match composition. The wires *w' w'* leaving the gutta-percha covering *w w* pass through eye-holes *e e* in the acorn, by which they are fastened. From the copper lining of the eye-holes *e e* smaller copper wires *a a* pass and enter a solid gutta-percha cylinder, *s*, the wires remaining about one-twentieth of an inch apart. No connection between the wires is perceptible. Where the gutta-percha cylinder containing the wires touches end to end the quill *b g h* the ends of the wires appear at the end of the cylinder, and it is supposed that here an imperfect electric connection is made between them by means of a black lead line on the end of the cylinder, joining the ends of the wires, the heat developed in this black lead on the passage of the current firing

the powder in the quill, with which the end of the cylinder is in close contact. The batteries for firing were magnetic, a few turns of the crank and with the black lead connection readily firing gunpowder in fine grains. The accidental cutting of four out of the six wires leading from the work was a piece of good fortune, which probably saved us from severe loss and demoralization.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer.

[Inclosure.]

FORT FISHER, *January 23, 1865.*

*Sketch of fuse for land torpedoes used at Fort Fisher.**

(Scale about ¾.)

l l, strip of wood wedged into a by-wedge *k*, stiffening wire, and holding *g* and *h* by the twine fastenings *m m*, *n n*; *h* is quill containing priming; *w w'*, small copper wires insulated by gutta-percha, passing through fuse (brass) plug *a*, *b c*, *d*, to acorn of wood *g*, which they enter. To prevent moisture following wires into torpedo, they pass through a disc *o o*, and cylinders *e e*, fitting tightly. These cylinders and disc slip down the wire, the cylinders entering tightly hollow cylinders in *d* till the disc *o o* comes against the end of *d*, and there the ends of cylinders *e e* rest nicely against shoulders in *d*. Between the ends of the cylinders and the shoulders cotton yarn, greased, is placed, forming, when compressed, water-tight packing. Compression is obtained by the hollow screw *f*, which, passing over *o o*, screws upon *d*, and forces the cylinders *e e* home in *d*, compressing the cotton packing at their ends around the gutta-percha wire; *a*, screw for entering torpedo; *b*, its shoulder; *c*, hexagon for monkey-wrench; *d*, screw for compressing nut *f*; *o o*, *e e*, compressor for packing; *s*, gutta-percha cylinder.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieut. Col., Brevet Brigadier-General, and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding First Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that on January 24, a. m., about 1,200 troops (organized) will be sent to Camp Stoneman to be quartered temporarily, awaiting transportation. He requests that they be furnished such facilities as are necessary by the commanding officer of that camp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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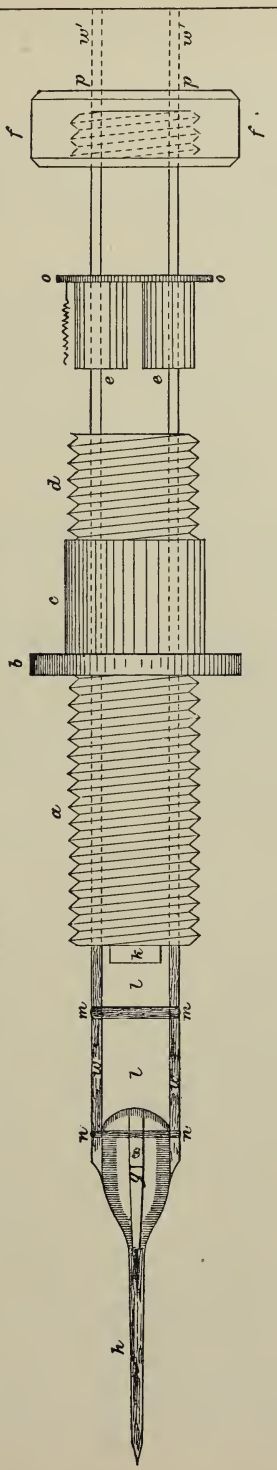
* See p. 217.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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH,
Military Governor of Alexandria:

GENERAL: At 4 a. m. January 24 troops will arrive in Washington to the number of 2,500, who will be sent immediately on by cars to Alexandria, to be quartered at the Soldiers' Rest. Be pleased to let a staff officer meet them at the depot.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., January 23, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you instruct Colonel Pennington, commanding Third Cavalry Division, to permit citizens who have country produce for sale to pass through your lines to Winchester on the Romney road. The citizens, after reaching Winchester, can obtain the necessary passes to pass through the lines. All citizens who have passes given by Colonel Edwards to bring in marketing should be permitted to pass through the lines that their passes may be renewed. The marketing is brought in for the citizens and officers in Winchester, and will not be taken by the Third Cavalry Division. This order is positive, and the marketing will not be taken by the Third Cavalry Division, as they can procure such at Winchester.

I am, very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully request that the Secretary of the Navy remove Captain Parker, U. S. Navy, from command of the James River Flotilla to-night by telegraph. With three days' notice of his danger, and a large fleet at his command, when I sent a staff officer to him this morning before daylight, on hearing that the rebel rams were coming down the river and that two of them had passed the obstructions, he had but one gun-boat, that a wooden one, and a torpedo-boat above the pontoon bridge at Aiken's Landing. On my arrival here yesterday from Washington I requested him to get to the front every boat he had in the river within reach. This he should have done two days before without notice. The rebels have suffered severely in to-day's operations, but with a, no doubt, gallant set of commanders for the vessels, they have been allowed to contribute but little to this result. One rebel gun-boat was blown up by a shell from Battery Parsons, one other sunk, and a third disabled; the fourth, the Virginia, was hit a great many times, but I do not know that she was injured. It is

the judgment of officers who were present that had the monitor been in her place, on learning that the Virginia and Fredericksburg were aground, both vessels would have been destroyed before they could have been got off. As it is, only the weaker vessel of the two was disabled. The rebels still have five gun-boats above us.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 24, 1865—9.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Admiral Farragut is ordered to City Point, and will start for Annapolis as soon as an extra train can be had. In the meantime Parker has been removed, and Radford ordered to take command of the fleet.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, *January 24, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I shall probably leave here by 12 noon to-morrow for Fort Fisher. All the troops of Schofield's command may be forwarded directly to that point. Meagher's command will go in the same way, in the absence of other directions. If Schofield reaches Washington in time I would like to have him accompany me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1865—12 m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

If General Schofield does not arrive in time to join you I will send him forward on the first transport.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 24, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

About 3 o'clock this morning four of the enemy's gun-boats came down the river, passing our batteries north of the James River, one or two of them passing below the obstructions. For some reason they returned without passing far below. Two, the Virginia and Fredericksburg, grounded not far from the Howlett house and under one of our land batteries. For several hours they were pounded from this battery, but with what effect cannot be known. The Drewry was blown up by a

shot from Fort Parsons and one other gun-boat disabled. The two boats that were aground are now off, and have passed a short distance up the river. The freshet which we have had in the last few days has displaced a portion of the obstructions in the river and made the passage easy. The naval force here is not near adequate to the protection of the river should the enemy attempt to come down. I have telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy, however, for more vessels.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please ask the chief of ordnance to send a competent ordnance officer to report to General Terry, at least temporarily. There are a great many shells and other stores to pick up, and much of the ordnance that can be dispensed with. The variety of ammunition for the guns in the different forts is numerous. The second division of Schofield's command embarked; may be sent to Beaufort, N. C.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Ordnance Department.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Colonel Wise telegraphs from New York that ocean transports for 16,000 men will be here by the end of this week.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1865—9.25 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

Admiral Farragut is ordered express to City Point by way of Annapolis. It is of the utmost importance that he reaches there soon as possible. I have ordered an extra train for him. Please give all necessary orders for safety and avoid detention.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 10.35 a. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

I would like to leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow evening or next day evening, for Fort Fisher. Can you not go? I would also be pleased to go on a naval vessel, if it is convenient to spare one. Ocean transportation is now all employed carrying troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—9.35 a. m.*

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

The enemy's iron-clads came down below the obstructions this morning and returned to the neighborhood of Howlett's before daylight. Since their return there has been a heavy explosion about the obstructions. There are three of these iron-clads in view, and I am inclined to believe they will make an effort to get down here to destroy our stores. Will you please order up the gun-boats now about Fort Monroe, with orders that they shall not stop for night or other cause until they reach the front now occupied by our gun-boats.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Ironsides and Atlanta have both started up James River. The former, on a draft of sixteen feet, ought to reach City Point; the latter is less. The Saugus started from Norfolk for this place, but was sent for to-day. I do not understand where our torpedo-boat is. She ought to dispose of all the rams if they come below the obstructions. The Rhode Island, one of the fastest and best ocean steamers, will be at the Roads ready for you Thursday morning. I cannot tell until to-morrow whether I can get off; we are frozen up here. Will telegraph in the morning.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

Captain Fox is waiting for an answer, so says telegraph operator.

E. S. PARKER.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

If the weather holds dry I want to go to Fort Fisher as soon as possible, so as to be here whenever the roads admit of troops moving. If it should rain a day or two, would not make any difference. I should particularly like you to go with me, however.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will send an order now removing Commander Parker. The next in rank is, I think, Commander Nichols, a fair officer. If you deem it unadvisable you can withhold the order. I will go with you Thursday, unless I notify you to the contrary to-morrow. The Secretary of War will send me over to Annapolis in the evening.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Hon. G. V. FOX, *Assistant Secretary of the Navy:*

Commander Nichols will no doubt do. I will advise you as soon as I know it will be safe for me to leave. It will not be earlier than Thursday morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1865—1 p. m.*

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN,
Commanding Navy-Yard, Norfolk, Va.:

Have you a good steamer to take Lieutenant-General Grant and myself to Cape Fear, to be ready Thursday morning?

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 24, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Have telegraphed to Norfolk about a steamer. Will send you word this evening. Thursday morning would be the time. Have ordered several iron-clads up the James. We have a torpedo-boat up there, unless she is under repair.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President just sent for me and suggested that Admiral Farragut should go down to James River, and he leaves for Annapolis in an hour. Before that I had ordered Commodore Radford, of the Ironsides, to go up and take command in the James River. He will be there to-morrow afternoon. Captain Parker will be removed to-night if you desire it. The Saugus has been sent for to return at once to James River. The Atlanta goes up at daylight, and any and all wooden boats at Norfolk. The Roanoke, iron-clad frigate, stationed at Point Lookout, has been ordered to Hampton Roads. The Rhode Island is placed at your service at Hampton Roads, and if you do not go for three or four days I think I can get off. I cannot understand why the torpedo-boat did not attack. Do you know any reasons?

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Hon. G. V. FOX, *Assistant Secretary of the Navy:*

I shall be truly glad to see Admiral Farragut, but in the present emergency he can be of no service, nor can Captain Radford. Though let him come; there would be no difficulty about getting commanders of vessels when you want them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

If the rebel rams do not come down to-night I think everything will be safe before to-morrow night. I expect but little assistance, however, in case of an attack, from the navy under Captain Parker. I have been compelled to take the matter in my own hands to get vessels to the front, ordering by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. I know no reason why the torpedo-boat did not attack. As I understood the rebel rams ran our batteries to the obstructions, and then leisurely removed and blew them up, only opposed by a little infantry from the shore. When I sent up before daylight Captain Parker had removed the monitor to below the pontoon bridge. To-night I understand he has hauled down the river, leaving what obstructions still remain to be removed without opposition from him. I have sent an urgent appeal for him to go back. I have been busy all day getting up material to renew the obstructions, and army officers are now at it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Until all is secure here I cannot leave for Wilmington. It will be Thursday morning at the earliest before I can leave.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—6 p. m.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

I have been unable to get Captain Parker, by requesting, to assemble his gun-boats near the obstructions in James River; he seems helpless. I have now sent orders directly to commanders of vessels, and respectfully request that you will sustain this course. Please direct during present emergency my orders be obeyed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Hon. G. WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the rebels are now at work on a formidable ram in the Roanoke River at a place known as Rainbow Bluff. This ram they expect to complete within the next five or six weeks. It is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to the disaster that would be caused by allowing this vessel to get in commission against anything we now have afloat in Albemarle Sound. I would respectfully suggest that one of the monitors now no longer of use with Admiral Porter be worked through Hatteras Inlet, and, in addition, the ram Albemarle be raised and repaired for use.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Commander W. A. PARKER,
Senior Naval Officer, James River:

You have sent no reports to the Department. What force have you at the front? Where is the Spuyten Duyvil torpedo-boat? Have the enemy's boats come down so you can attack them? Put yourself in communication with Lieutenant-General Grant and act accordingly, reporting to this Department direct daily.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Commander WILLIAM A. PARKER,
Commanding James River Division, North Atlantic Squadron:

You are hereby detached from the command of the James River Division, and you will immediately transfer to the next officer in rank your command, and proceed to Hampton Roads and report to the Department by telegraph.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. MONITOR ONONDAGA,
Aiken's Landing, James River, Va.,
January 24, 1865—11.30 p. m. (Sent 7 a. m. 25th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Your telegrams of 7.40 and 10 p. m. are received, detaching me from the command of the James River Division. The force at the front is as follows: Onondaga, Massasoit, and Hunchback, and torpedo-boat Spuyten Duyvil, torpedo-launch No. 4 and two tugs, Commodore Morris (at Turkey Bend), Eutaw (at Deep Bottom), Daylight (at New Market road), Miami (at City Point), Dawn (at Harrison's Bar), and General Putnam and Commodore Barney (at the Appomattox River). We attacked the enemy's gun-boats to-day and drove them back, two iron-clads and Howlett's Battery. I shall proceed to Hampton Roads to-morrow morning.

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Captain PARKER:
(Care General Gibbon.)

What fleet have you collected or ordered to the front? You ought to have every gun-boat you can get in the river up with you. Should the enemy attempt to come down the river, it is your duty, in view of the large amount of stores here, to attack with all the vessels you have, using your vessels as rams as well as batteries, even at the expense of half the boats you have got. I will send vessels up the river under an engineer officer, who will place them in position for sinking to obstruct the channel.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JONES' LANDING, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch received. I am on my way to engage the rebel rams.

WM. A. PARKER,
Captain, Commanding Onondaga.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Captain PARKER,
Commanding Naval Flotilla, James River:

Please inform me what vessels you have at the front. At this junction of affairs all the vessels you can control should be got immediately to the front, or, at least, above the large amount of public stores accumulated for the subsistence of the Army and Navy. The delay of the last few days in preparing for a visit from the enemy, which I found on my return to this place yesterday had been expected, was providentially prevented from proving fatal to us. It would be better to obstruct the channel of the river with sunken gun-boats than that a rebel ram should reach City Point.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

AIKEN'S LANDING, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Comdg. Armies of the United States:*

Your dispatch of the 24th just received. The names of the vessels at the front are as follows: Onondaga, Massasoit, and Hunchback, below Dutch Gap; Commodore Morris, at Turkey Bend; Eutaw, at Deep Bottom; Daylight, New Market road; Miami, City Point; General Putnam and Commodore Barney, at the Appomattox River. Several others are at the Norfolk Navy-Yard undergoing repairs, and expected to return in a few days. I will endeavor to get still more vessels to the front, as you request.

WM. A. PARKER,
Commanding Fifth Division, North Atlantic Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m. 25th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have to report that I have been relieved from the command of the James River Division. I will be at City Point to-morrow morning.

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

SPECIAL ORDERS TO GUN-BOAT COMMANDERS.]

All gun-boats now in the James River above City Point will immediately proceed to the front above the pontoon bridge, near Varina Landing. This order is imperative, the orders of any naval commanders to the contrary notwithstanding.

By authority of the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN, U. S. Navy,
Norfolk, Va.:

Please inform me what iron-clads you can send up the river, and how soon the first will start. They should run night and day until they reach their destination.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Telegram received. The Atlanta will be sent at once, and the Ironsides will follow. Dictator not available.

J. M. BERRIEN,
Commandant Naval Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1865.*

Capt. J. M. BERRIEN, U. S. Navy,
Norfolk:

Send all the iron-clads within your reach immediately up James River. Answer.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Forward above to Captain Parker, on Onondaga, via Jones' Landing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT ATLANTA:

If it is possible for you to get over the bar at Harrison's Landing please run up the river to the extreme point now occupied by our gunboats. I inclose you copy of a dispatch* from the honorable Secretary of the Navy. The importance of having your vessel above is so great that I request you will make the effort to cross the bar at the expense of grounding your vessel. Lest you may not have a good pilot for the upper river I send one with the steamer carrying this.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 24, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Commander Parker has this moment reported that the rebel rams have passed the obstructions in James River. I have sent the officer to report to Commodore Radford, at Norfolk, requesting that the Ironsides may be sent immediately to Newport News, and have ordered the Atlanta to the same place.

JOSEPH LANMAN,
Commodore, Ship Minnesota.

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* For inclosure, see Welles to Berrien, January 24, next, *ante.*

U. S. S. MINNESOTA,
Hampton Roads, January 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Will General Grant have the goodness to inform me if the rams have passed the obstructions, or if there is any probability of their doing so? Can the navy at Hampton Roads be of any service to the general?

JOSEPH LANMAN,
Commodore, Comdg. Second Div., North Atlantic Squadron,
Senior Officer Present.

CITY POINT, *January 24, 1865.*

Commodore JOSEPH LANMAN,
Hampton Roads:

Two rebel rams passed the obstructions before daylight this morning, but went back again. Your vessels can be of service, and I was in hopes some of them were on the way so as to arrive here during the night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Please have Colonel Duane and one of his assistants report here to me this morning for duty for the next two days. They can come down with you this morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

Please direct Colonel Duane to send his photographers to Fort Fisher to report to General Comstock for duty until the works about Cape Fear River are photographed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

You will please send in the 500 feet of bridging with the wagons and mules, and also two companies of engineers to accompany them. You will call upon General Ingalls, chief quartermaster, for transportation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—9.35 p. m.*

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

You will order one company of pontoniers to the Valley of the Shenandoah to report to Major-General Sheridan. The general would be pleased to have the same company and officers that were with him on his expedition last June.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

Major-General Meade has left for Washington. He cannot now state how long he will be absent. He desires you to make your headquarters here.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 24, 1865—9.45 a. m.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

If it is not contraband with you let us know the news from the seat of war on our right. There seems to be a difference of opinion up there.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 24, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch is transmitted for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—9 a. m.

The following dispatch just received from General Ferrero:

"Our shot strike the grounded boats every time, but they seem to shed them. They appear to be aground now upstream; easy range, but we have not metal enough. If the navy would give us a lift we can destroy them all. One is blown up, one is disabled, and two others aground."

The Onondaga is just below the pontoon bridge.

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 24, 1865.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

This is the way the rebels report the position of the gun-boats. The following message was intercepted at 10.30 a. m.:

Colonel B and A. B.:

The heavy firing heard last night was all, except a few guns, from Battery F, in Steuart's front, on Terry's front, at our left. A good deal of picket-firing toward the James. Afterward a gun-boat near Dutch Gap opened, and was answered by our batteries at Howlett's and Bishop's. The firing was brought on by an attempt of Terry, on our left, on Saturday last, to advance his picket-line. From C: No change on hand or noticed.

R.,
Sergeant at C.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 18. } *City Point, Va., January 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry will order the return to this place of Brevet Brigadier-General Abbot's siege train and the detachment of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He will retain at Fort Fisher the three 30-pounder Parrott guns he now has there and the detachment of volunteer engineers.

IV. Major-General Gibbon, commanding Army of the James, will send forward without delay to their respective commands all detachments of men belonging to regiments and batteries now with General Terry at Fort Fisher, N. C., who were left behind when their commands moved; and also one company of artillery without guns.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 24, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

CITY POINT—11.55.

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
"*January 24, 1865.*

"General GRANT:

"The signal tower reports one of the rebel rams coming down the river to meet the Onondaga, which is on its way up.

"JOHN GIBBON,
"*Major-General.*"

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 4. } *January 24, 1865.*

To the end that a proper spirit of emulation may be aroused among the enlisted men of this army, and meritorious conduct recognized and rewarded, furloughs will be granted to such men as by attention to duty, proficiency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses, and equipments, have proved themselves to be the best soldiers in the brigades to which they are attached. The following will be the rule of apportionment and selection: To each 1,000 men present for duty in each brigade one furlough, and if the excess is over 500 two furloughs, on selections made by the brigade commander. Should the excess not reach 500 a furlough will be forwarded representing such excess in the different brigades of the division; if the total exceeds 500 one furlough will be selected by the division commander. Such furloughs will be for twenty-five days; will state that they are for soldierly conduct under the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the 27th day of each month for action at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., January 24, 1865.

Colonel BRAINERD,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

You will please detail a competent engineer officer to construct the batteries now being put up within these grounds. The officer will report without delay to Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff, of this staff.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, January 24, 1865.

Captain CHESTER,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

DEAR SIR: It is the wish of the lieutenant-general that work be commenced on the batteries on the bluff immediately and continued night and day without intermission until completed and the guns mounted. You will therefore please make the necessary arrangements. If the Engineer Brigade cannot furnish men enough for reliefs to work all night you will please notify me immediately, that details may be made from other commands. Please communicate this letter to the officer commanding the engineers, as it is intended to have the force of an order from the lieutenant-general.

Yours, truly,

W. L. DUFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, January 24, 1865.

Colonel BRAINERD:

You will discontinue work on the batteries on the bluff until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

W. L. DUFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Two deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The enemy have put up in their picket-line, or just in rear of it, partially covered by woods, what appears to be a battery, about 1,000 yards north of Fort Welch. No guns have been seen in it. It is reported to be connected with the main line by a covered way, and I have supposed it might be intended for a Coehorn mortar battery, which, should it ever be used, would annoy our camp and redoubts exceedingly. We should have to take it or silence it by Coehorns or other mortars. I do not suppose that it is intended to be used except in a case of necessity—that is, unless something should occur to disturb the present quiet. It has occurred to me as desirable that we should have here some six (or thereabouts) Coehorns, and be prepared to use them if required. There are now six Coehorns belonging to this corps at or near Battery 20 (Ninth Corps front), in charge of a company of artillery belonging to this command. I would suggest that, if it can be done conveniently, these Coehorns and the company be relieved by others and sent back to the corps, where they would be prepared to put a stop to any firing of the kind I have mentioned, should it be commenced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

The commanding officer of batteries in Forts Fisher, Welch, and Gregg will observe more than usual vigilance. One man will be posted at each piece from dark until daylight, and the detachments will be at their pieces from 5 a. m. until after sunrise. This will continue in force until further orders.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865. (Received 10.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the last twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865. (Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Army of the Potomac:

Following received by Major Hutchins:

The rebel gun-boats came down the river last night. Daylight showed four of them aground between Howlett's and the Crow's Nest Tower. We blew one up, and the other three are still aground. We are pegging away at them, and hope to annihilate them before night, but they shed our shot handsomely. Have been up all night. Had a rally on the right of our picket-line, but our men did not lose a foot. Wish you were over here to see the sight.

Yours, with much regard,

GEO. A. HICKS.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Brevet Major-General POTTER,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:

Major-General Parke, in the absence of Major-General Meade, is in command of the army. Brevet Major-General Willcox is in command of the corps.

By order, &c.:

JNO. C. YOUNGMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—3 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS:

The enemy's gun-boats have passed our obstructions opposite Crow's Nest. It is not known how many, but two are reported.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—3.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

General Ferrero telegraphs the enemy's gun-boats have certainly passed the obstructions. The commanding officer at the canal reports

three boats—two iron-clads and one wooden boat—as having passed the upper end of the canal, and that the wooden boat was coming back. I have telegraphed General Ferrero to know what evidence he has of the passage of the obstructions, and sent an officer, with some orderlies, to Varina to report the facts.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—3.58 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

The signal officer at Crow's Nest reports that the enemy's gun-boats have not yet passed the obstructions. They are at Sleepy Hollow.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—4.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

I shall know shortly from the commander of the Onondaga if the enemy's boats have yet reached the obstructions. They may be waiting for daylight to pass them. I have sent for two tugs from Bermuda Hundred to bring vessels up to the draw in the bridge at Varina, with a view of sinking them there if it becomes necessary, but I will not sink them unless it becomes the only way to stop the gun-boats.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—4.35 a. m.*
(Received 4.55 a. m.)

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Army of the James:

Your dispatch received. Everything is astir, and we are getting coal-boats and barges ready to send up to use if necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—4.55 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
City Point:

General Grant's dispatch of 4.35 received. An intelligent officer should be sent up with the barges, so as to exercise good judgment about where to sink them in case of necessity. I think the best place is the draw in the bridge at Varina; next to that, Deep Bottom.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865. (Received 5.25 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The signal officer at the Crows' Nest Tower reports as follows:

The rebel gun-boats have been below our obstructions nearly as far as Battery Sawyer. They have now gone back, and are no longer in sight.

JONN GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865—5.30 a. m.*

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Army of the James:

If the rebel gun-boats have gone back above the obstructions, and you have any schooner or other craft available now is the time to sink it where the other obstructions are.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I have sent your dispatch to Captain Parker, but have as yet received no answer. My engineer officer is just in from the canal. The enemy's gun-boats are lying some two miles below the upper end of the canal. The Onondaga dropped down to Jones' Landing, but I hear is now on her way back.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

I will send an engineer officer this morning to obstruct the channel in the river. If the point for obstructions is fixed below Dutch Gap place batteries to command the river at the point selected.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—8.03 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

One of my officers has just returned from the point of land below the canal. He crossed the canal and went within one-fourth of a mile of three rebel gun-boats built like the Atlanta, which are lying directly under the Howlett House Battery. On his way back he witnessed an

explosion at the obstructions, and the enemy have doubtless blown up the obstructions, and will soon, no doubt, attempt to go down. All now depends on our gun-boats, and means should be ready to place other obstructions. The engineer officer reports thirty feet of water in the draw of the bridge at Varina, and, of course, barges sunk there would do but little good.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—8.33 a. m. (Received 8.40 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The signal officer on Crow's Nest Tower reports that one of the rebel boats which came down this morning was blown up by a percussion shell from Battery Parsons. It is possible this may have been the explosion I reported in my last dispatch as having taken place at the obstructions.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—10.55 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The signal tower reports one of the rebel rams coming down the river to meet the Onondaga, which is on its way up.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865. (Received 12 m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Officer reports from Dutch Gap that one monitor and two gun-boats have come up the river and are shelling the rebel gun-boats. The latter reply slowly. One of rebel gun-boats is slowly moving up the river. Has not yet come round the bend. General Gibbon has gone to the river.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Ferrero reports 12.10 that the rebel gun-boats which were aground have got off and are under the lee of Trent's Reach.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Four men from the enemy's gun-boat have arrived here. The Drewry was blown up. The Fredericksburg and Virginia are both aground. One of these men says he is a deserter from the Virginia; that the Fredericksburg got through the obstructions. Commodore Mitchell is in command.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

I sent a dispatch to Captain Parker before receiving yours asking him to go up with his monitors and finish up the rebel navy. I also send your dispatch to him as a further encouragement.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The two rams have withdrawn to a point above the Howlett House Battery, and firing has now ceased there. I would not be surprised if they made another attempt to come down, probably to-night, and if our gun-boats act as they did before there will be nothing to stop them. I think torpedoes would be of more service than barges where the water is so deep.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

I have had two engineer officers and the quartermaster up the river all the morning making arrangements to effectually blockade the river. All the heavily loaded vessels we have and some of the gun-boats will be sunk, if necessary, to close the channel should the enemy start down. I wish you would suggest to Captain Parker the placing of some torpedoes up where the obstructions are immediately after dark. If they lose to-night they will be too late, and I think they are as it is. Some iron-clads are ordered up from below.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

Please ask Captain Parker, of the Navy, why it is not practicable for him to place torpedoes where the rebel gun-boats pass the obstructions, and why is it not practicable for him to attack when they pass with but two boats, as was the case this evening. There ought to be quite a fleet of gun-boats at the front.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—4.55 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I do not hear from Captain Parker, and do not know whether he intends to place torpedoes or not. I have heard nothing of the officer and barges sent up by you, and have myself made no other arrangements than to prepare to throw some vessels into the bridge-draw, which, from the depth of water, can be of but little service. A movement is reported as taking place on our right, for which we are all prepared.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

The obstructions in the river will be laid to-night where they were before. I will send you immediately two 100-pounder Parrotts to cover the obstructions. They are now afloat. Where will you have them landed? Lest you should have no officer to superintend planting them I send an officer up with the guns to attend to it. You can send him back with the boat if you do not require him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—5.05 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

There is no place on this side the river where guns can be placed to command the obstructions. One might go to Fort Brady to replace one disabled to-day, and the other at Crow's Nest Battery; but it will be a work of some days to get them into position. In both cases they would be landed at Varina, and I would recommend they be placed in position there first to aid in defense of the river at that point.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865. (Received 7.35 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

I have barges all ready to chain together and fill up the draw in the bridge. It would be useless to sink them. Would it not be well to put these in position as soon as all the gun-boats are above? They could not then fall below the bridge. The Onondaga now lies only a short distance above Aiken's instead of being close below the obstructions, where she could take advantage of any delay the enemy meets with there.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

General Ferrero reports that a small tug, seen near the wreck of the enemy's gun-boat, drifted to the obstructions; was boarded by our men and towed to shore. It was injured by the explosion, was partially filled with water, and contains four torpedoes.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Army of the James:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires me to say to you that we have parties now endeavoring to place obstructions where the old ones were; that gun-boats and others will have to pass frequently during the night the draw you propose to obstruct. He therefore does not wish you to close it unless you are well assured that the rebel rams have passed the old obstructions and are really coming down. He further desires me to say to you that he wishes you to urge upon Captain Parker how important it is that his monitor should be up close to or even at the old line of obstructions, and entreat him to so place the Onondaga that in the event of an attempt of the rams to come down he may engage them while they are in the act of passing these obstructions.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—11.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

General Kautz's scouting parties report that the Charles City road is strongly picketed, and there are extensive bivouac fires in the vicinity of White's Tavern. This force is too far out to intend to attack us, and

I think is there for the purpose of being on hand in case the rams should succeed in getting through. I therefore think the rams will make another attempt. I have ordered General Kautz to make a reconnaissance early in the morning, and if I find the enemy moves far enough down the Charles City road, will move out a force to attack him.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

Please direct your quartermaster to send to Fort Fisher all the wagon train, with the proportion of the supply train, as fast as the quartermaster here will furnish transportation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ONONDAGA, UPPER PONTOON BRIDGE,
January 24, 1865—6.45 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

A picket officer is just in, and reports one of the rebel rams passed below the obstructions at 4 o'clock, and has now gone back above them.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

JONES' LANDING, *January 24, 1865—9.20 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Ferrero telegraphs me that one rebel boat is blown up, one disabled, and two others aground. The Hunchback has gone up, and I have just seen Captain Parker. His iron-clad is disabled in her propeller, but at his request I have given him two tugs to tow him up. Ferrero says, with the assistance of the navy, he can destroy the whole fleet. I think things are working well now, and we stand a better chance of sinking or destroying all their boats than they have of even getting this far down the river.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Col. F. T. DENT,
Jones' Landing:

If the rebel gun-boats are aground Captain Parker should run up close to them with his monitors and disable them. See if he will not do it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JONES' LANDING, *January 24, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have just received the following from General Ferrero:

The two boats that were aground have got off and moved under shelter of Trent's Reach. One disabled. I sunk two boats and disabled one; the best I could do.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—9.15 a. m.

Doctor SUCKLEY,
Point of Rocks, Va:

The rebel rams are at Howlett House Battery. The devil is to pay, and no pitch hot. You are not wanted unless you can doctor the Onondaga, which has a weak stomach and sought refuge behind the pontoon bridge.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—3.40 a. m.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Jones' Landing:

Get what men you can at Jones' Landing under arms, to prevent the enemy's landing and burning your place.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—10.55 a. m.

Lieutenant KING,
Pontoon Bridge:

One of the rebel iron-clads is reported to be coming down. Look out for her.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND, VA.,
City Point, January 24, 1865.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

GENERAL: The following account of the rebel gun-boats and their armament, taken from deserters, as near as we can get it, we believe to be correct:

Virginia (iron-clad)—Captain Dunnington; 160 men. Plating, 18 inches, sides shield; hull, 6 inches; top deck, 1 inch. Hull above water,

forward, 1 foot; hull above water, center, 6 inches. Draws 13 feet forward, 13½ feet aft. Length, 160 feet; breadth, 40 feet; breadth deck, 12 feet (top of shield). Armament, one 11-inch smooth-bore stern gun, one 8-inch rifled bow gun, two 7-inch rifled side guns. She has also four boat howitzers, used on deck against boarding.

Richmond (iron-clad)—one 7-inch rifled bow gun, one 10-inch smooth-bore stern gun, two 7-inch rifled broadside. Fredericksburg (iron-clad)—same as Richmond. Nansemond (wooden)—300 tons; 32-pounder bow gun, 7-inch rifle aft. Hampton—same as Nansemond. Drewry—same. Beaufort—200 tons; one bow gun, 32-pounder rifle. Roanoke—200 tons; 32-pounder rifle. Texas—just launched, no machinery in yet; intended for two propellers.

The Virginia is the strongest and largest boat, and believed to be a match for any of ours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL A. OLIVER,
Captain, &c.

JANUARY 24, 1865—11.55 p. m.

Lieutenant WEIHL,
Signal Officer:

(Via Headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps.)

The rebel rams have now retired up the river. They came below the obstructions early this morning.

S. N. ROGERS,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Steamer Governor Chase, James River, January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival in accordance with the inclosed order from General Terry. I left three 30-pounder Parrotts of my train at Fort Fisher; the rest is still on the steamer C. C. Leary, at Beaufort, N. C., awaiting orders. General Terry retained it, not feeling authorized to order it away without instructions from the lieutenant-general. As it comprises all the reserve siege guns of my train, I would respectfully request that the train afloat on the C. C. Leary be ordered back to Broadway Landing. This will leave three 30-pounder Parrotts of mine at Fort Fisher, besides the entire rebel armament, with abundant supplies of ammunition. Even if it be intended to use more Parrott guns in that vicinity it would be better to send them on another vessel, as the C. C. Leary draws too much water to enter Cape Fear River, and to discharge her cargo on the open beach is extremely difficult.

Three companies of the First Connecticut Artillery, belonging to my siege train, were also detained by General Terry temporarily, as they were ordered to his command by the lieutenant-general. General Terry, however, fully appreciated that they were needed with my train, and promised to endeavor to have them returned to me with as little delay as possible, applying for a full heavy artillery regiment in their place.

As I took them from their batteries on the lines in front of Richmond, where they are really needed, and as, if not returned, their places will have to be supplied by a corresponding detachment from another regiment, thus impairing efficiency by breaking up regimental organizations, I would earnestly request that they be ordered back to report to me with as little delay as practicable.

My detachment of Volunteer Engineers has been retained by General Terry, their services being needed. My detachment from General Graham's naval brigade has been ordered to rejoin their command.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Siege Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Fort Fisher, N. C., January 22, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

III. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty as chief of artillery of this expedition, and will proceed to City Point, Va., and report to the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States. The major-general commanding desires to express to General Abbot his thanks for the zeal, ability, and energy evinced by him in landing the siege train of this command upon the open ocean beach under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

By order of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry:

ADRIAN TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *January 24, 1865—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies of the United States, City Point:

If possible, please order me a telegraph operator; one is absolutely essential to the proper performance of my duties. I lost thirty-six hours in the Wilmington expedition for want of one, and now need one greatly in getting those siege guns in position on James River. Please expedite the arrival of my train and companies from Fort Fisher as much as possible. I need both greatly in getting these guns in position.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General ABBOT:

The batteries at Crow's Nest and Fort Brady are expending a large amount of ammunition. If measures have not been taken to keep a liberal supply at these points, Major-General Gibbon, commanding Army of the James, directs that it be attended to at once.

JOHN A. KRESS,
Lieutenant and Chief Ordnance Officer.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *January 24, 1865—8 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies in the Field, City Point:

I had to leave my twelve wagons and teams at Fort Fisher by order of General Terry. I brought back the wagon-master and teamsters, who are especially valuable to me from knowing the best roads to my batteries. I need the twelve teams very much, at once, to get the heavy guns in position on James River. If possible, please have the teams and wagons replaced, leaving me the same men.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
January 24, 1865—3.30 a. m.

General DEVENS,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

Two of the enemy's iron-clads have passed down the river. Have your command in readiness in case an attack on your front is made.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

3.40 A. M.

General Gibbon directs you to get your command up, and let them make their coffee and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Have your picket-line inform you if any movement of the enemy takes place.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Heckman.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—11.10 a. m

Generals DEVENS and HECKMAN,
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

The rebel ram Drewry has been blown up by our batteries, and the rams Fredericksburg and Richmond are aground under the fire of our batteries.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
January 24, 1865—4 p. m.

General DEVENS:

The cavalry report the enemy moving around on our right. Be prepared to send your reserve forces down the New Market road to relief of Signal Hill and Camp Hawley redoubts. Are these works fully manned? Apprise them of the approach of the enemy.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—5.40 p. m.

General DEVENS:

Have your troops under arms and in the breast-works before daylight. Report what available reserves you will have, and their location.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Heckman.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Major-General GIBBON:

The following is respectfully forwarded:

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, INDEPENDENT DIVISION, 24TH ARMY CORPS,
January 24.

Lieut. F. L. BALLARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn from the colonel of the Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, camped on the hill near us, that he has information that a large body of rebel cavalry is massed on our extreme right and a body of rebel infantry massed in our front on the Darbytown road, while a body of rebel infantry is moving toward the right on the Charles City road. I suppose you already have this information, but I give it to you in obedience to your order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. F. WILDES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865.

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Department:

Two deserters from the rebel lines, who left on Sunday, report that rebel General Gary had been ordered to South Carolina, and it was spoken of in camp that he would take his old brigade of cavalry with him. Corps officer of the day reports that everything is quiet; he has just been round the lines.

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 24, 1865.

The order directing that the troops under arms may be dismissed is countermanded. They will remain under arms until further orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens:

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—6.25 a. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

The enemy's gun-boats are reported between Fort Brady and Dutch Gap Canal. Send the nearest good regiment to Cox's Ferry, to prevent a landing, or to line the river-bank as sharpshooters on the enemy's boats, if they are in the stream.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—7.15 a. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Please countermand the order sending regiment to Jones's Landing, and let it move over to the left of your line.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

JANUARY 24, 1865—8.40 a. m.

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding:

General Wild reports a large body of the enemy on the opposite side of the James moving toward Bermuda Hundred.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I have in reserve a detachment of my Third Division, about 2,000 men, on left of Battery 6; a brigade of the First Division in rear and left of Fort Burnham; two brigades of the Second Division right and rear of Fort Burnham, one to support the fort, and the other the line.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—12.10 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Let the detachment go down to the gap. General Turner is in that neighborhood, and I will send him word.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865—4.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The 200 men, as ordered by telegram, passed up the entire peninsula beyond Dutch Gap Canal and found no person on the neck, nor could they get a plain view of the river. Three shots fired at them from the opposite side of the river, but no one injured. I await further orders.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—4.30 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Headquarters Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

The 200 men will remain on opposite side of Dutch Gap Canal all night with patrols pushed out as far as possible, should the enemy attempt to return, to annoy them from river bank as much as possible.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—5 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Instruct the commander of regiment at Cox's Ferry to line the river-bank from Cox's Ferry to Dutch Gap Canal with skirmishers, to fusillade the enemy's boats, should they attempt to pass during the night. Same instructions to the lieutenant-colonel of One hundred and eighteenth, at Dutch Gap Canal.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—6.20 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Have your reserve artillery harnessed up ready to move.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Devens.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 24, 1865—3.10 a. m.

General FERRERO:

What evidence have you that the enemy's gun-boats have passed our obstructions. Answer immediately.

GIBBON,
General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—3.35 a. m.

General FERRERO:

General Gibbon desires you to ascertain the truth of the report about the enemy's landing at Crow's Nest, and to make your disposition to meet it if they are landing. Re-enforcements could not reach you in time to prevent it. The general thinks your force sufficient.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S, *January 24, 1865.*

General TURNER:

I have placed a 20-pounder Parrott in position, and will add another 30-pounder Parrott in a few minutes. I am determined to blow them all out of the water. We are doing splendid execution.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

BATTERY PARSONS, *January 24, 1865.*

General TURNER:

We have blown up one of the enemy's boats.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—7.20 a. m.

General FERRERO,
Bermuda Defenses:

Please telegraph particulars concerning blowing up of enemy's boat.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
January 24, 1865.

General RAWLINS:

Glorious. We have blown up one ram, disabled a small gun-boat, and have two rams aground, and we are hitting them every shot. I am determined to blow them all out of water, and feel confident to succeed.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—5.15 p. m.

General FERRERO, *Bermuda Defenses:*

Vessels will be sent up to-night to be sunk at the old line of obstructions. See that the calcium light does not interfere with it. Have communication with the parties sinking the obstructions.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

JANUARY 24, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

General TURNER, *Chief of Staff:*

With the exception of firing from Howlett's, all quiet on my line. The enemy made an attempt to drive my line, but so far have failed. I have ordered one-third on duty all night, and all to turn out at one hour before day, also in case of any firing. Will send a report in the morning.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY:

The general commanding directs that you have the breast-works manned in your line and that the men keep under cover.

D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY:

The gun-boats of the enemy are under the Howlett House Battery. The guns of a battery across the river dismounted a 100-pounder gun in Fort Brady. There is a rumor that one of the gun-boats is blown up. The general commanding directs that the troops do not remain any longer under arms, but held in readiness for any movement. Your One hundred and sixteenth Regiment is near Fort Brady, where it will remain for the present. They need rations.

D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

General BIRNEY:

The general does not wish the regiment sent down to-day. The small fatigue parties he wishes sent.

D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Probably sent 12.30 a. m. 25th.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY:

No, sir; everything appears to be quiet down by them. There is no news, general.

D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 24, 1865—4.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General BIRNEY:

The general commanding directs that the troops no longer remain under arms, but held ready for any movement on the part of the enemy.

D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 24, 1865—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Colonel Evans reports that the movement spoken of in his dispatch took place about 2 p. m. to-day, and appeared to be about a division of infantry, which moved inside of their works toward the Charles City road and toward the enemy's left. All quiet on his line. Scouting parties are out along the line in every direction. I will report the result of their operations.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 24, 1865—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Masten, First New York Mounted Rifles, who has just returned from a reconnaissance to White's Tavern, on the Charles City road, reports the road strongly picketed and extensive bivouac fires in the vicinity of White's Tavern, which is about a mile in front of these intrenchments of the enemy. I have still another party out that I expect to hear from soon.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ.
Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865—11.30 p. m.

General KAUTZ,
Kautz's Cavalry:

General Gibbon directs that you move out with a strong force of cavalry to-morrow morning early to develop and ascertain the enemy's

movements on the Charles City road, where his fires to-night indicate a considerable force. It is a matter of considerable importance to ascertain whether he is moving down the Charles City road.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy's gun-boats have come down to the obstructions in the river, but have not got round them. You will be prepared for any emergency. Send word to your picket-line to report promptly every movement of the enemy on their front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonels Spear and Evans.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

The general commanding directs me to say that you will send out a scouting party, of such strength as you may deem necessary, and ascertain if the enemy are in force in our front, and ascertain their whereabouts. The general directs that you reconnoiter the right of the cavalry line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Evans.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

The general directs me to inform you that Colonel Evans has sent a scouting party toward White's Tavern, with instructions to reconnoiter up the Charles City road to the intrenchments; the party then to return down that road to the cross-roads, and then by New Market road to come in on our extreme right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the communication you received at 8 p. m. was to inform you that Colonel

Evans had sent out a scouting party. The instructions given to the party, as reported to you, were given by Colonel Evans and reported to you that you might avoid collision if possible. Colonel Evans was directed to send out a party and proceed on Charles City road. The general also desires me to inform you that hereafter he will see that Colonel Evans does not scout in front of your lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 24, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

I am directed by the general commanding cavalry to say that you will send out a scouting party at daylight to-morrow morning, January 25, unless you receive orders to the contrary. You will send in front of your lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to call your attention to the following matters in relation to affairs in the District of North Carolina. General Sherman, who has recently assumed the command of the Department of the South, has been furnished by me with an account of all the troops, supplies of every kind, land and water transportation, railroad rolling-stock, &c. In order to fully carry out the views of General Sherman it will be necessary to seize and securely hold Kinston and to complete the railroad from New Berne to that place. For this purpose I would require an additional force temporarily of, say, 5,000 men, and about fifteen miles of railroad iron, and a few experienced railroad builders.

I would request also to be furnished with a light-draught steamer capable of carrying, say, 800 men, or two companies of cavalry or a battery of artillery. There is no such steamer now in my district. The Escort is about the class of steamer needed, and she was under orders for New Berne when the change in the department was made, when the order was countermanded.

In order to clear out the Neuse River and keep it open for small boats I would require temporarily one or two light-draught army gun-boats.

My plan for seizing Kinston would be to cross the Neuse at a point some seven miles below the town, and for this I would require a pontoon bridge, say, 200 yards long.

I would call your attention to the fact that the rebels are pushing the work on the ram at Edwards Ferry, some fifty miles up the Roanoke River from Plymouth. I have sent a small expedition to endeavor to surprise, capture, and burn this ram, and I am hopeful but not confident of success. The ram Albemarle recently sunk by the navy is lying at the wharf at Plymouth, and she can easily be raised. If this

is done she will be a match for anything the rebels can bring down. It is a matter of surprise to me that this has not been done before this. Unless we have something in the sounds to cope with the rebel rams we must expect at no distant day to have some serious disaster, for one single ram, if properly managed, can drive every one of our wooden vessels from the sounds.

It would require but little ingenuity to carry one of our iron-clads or rams over the bar at Hatteras Inlet, and I cannot too strongly urge this matter upon your attention. If with all our iron-clads and rams we permit ourselves to be caught as we were at Plymouth last spring it will be a lasting disgrace to us.

I shall inclose for your information the last account of progress on the ram from a deserter who came in here yesterday. I received similar accounts every few days, and they can be relied upon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of North Carolina.

WINCHESTER, *January 24, 1865—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I wish to fit up a canvas pontoon bridge for the cavalry of this military division, and want a company of pontoniers to take charge of it. Will you have the kindness to order a company to me from the Army of the Potomac. I should like to have the same company and officers that I had with me on my expedition in June last to Trevilian's Station.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 24, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The Shenandoah has risen four feet in two hours, with immense gorge of ice. I doubt whether we can save the pontoon, the rise is so sudden and the ice so heavy. Shall use all effort to save the bridge. This evening truss of railroad bridge across the Potomac on canal gave way over the canal, but after two hours it has been repaired so as to admit the passage of trains. The troops are just commencing to arrive from the West. General Schofield and staff on Western train.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT INIGOES, MD., *January 24, 1865.*

Capt. W. TELL STREET,
U. S. Steamer Fuchsia:

By order of the commander you will place your vessel near to the Roanoke, and remain there until further orders, with just sufficient steam to go ahead at a moment's warning. Send Dragon to Rappahannock, to say to Captain Hyde to give up cruising with the vessels

under his command and economize in every way in use of coal. Those that have coal must share with those that have none. Will send him coal as soon as we can. Be vigilant, and be ready to go ahead at a moment's warning. Send the Dragon here as soon as she returns from the Rappahannock.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Commanding Officer.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Present danger from the rebel navy in James River is at an end, and I will take care that there shall be none in future. With a proper naval commander, and the fleet there is at his disposal, there should have been no cause for apprehension. During the night the rebel gunboats ran back up the river, and were shelled from our batteries. One of them seemed very much disabled. General Ferrero reports that one was blown up and one sunk. We know one was blown up by a shot from Battery Parsons, but I am not entirely satisfied that another was sunk, though it may be so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

It will be impossible for me to respond to the call of the Committee on the Conduct of the War at present. I will go, however, when I can. In the meantime, if the Committee will summon General Rawlins, chief of staff, they will be able to learn from him about all I could tell them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 25 1865—3 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

The following is from Hon. M. F. Odell, and is forwarded for your information:

I have just had a conversation with a deserter from the rebel army who has been in the works on the north side of the James over twelve months. He left them last Monday week, January 9. He says the rebels are mining for Harrison, a work taken from them last fall and still held by our men. He has been on the spot and seen the mine. I know the man; he is reliable. He also says that obstructions of a formidable character are now placed in the James River just above Dutch Gap Canal.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—9 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

If an order is published allowing prisoners in our hands to purchase food and clothing when they have the means of paying for them a

similar order will be made in favor of our men held in the South. I would respectfully recommend that such an order be made, to take effect on the 1st proximo, and that a copy be telegraphed here to be sent through the lines, so that we can get the benefit of it for our men at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 25, 1865—10.45 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Schofield has just arrived. Shall he go to Fort Monroe, to join you, or shall he await to accompany his first transports?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I will leave here at 10 a. m. to-morrow for Cape Fear River and Hampton Roads in the evening. I go from Hampton Roads on the Rhode Island. I would like General Schofield to go down with me, but if he deems his presence with his troops necessary he need not go. How soon will the first division get off?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Please inform me if an ordnance officer has been ordered from Washington to Fort Fisher. If there has been none ordered I will have to take one from here. An officer going should be provided with a gin and sling-cart, and all the appliances for hauling heavy guns. A regiment of heavy artillery ought to be sent to the Cape Fear River to garrison the forts. Please inform me if one can be sent from Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1865—9 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Ordnance officer ordered to-day to Fort Fisher. Gin, &c., will be sent by first transport. To send an artillery regiment from here will leave a part of our line without any garrisons. Abbot's regiment is heavy artillery. Will send another if you so direct. Schofield cannot reach Fort Monroe in time to join you. No transports have yet reached Alexandria, but are hourly expected; those at Baltimore are frozen in.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I do not want to draw any troops from Washington that cannot be well spared. I will garrison the forts on Cape Fear with heavy artillerists from here. I will not leave Hampton Roads until Friday morning. It is probable the Assistant Secretary of the Navy will accompany me. If so, Schofield can leave Washington with him to-morrow evening. Answer if I shall wait for them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 25, 1865—9.50 a. m.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Can you give us any information about the heavy firing last night or the gun-boats?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

We cannot.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 25, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General PARKE:

The following dispatch explains the heavy firing this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 25, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy's gun-boats ran past Fort Brady about 3 a. m. and passed up the river; one is reported as a good deal crippled. Five vessels are reported to have gone up.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

CITY POINT, *January 25, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

The rebel fleet ran up the river, last night or this morning, past our upper batteries, thus showing present danger to be at an end. I will leave here at 10 a. m. to-morrow for Cape Fear. Hope you will be able to go.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 25, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

I will wait at Hampton Roads until Friday morning for you. Shall not start from here until 10 o'clock to-morrow evening unless you say you cannot go.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

General Grant directs that a competent ordnance officer be sent to Fort Fisher, N. C., to report to General Terry, for the purpose of regulating the ordnance stores in that command.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

U. S. S. NEW IRONSIDES,
January 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I am under way and coming up the James River rapidly.

WM. RADFORD,
Commodore, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Captain BLAKE, U. S. Navy,
Monitor Onondaga, Jones' Landing:

I will send officers to-night to complete the obstructions in the river. Please give them assistance and protection from the navy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1865—10.20 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

It is a great reproach and injury to the service that, no matter what urgency there may be, no railroad communication between Washington and Annapolis can be relied on for want of your having engines fit to run on that road. Can you not correct this evil, or must the Department provide a remedy for an evil so enormous and unnecessary?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION, *January 25, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have your dispatch of this a. m. regarding the failure to obtain railroad communication between Washington and Annapolis last night. The cause of this failure has been erroneously stated to you. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, running from Annapolis Junction to Annapolis, is a distinct corporation, with a management entirely separate from the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is twenty-one miles in length, and has only single track throughout. When our trains are run upon that road it is absolutely essential to safety to run only by arrangement—as, if a train is sent to Annapolis, and a train be upon the road in the opposite direction, the danger of collision is of the greatest character. Immediately upon the receipt of your telegram last p. m. our master of transportation telegraphed as follows:

OPERATOR AT ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION:

A special is about starting from Washington with Admiral Farragut for Annapolis, and must have a clear track through as quick as possible.

By special order Secretary of War:

W. P. SMITH.

Same to J. Brown, president and superintendent Annapolis road, Annapolis.

Although Mr. Smith remained at the station and on duty all night, the company being greatly anxious to accomplish your wishes, no telegraphic communication to Annapolis could be had, although tried repeatedly, and the only possible means by which the train could be forwarded on that road would have been contrary to our fixed and most essential rule, to have sent it without an arrangement and with the risk of a calamitous collision. Under the circumstances, especially with so precious a life in charge, would it have been proper to have taken this risk? The engine sent by Agent Koontz was one of our first-class passenger engines, and could have been run upon that road at moderate speed with safety. We have numerous engines that can be run without any risk upon that line, and an additional engine could have been sent, if deemed advisable, from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction for the purpose. The entire difficulty, in the recent case with General Grant also, was the want of an operator on duty at night at Annapolis. On that occasion one of our principal officers remained all night on duty at Camden Station, endeavoring, without success, to obtain communication. The telegraph line between Annapolis Junction and Annapolis is owned by private parties and is managed by private parties, and is managed under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Hagner, of Annapolis. We have asked Mr. Hagner during the present condition of affairs to place an operator on duty at night at Annapolis to prevent future difficulty. However, may I ask you to order that station to have operators continually on duty day and night. If this be done we can arrange at any time to accomplish rapid communication between Washington and Annapolis with certainty and reliability with a few hours' notice. Some notice is needful, so that, as there is no intermediate telegraph station between Annapolis Junction and Annapolis, the notification should be given to the Annapolis road to have their track cleared. Our company greatly regrets the failure to accomplish the desired result, although arising from a cause beyond the control of its officers. Will you oblige me by advising whether an order will be given to maintain continuous telegraphic communication with Annapolis. I shall advise the president

of that road of the possibility of additional similar requirements, and urge him to the exercise of great vigilance to aid us in accomplishing any instructions we may receive.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Two deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have assigned, subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the corps, Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. West, colonel Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, to the command of the Second Brigade of this division, during the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Pierce; also that Brig. Gen. R. de Trobriand, having returned from leave of absence, has resumed command of the First Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
January 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. de Trobriand having returned from leave of absence does resume command of this brigade. In compliance with paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 28, dated headquarters Third Division, January 25, 1865, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. West is relieved from command of the same.

By command of Brigadier-General de Trobriand:

JAMES M. LINNARD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the last twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—3 p. m.*

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

I shall leave here to-morrow, to be absent several days. I wish you to return to your headquarters in the field, so that in case of necessity you will be on hand to take charge of armies operating from here. It will answer if you start up in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS:

I shall know shortly from the commander of the Onondaga if the enemy's boats have yet reached the obstructions. They may be waiting for daylight to pass them. I have sent for two tugs from Bermuda Hundred to bring vessels up to the draw in the bridge at Varina with a view of sinking them there if it becomes necessary, but I will not sink them unless it becomes the only way to stop the gun-boats.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 25, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Please state whether the two 100-pounders mentioned by General Grant yesterday were sent. One of them is required to replace a gun disabled yesterday in Fort Brady.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON:

Five 100-pounder Parrott guns were sent last night to be planted on the south side of the James River at places previously prepared for them. General Abbot had the matter in charge. There is one more of these guns here, which General Abbot will be directed to send to Fort Brady. If the enemy have not left your right I think it will be well to attack them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 25, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Kautz reports this morning that his scouting parties have been to White's Tavern; report the enemy's pickets in their usual

place, and no evidence of any force being there. He expresses the opinion that his former report was exaggerated. He has other parties out, and I expect to hear further from him. I have most of the Twenty-fourth Corps ready to move out if it becomes favorable to do so.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General GIBBON:

In placing torpedoes in the river, place none above Cox's Landing at present.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 25, 1865—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your cipher dispatch is received. Nothing has yet been done in the matter, and it will be arranged as you direct.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 25, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Brevet Brigadier-General ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

Have ordered an operator to be sent from Fort Monroe. When he arrives an office will be established at your headquarters. Please have the 100-pounder Parrott gun that was brought here yesterday, and is still here, taken at once to Fort Brady, north of the James, and put in position.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

General Wild reports five boats went up this morning at 5 o'clock or so. They went up separately, each by its own power, apparently. The third in order was seen to be struck three times from Fort Brady, the balls striking fire from their iron sides. They traveled slowly up and made no return fire. The only sign of life aboard was the setting of a lantern on the bows of the third boat after she was struck the third time. This lantern was soon extinguished by the rifle-balls of the pickets.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

JANUARY 25, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy's flag-of-truce boat has Mr. Blair on board, waiting to come in our lines.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

General Gibbon is absent. I would suggest that you receive the rebel flag.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER:

My two regiments on the bank of the river suffered severely last night with the cold. Is it necessary for them to remain there, or will I order them to camp? I understand the enemy's boats have gone up the river.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

What shall I say?

J. W. T[URNER].

Yes; but have a few men thrown across there every night.

J. G[IBBON].

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Evans reports that a battalion of the First New York Mounted Rifles was on the Charles City road at White's Tavern this morning. The enemy's pickets are there at their usual posts, and Mrs. White reports that there has been no one down as far as her house for a week. Colonel West sent a scout last night and one this morning to the Charles City road, and reports that there were no traces of any movement on the road. Colonel Spear has a party out on the Long Bridge road not heard from yet this morning. Captain Masten must have exaggerated the picket fires near White's Tavern last night.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865—1 p. m.

General J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent you all the information I have. Colonel Spear has made no report as yet, but I am satisfied there is no movement this side of the Williamsburg road. I sent down two prisoners, captured beyond White's Tavern this morning, belonging to Hampton's Legion. They give no information and know of no movement. Gary's brigade, from their account, has not left, but moved out on the Williamsburg road yesterday, but went back again.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Five deserters from Field's division, Fourth and Forty-fourth Alabama, who left their lines at 12 m. to-day, have just come in. They say there is no movement on foot in their lines. They were turned out yesterday about noon, and moved along the lines a short distance and then went back. The party sent out by Colonel Spear, four officers and eighty men, have not been heard from yet. Colonel Spear has gone out with another party to see what has become of the first party.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

KAUTZ'S HEADQUARTERS,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Spear has returned from his search after Captain Nimmon. He went to White's Tavern, and learned that Captain Nimmon had been there, and returned on the Charles City road, the way he came, having heard of some small parties of the enemy. Captain Nimmon returned about sundown, having gone out to Riddell's Shop, up the Charles City road to White's Tavern, and back again, besides searching the side roads. No intelligence was gained, except the fact that there is no enemy moving in force in that neighborhood.

A. V. KAUTZ,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 25, 1865—12.20 a. m.

Colonel EVANS:

The general commanding directs me to say that you will send out a scouting party as soon as they can see to move this morning. You will, if you deem it necessary, take your brigade and proceed to White's Tavern. You will be cautious and reconnoiter in front of your line only, as other parties are to be out in front of other parts of the line.

It is desired and of much importance that the reconnaissance be made as early as possible to develop the fact whether or not the enemy are in force on our front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Colonel MORRISON, *Commanding, Fort Magruder, Va.:*

General Ord has directed that the Purnell cavalry remain on Eastern Shore for the present. You will therefore retain the company Twentieth New York Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Shepley:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
James River, January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. ED. W. SMITH, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:*

COLONEL: I respectfully request to be relieved from duty with this command and ordered to report for duty in the field. At the time I was ordered to report to Major-General Butler for duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, I was assigned to the command of all the army gun-boats within its waters, and details from regiments serving in the department were transferred to me, wherewith to man them. When the command was assumed (December, 1863) little activity prevailed on the land, owing to the advanced season of the year and the wretched condition of the roads; but it was practicable to make raids with the boats, and for that reason alone I accepted it. After active operations in the field commenced, however, I frequently requested Major-General Butler to transfer me to another command, but he objected, because, in his judgment, the services of the brigade had been valuable in the early part of the campaign, and he entertained the impression that they would become so again when the campaign was transferred to the State of North Carolina. Now that the State of North Carolina no longer forms a portion of the department, and the field for the usefulness of the brigade is consequently narrowed, I respectfully submit that both my rank in the army and the services I have hitherto rendered entitle me to be transferred to a more important command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR ROANOKE ISLAND, *January 25, 1865.*
(Via Fort Monroe 26th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Admiral Porter has ordered all gun-boats that can be spared from the Sound to New Berne, as he says that Hoke is going to attack that place. I do not know how the admiral received the information. My scouts, who are constantly out, report nothing unusual in the direction of Kinston.

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOSTS,
January 25, 1865—11.35 a. m.

General HARLAND,
Commanding:

GENERAL: My confidential agent has just come in from Kinston, N. C. No signs of any movement this way nor in contemplation. The enemy intend moving the ram to Goldsborough. The Kinston bridge was taken up to prevent its destruction by freshet. General Hoke is still at Wilmington. A lot of the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry will desert within a few days. I have a Raleigh paper of January 16, 1865; will send it by this p. m. train.

P. J. CLAASSEN,
Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., January 25, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions, and from military necessity, the Valley of the Shenandoah from Winchester to Staunton, a distance of ninety-two miles, was so much desolated as to make it necessary to issue at the present time a small number of rations. These destitute people cannot be provided for according to the system proposed in your communication of December 24, 1864, to Major-General Dodge. The people of this section are now so poor that there is no way that a tax fund can be created, except by an attempt to sell household furniture, and even then I doubt if there would be purchasers. The number now issued to will reach probably 800, but will increase. The issues made to these people have been carefully managed, and are only made in small quantities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 25, 1865—10.40 a. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Captain Folwell, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, was the officer who had charge of the bridge train for me last summer, and is the officer that I should like detailed, with his company, to report to me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1865.

* * * * * * *

8. The leave of absence heretofore granted Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby extended five days.

* * * * * * *

39. The commanding general Middle Military Division will grant Brevet Major-General Emory, U. S. Volunteers, a temporary leave of absence, as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit, for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865—10 a. m.

General STEVENSON:

What news have you? How is the bridge on the Shenandoah? Please answer at once.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The rise in Shenandoah was from an ice gorge above, and went down as rapidly as it came up. It jammed the bridge badly, pushing it down stream about twenty yards on Loudoun end, and one boat stove in. We will have it all right as soon as the ice runs out. Potomac railroad bridge is all right; troops passing continually. Nothing further in way of news.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding, Harper's Ferry:

I want you to destroy all ferry-boats on the Shenandoah from Berry's Ferry down to Harper's Ferry. This must be done secretly, or the boats will be concealed or taken to the east side. Call on Reno to do this work.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

One of my scouts from Shepherdstown reports that forty rebels entered that place a few nights ago and robbed two stores. Have you any facts in the case, and is it best to allow stores to be opened there?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

A party of rebel soldiers and citizens did rob a store at Shepherdstown of a small amount of goods. I saw the party robbed, who promised to furnish me the names of the parties engaged. I did not understand that there were other stores robbed, as he made no report of that fact. I have not received any report from General Seward in regard to the matter. My information is that the robbery was committed by some rebel soldiers and citizens, and not by a party organized for a raid. There are but two or three stores, and with small stocks.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

If you find any citizens harboring or abetting these robber bands in your district drive off all their stock and burn all their grain. Turn the stock over to the agent of the Treasury Department. There are certainly some such people about Shepherdstown and its vicinity.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 25, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Comdg. Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.:

Two of my scouts have just returned from Staunton. They think that Rosser meditates a raid westward to Weston or Clarksburg as soon as the weather moderates. Keep a sharp lookout for him at Bull's Gap and Buckhannon.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 26, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Has General Tower been ordered to report to General Ord? If he has not been I will have General Shepley relieved with some officer now here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 26, 1865—12 m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Assistant Secretary Fox and General Schofield will leave at 3 p. m., via Annapolis, to join you at Fort Monroe. I asked General Thomas if he could spare General Tower, but he has not answered. I doubt if he is able to do any active duty.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *January 26, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Terry applies for a paymaster to pay off the staff officers of his command. They have to purchase everything, and many of them are without means. General Tower is wanted for the command of Norfolk. It will not require as much activity as intelligence and integrity. If Tower can not be spared we can do very well here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 26, 1865.*
(Received 10.10 a. m.)

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding:

I shall leave here this evening to be absent several days. Give no leaves to general officers in my absence. I would prefer that General Humphreys, who has a leave, should not avail himself of it at present.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 26, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General PARKE:

I leave this evening to be absent for several days. In case of any active operations you will report to and receive orders from General Ord.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[JANUARY 26, 1865.—For resolution of thanks of Congress to General Terry, and the officers and men under his command, for the capture of Fort Fisher, &c., see Part I, p. 402.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 26, 1865—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Headquarters Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac:

Permission to visit Washington has been granted you.

By order:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 26, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I beg leave to recommend that the battery now being constructed on the right of Fort Welch be called Battery Abbott, after Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, a distinguished young officer killed on the 6th of May, in the Wilderness.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 26, 1865—1 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am informed by Colonel Michler that one of the works on the City Point line has been named after Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, his name having been sent in by Major-General Hancock.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 26, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 26, 1865. (Received 11.50 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Eleven deserters from the enemy; one is from Wilcox's division; the others from Johnson's.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 26, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

Major-General Parke has been notified of my intended absence, and in case of active operations to report to you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 26, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

The lieutenant-general, after to-day, will be absent from here for several days, and, until his return, directs me to say that you will not avail yourself of the benefit of your leave of absence granted you from these headquarters.

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *January 26, 1865.*

Brigadier-General ABBOT,
Broadway Landing:

The lieutenant-general has reconsidered his decision in your case, and advises that you start on your leave to-morrow morning.

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

SIR: I respectfully remonstrate against granting permission to the rebel steamer to come down to Cox's Ferry by daylight. They will thus pass all our lines, and, under guise of flag of truce, they will have plenty of leisure and every opportunity to examine everything—the position of our pickets on both sides of the river, the exact bearing of the guns of Fort Brady, the disposition of our forces. Especially they will learn that we have no troops in the neighborhood of Cox's Ferry, and no new batteries; nothing but Fort Brady itself. In short, they will learn just how an attack can be safely made in that region in the dark. Above all, they will learn that we have as yet placed no obstructions in the river to prevent a repetition of their naval descent. It is no injustice to the rebel character to presume that their chief object in seeking to come to Cox's Ferry is to spy out precisely this information. I therefore respectfully protest against any such arrangement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. A. WILD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

General TURNER:

Send word to Colonel Mulford that parties from such boats will not be allowed to land, and to General Wild to put pickets, not to exceed twenty-five, in field in front of his position to look out for such landing above the wharf.

E. O. C. O.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have received from Major-General Foster, commanding the Department of the South, a letter informing me that the State of North Carolina has been added to his command. He has also sent to me a confidential letter of instructions for my guidance. I inclose copies of both these letters. By the lieutenant-general's letter of instructions to me, dated headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., January 4, 1865, I was instructed during the operations of the expedition under my command in all official matters to communicate directly with army headquarters unless otherwise ordered. I shall write to Major-General Foster and inform him of the nature of my instructions, and also inform him that I have asked directions in regard to the matter from the lieutenant-general. I shall also say to him that until I receive such instructions I shall endeavor to conform to his views so far as they are applicable to the state of affairs here. I respectfully ask that I may be instructed as to what course I am to pursue and to what headquarters I am to report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., January 21, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY, or
COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. FORCES, WILMINGTON, N. C.:

GENERAL: The District of North Carolina having been added to my department by the honorable Secretary of War, at the request of Major-General Sherman, in order to facilitate concentration of resources to supply his army, I inclose to you the following confidential instructions, which you will carry out if you are to remain there; and if you are removed you will turn over to your successor, with the proper cautions as to secrecy. I may not be present at the time for action, in which case you will depend upon instructions from Brigadier-General Hatch or General Sherman direct. General Sherman, as you will see from general orders inclosed,* has entire command of this as well as the departments forming the Military Division of the Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See General Orders, No. 7, War Department, January 12, 1865, p. 107.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Hilton Head, S. C., January 21, 1865.

Confidential instructions to Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, or the commanding officer of the United States forces at Wilmington, N. C.:

General Sherman's plans contemplate a devastating march through South Carolina and into North Carolina. He will draw his supplies from the coast, receiving them by different rivers in South Carolina, and when he arrives in North Carolina from Wilmington and from New Berne. His army has now commenced moving. Full and definite instructions have been given to General Palmer, at New Berne. Less definite instructions are given to you, because it is not certain that Wilmington may be taken at the time General Sherman arrives in North Carolina, and also that you may be prepared to take efficient independent action. What I wish attained by this information is a vigilant watch for General Sherman's appearance in your vicinity about the 15th of February, and as great a preparation on your part for the purpose of aiding him. The supplies for his army will be drawn from here in transports loaded for the purpose. There are many things, however, which you can do to facilitate the transmission of these supplies to his army when it arrives. These preparations should have in view the fact that his army numbers 70,000 men and 40,000 animals. If Wilmington be taken you will occupy as much of the railroad toward Manchester as possible, and guard as many of the bridges in that direction as you can. In fact, the same order holds good in regard to the Goldsborough railroad and the railroad through Lumberton and Rockingham toward Charlotte. If Wilmington be not taken of course you can do nothing of the kind, but must be on the watch and ready to act when required. The utmost secrecy should be observed with regard to this. The enemy may suspect the locality of General Sherman's proposed route, but nothing should transpire to lead them to any conclusion as to his real objects or the points at which he is to get his supplies.

Relying upon your discretion in the matter, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 26, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. I. N. PALMER,
New Berne, N. C.:

All asked by you has been ordered. Not less than 6,000 men will report to you. Prepare accordingly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: Yesterday I sent from near Roanoke a few lines informing you of rumors of an intended attack on this place. Since my arrival here I learn nothing to cause me to think that any immediate attack is

intended. It was undoubtedly the intention to make a demonstration in this direction, but Wilmington now occupies all the attention of the enemy in this State. The bridges across the Roanoke at Weldon, Gaston, and Danville are all carried away, and the one from Weldon, or a large portion of it, with all the railroad iron upon it, is blocking up the Cashie River near our post of Plymouth. It is said that the bridge at Kinston was taken up to save it from being carried off by the freshet. It is also rumored that Kinston is to be evacuated. I shall soon learn all about this. This extraordinary freshet has somewhat interferred with my expedition to Edwards Ferry. The roads are almost impassable, and the river is still very high. A surprise just now is impossible, but the force is still up the Chowan, ready to strike when a favorable time shall arrive. Up to Tuesday last (the 24th) Wilmington was not captured, as I have an officer here who spent that day at Fort Fisher.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Berne, N. C., January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: Major Gouraud, of General Foster's staff, has brought me dispatches from Generals Sherman and Foster. As the major also brought dispatches for you, which are forwarded by Lieutenant Pratt, I have no doubt you will be informed of the substance of General Sherman's instructions to me, which are, generally, to hold on here, watch well the railroad and keep it in order, have every preparation made to secure his supplies from Morehead City when he gets into this State, &c., and he was good enough to give me confidentially his plans for the future. You may rest assured, general, that I shall devote all my energies to these objects, and I shall hope to be of no small aid, in which case I can have it to say that "I, too, was of Sherman's army." I shall probably need some railroad builders, and some more workmen to enlarge the wharf at Morehead City; but of this I shall inform you as soon as I can ascertain precisely what I shall require.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NEWPORT BARRACKS, N. C.,
January 26, 1865.

Captain ATWILL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Morehead City, N. C.:

SIR: Nine deserters from Company B, Seventeenth North Carolina (Confederate), have just been brought in by my guards. They left Wilmington on Wednesday, the 18th instant. They report Lieutenant-General Anderson commanding the Confederates at that place, and report his command 5,000 infantry, 20 pieces of artillery, and only a small number of cavalry. The 5,000 infantry and the artillery are under the immediate command of General Hoke. When the deserters left Wilmington Hoke was fortified at Sugar Loaf Hill, a distance of

about four miles from Fort Fisher; but the deserters say that since they left Wilmington they were informed that Hoke was falling back toward Wilmington.

H. SPLAINE,
Lieut. Col. Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Comdg. Camp.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., January 26, 1865.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have sent a squad of cavalry to look after some guerrillas said to be in the vicinity of Occoquan; otherwise all is quiet to-day.

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

SAINT INIGOES, *January 26, 1865.*

Commander F. A. PARKER:

Information is obtained through General Barnes that an expedition is being fitted out in Westmoreland, Lancaster, and Northumberland Counties for the purpose of capturing schooners and tugs in this vicinity. It is thought it will be ready as soon as the boats from Richmond arrive. The expedition is said to consist of 400 men, and are living at the different farm-houses in squads of three or four. It is expected to start from Poor Jack's Bay, opposite Blackistone's Island.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Acting Master, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 26, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

It was impossible for me to go to Cumberland to-day. Have you got the report of the Beverly affair yet? The force which made the attack was 400 men under Rosser. Harry Gilmor has just gone over into the Lost River Valley with the Second Maryland Battalion, and will have command of McNeill's and Woodson's companies, numbering in all about 150 or 175 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 27, 1865—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. One private from the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers deserted to the enemy last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 27, 1865. (Received 12.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Orders, No. 3, respecting the colors ot the Twentieth Massachusetts, appears to contain an error. This regiment was not deprived of its colors by General Orders, No. 37, of September 23, 1864, since the action of Reams' Station took place in August, and the language of the order is hereafter. The order of Major-General Gibbon of August 30, approved by General Orders, No. 37, does not mention the Twentieth Massachusetts as one of the regiments to lose its colors.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 27, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

General Orders, No. 3, was carefully considered; was submitted to General Meade in almost the exact words in which it was printed, and by him approved. Your telegram has also been referred to the chief of staff. The object of the order was to publicly restore to the Twentieth Massachusetts the colors of which it had been deprived by giving a retroactive effect to the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 37, of 1864. This might and perhaps should have been done by the immediate commander of the officer who committed the error. But the matter having been referred here for action, the commanding general considered that the most thoroughly restoring to the regiment the right it had lost was the principal object to be attained, and that the course which has been taken was the best calculated to effect this. The regiment had lost its colors in battle, had been deprived by a wrong construction of General Orders, No. 37, of the right to carry others, and the slight error in the recital which was necessary to bring the whole subject within the scope of the order is not considered as affecting its spirit or as affording any just cause of complaint.

I trust that, looking at the question from this point of view, you will concur in the foregoing opinion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 27, 1865.

Brigadier-General BAXTER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: General Warren having returned, General Crawford directs me to inform you he has resumed command of this division. He directs me also to say that you will resume command of the Second Brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER T. CHESTER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 27, 1865. (Received 11.45 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond Whig of the 27th contains the following:

A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is reported moving up the Chowan River, N. C., in the direction of Weldon. Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, of the U. S. Army, was brought to this city yesterday from Danville for special exchange.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that no essential change in the condition of affairs here has taken place since my last report. Hoke is still in our front, remaining quietly behind his intrenchments. Fort Fisher is being put into a defensible condition under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Comstock. The line toward Wilmington has been made much stronger, and additional guns from among those captured in the fort have been placed upon it. I have sent two regiments to occupy Smithville and Fort Caswell, relieving the seamen and marines placed there by the navy. The enemy are busily working on Fort Anderson, and from the number of camp-fires seen I think that they have some force there. I am inclined to think, however, that it is a part of Hoke's division, especially as deserters inform me that the remnant of Hagood's brigade is there.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 25th, asking authority to issue rations to people of the country between Winchester and Staunton, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War. I am directed

to reply that it is within the authority of a commanding officer to afford temporary relief to those whom the fortunes of war have placed in his hands or under his immediate protection, but that no authority can be given for the subsistence of rebel families outside of our lines, nor even within, any longer than till they can be removed or sent to their friends and natural protectors. The disloyal people of the Shenandoah south of Winchester and outside of our lines have been, and are now, at full liberty to join friends in the rebel service or in other places in the rebel territory. The disloyal within our lines should be sent South to feed upon the enemy. Loyal refugees should be temporarily assisted and sent North where they can earn a livelihood. While the men of Virginia are either serving in the rebel ranks, or, as bushwhackers, are waylaying and murdering our soldiers, our Government must decline to support their wives and children. For these and other sufficient reasons the Secretary of War has declined to approve your application, except to the limited extent above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1865—11.40 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Near Winchester:

GENERAL: Please state what regiments and batteries composing Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, recently left your command.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 27, 1865.*

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following are the regiments of Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, that recently left my command, viz: Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Eighth Indiana Volunteers, and Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers. No artillery was sent with this division. The two batteries, ambulances, and wagons of the division are now at Frederick, Md., intact.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MUDDY BRANCH, MD., *January 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The following communication has just been received by me from Captain Dunning, the officer commanding the upper end of picket-line. I forward it by telegraph for your information:

YOUNG'S ISLAND FORD, MD., *January 27, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have just received information from P. S. Trundle, whose pass I inclose, that there are now in Leesburg about 300 rebels who intend attacking our lines. Their plan, he states, is to cross between the block-house and horse-pen culvert and attack the pickets simultaneously, also to cross another party between Lieutenant Day's post and Lieutenant Black's, and cross under the culvert at White's Ford. Their principal object is to capture horses. I find since I sent in my report this morning the ice in the river will bear at most any point. They are well acquainted with our number and strength and where each picket is posted. I have given instructions to be prepared at the upper end of the line.

I am, sir, respectfully,

E. C. DUNNING,
Captain, Commanding.

J. F. ANDREWS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Washington:

I have the honor to report all quiet along the line of my command.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1865. (Received 3.20 p. m.)

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

COLONEL: There are a number of steamers in the Potomac between Alexandria and Aquia Creek supposed to be fast in the ice. The major-general commanding directs that you send a battalion of cavalry to scout the country bordering the river to Aquia. The headquarters should be made at or near Dumfries. It is presumed that attempts may be made by guerrillas to destroy these vessels, taking advantage of the ice, and it is expected that you will prevent their success. The patrol should be preserved until the river opens.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1865. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

COLONEL: A reliable man reports about 300 rebels at Leesburg, concentrated for the purpose of attacking our picket-line on the upper Potomac. Send at once a sufficient force under a competent officer to

Leesburg to attack and disperse these people. Let the commanding officer communicate with Major Andrews, commanding on Upper Potomac, by way of Edwards Ferry. Report action.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 27, 1865.

MY DEAR MERRITT: I would like very much to break up the four companies of rebel cavalry picketing across the valley from Edenburg to North Mountain. I can furnish good guides, who know every road and path. Come and see me about it to-day.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

Full report of Beverly affair was sent you two days ago, together with recommendations in the case.* General Kelley's scouts, sent out from New Creek, report that Gilmor has been sent to Moorefield, to take command of McNeill's and Woodson's force, together with other detachments, in all amounting to 300 or 400 men. Surgeon Cracraft, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry (rebel), in a letter to his wife, states that Jackson's brigade expects to winter near Staunton, either in Bath or Pocahontas County. A rebel deserter just in reports a part of Jackson's force already at Warm Springs, in Bath County, with one company at Green Bank, on Greenbrier River, in Pocahontas County.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 27, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The following just received by telegraph from Beverly:

A refugee just arrived from Highland County. He reports Colonel Arnett, with Twentieth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry, at Crab Bottom on Monday, and General Rosser at Warm Springs, and that it is generally understood in Highland and adjoining counties that Rosser is to make a raid through West Virginia soon as the weather gets suitable.

J. JOLLS,
Operator.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

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* See Part I, p. 447.

BALTIMORE, *January 27, 1865—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will be ready to leave here on Monday next. Is it your desire that I turn the department over to General McCook during my absence?

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.:

The Chief of Staff U. S. Army directs that you furnish a suitable number of troops from your command for guard duty at Camp Parole, in place of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry ordered away. Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SCHOEPF,
Commanding Fort Delaware:

Additional men will be sent you in a very few days to the number of the Delaware regiment relieved.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 20. } *City Point, Va., January 28, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Henry V. Slosson, Fifteenth Regiment New York Engineers, will proceed with pontoon train, troops, &c., now on board steamer Neptune, to Beaufort, N. C., and there report to the officer in command of U. S. forces at that place. Immediately on arrival he will debark his train and command to enable the vessel to return to City Point without delay. Major Slosson will call on the commanding officer at Beaufort for such number of teamsters as he may require for his train, who is hereby directed to furnish the same.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 28, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Major General PARKE:

Deserters in to-day state that day before yesterday Mahone's division, two miles out of Petersburg on Boydton plank road, left going southward, supposed by some for North Carolina, by others to be a flank movement.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of this command since last report. Ten deserters from the enemy came into our lines during yesterday and last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865. (Received 12 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Deserters from Hays' old brigade, now part of Gordon's division, Early's corps, report that the division moved from their camps near Hatcher's Run, north of Boydton plank road, on Wednesday night to Mahone's camp, and now occupy it, and that on their way they passed Mahone's division moving down the Boydton plank road toward Weldon. Upon close questioning I cannot find that they know positively of more than two brigades of Mahone's having passed them—Harris' and Finegan's. They say, however, that the men they met and called to said that all of Mahone's division had gone, or was then going.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The supply of wood within reasonable hauling distance is becoming deficient for part of my command. It has been suggested to connect the Norfolk railroad with our military railroad and obtain fire-wood for part of this command about one mile and a half down that road, where there is a large supply of excellent hard wood sufficient for fuel for the whole army. A few platform-cars, with armed cutting parties from each division, daily, or every other day or third day, would supply fuel more readily and with less hauling than it is now supplied.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865.

Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that the Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers be assigned to the Third Brigade of this division. This is a one-year's regiment which has recently arrived at City Point, and is, I understand, not yet brigaded and awaiting orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. B. McLAUGHLEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1865—9.40 p. m.*

Major-General ORD:

The President authorizes you to make such arrests, close such stores, and seize such property as in your judgment may be necessary to prevent supplies being furnished to the enemy, or may be necessary for the safety and proper police of your command; also to limit the supply stores to such number as you deem proper.

By order of the President:
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 28, 1865—7.05 p. m

Major-General GIBBON,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

General Ord directs that you send a regiment of General Harris' division to report to General Ferrero to-morrow morning, with their baggage. This detachment will probably be absent some time.
JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. HARRIS,
Commanding Independent Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Department of Virginia, the commanding general directs that you send one regiment of your command to Brevet Major-General Ferrero, commanding on the Bermuda line. They will take their baggage with them, as they will probably be absent some time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD MOALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 28, 1865.

Maj. JAMES B. CAMPBELL,
Commanding Second Brigade, Provisional Division:

MAJOR: From information received, I have reason to believe that the enemy are determined to carry the right of your picket-line. They cover that point to aid them when their fleet comes down the river, which they intend to do soon, from all accounts. I desire you to use your own judgment and strengthen that portion of the line, as it must not be given up. You will also send a mounted orderly every evening to remain until morning at a point near the picket on the river to bring information in case of any movement in this direction. You can strengthen the right of your line at night, and caution your command of the intentions of the enemy, for their next attack will be a determined one.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 28, 1865—2 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. V. KAUTZ,
Cavalry Division:

Notify your pickets that a small expedition of our forces started from Haxall's Landing this morning, and will pass around by your right and may come into your lines in order to prevent any trouble or conflict.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 28, 1865—3.40 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. V. KAUTZ,
Kautz's Cavalry:

The enemy are reported moving a cavalry force of 800 men on Williamsburg. Hold 1,000 men in readiness to move out on the Long Bridge road across the Chickahominy, if necessary.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WILSON'S WHARF, *January 28, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have been informed by very reliable authority that the enemy intend making a raid on Williamsburg in a few days with 700 or 800 cavalry. They are to move down from Richmond on the north side of the Chickahominy through New Kent County.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 28, 1865.

Colonel MORRISON,
Fort Magruder:

The enemy are reported moving on your post with a force of 800 cavalry. Be prepared for them.

J. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. K. GRAHAM,
Naval Brigade, Broadway Landing:

Your telegram is received and your proposition is approved. Please see Commodore Radford on the river and arrange with him some plan of small boat or launch patrols on the lower James, where boats are reported as crossing over, or concealed in creeks, or preparing to use torpedoes. As soon as the two gun-boats now preparing are ready send them to report to Brigadier-General Palmer, in North Carolina. Have the two officers in command of these gun-boats report to General Palmer by letter at once, stating that they will report with gun-boats in person as soon as the boats are ready.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 28, 1865.

The following, from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, is published for the information of those concerned:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That the thanks of the Legislature representing the people of the State of New York are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and men under his command for their gallant exploits in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in achieving a series of victories which will shine resplendently in our military annals with a luster as enduring as history.

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STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, January 13, 1865.

Resolved, That the Assembly concur in the passage of the foregoing resolutions.
By order:

J. B. CUSHMAN,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
In Senate, January 5, 1865.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.

JAS. TERWILLIGER,
Clerk.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 28, 1865—5 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Ex-Confederate Senator Foote has just come into my lines in Loudoun County. He desires to see Secretary Seward on important business, and wishes to go on to Washington to-night. What are your orders in the case?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Your telegram just received. You will detain Mr. Foote in custody, and not allow him to come to Washington or communicate with any one until you receive the President's instructions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
January 28, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Information has been received to the effect that there are now no vessels in the ice between Alexandria and Aquia Creek. Withdraw your troops from the vicinity of Dumfries.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform you that everything is quiet along the lines of this command. The scouting party ordered for Leesburg started this morning at 2 o'clock. The scouting party ordered to Dumfries has been ordered to return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.
Per CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 28, 1865.

General TIBBITS:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you detail 200 men, with the usual complement of officers, in charge of Major Gibson, Four-

teenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for a reconnaissance. Each man will have two days' rations and will be warmly clad. Major Gibson will report at once for instructions. The men must start very early to-morrow a. m.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 28, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Harry Gilmor is not as far down as Moorefield, but is on headwaters of Lost River, trying to unite the Second Maryland Battalion and McNeill's and Woodson's companies. My information is that Rosser's division will go east of Blue Ridge, and Lomax come into the Valley about Staunton, and this movement may have commenced. The report of the Beverly affair has not yet reached me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

I sent two regiments of cavalry to Wardensville this morning with directions to surprise the three companies of the enemy stationed on the North Fork of the Shenandoah at Columbia Furnace. They will go down Lost River, and may disturb the parties at Moorefield. I would send a force there, but it would be inhumanity to send anybody out now. I have scarcely ever felt such cold weather as we are having here. I am much alarmed about those that went out this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Seneca, Pendleton County, W. Va., January 28, 1865.

COMMANDER OF POST,
New Creek:

YOUR HONOR, SIR: We have an expectation of being overrun by the rebels if we can get no assistance from the Federal forces. Imboden's command is on the South Branch within twelve miles of here, and some closer, taking and destroying everything they get in reach of, such as property and provision, and, if possible, we would like to have some assistance from some department, for it is impossible for us to withstand the forces that we now have to contend against. Sergt. John H. Miller is going to New Creek after some ammunition we have there. You will let him have as much as he and his squad can bring.

Yours, with respect,

ISAAC P. BOGGS,
Clerk for Capt. John Boggs, Commanding State Troops.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
New Creek, W. Va., January 30, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General Kelley.

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, January 28, 1865.

1. Pursuant to instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners, the enlisted men of the rebel prisoners of war (about 850 in number) who arrived on the steamer De Molay will be sent, with their guard, to Elmira, N. Y., and there turned over to commanding officer of prison camp at that place. The three commissioned officers, prisoners of war on board the De Molay, will be sent to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. The following officers will accompany the prisoners, having charge of the guard and the prisoners: Maj. F. W. Prince, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, in charge; Capt. I. S. Green, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Lieut. J. M. Lattimore, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Lieut. W. L. Lanning, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery; and guard of 153 men. After turning over the prisoners the officers and guard will return to New York City and obey such other orders as they may have received. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Deserter from Twenty-third South Carolina, Wallace's brigade, Johnson's division, came to our lines about 11.30 o'clock last evening. He states that he was in Petersburg day before yesterday and was told by a man there, who said he had a son in Mahone's division, that it (Mahone's division) had gone to Weldon the day before (Thursday evening); that they marched. Trains commenced running regularly on the Danville railroad.

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

JANUARY 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We have this morning, direct from Richmond, the following:

Gold selling to-day (the 28th) at forty-five for one. Government has thrown nearly $4,000,000 of paper into the market. No news. Idle rumors of Blair's mission. Papers of yesterday say that a report has been received from Petersburg that a Yankee column of from 6,000 to 10,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—was advancing up the Chowan River from Colerain, a fishery on that stream, in the direction of Weldon. The object of the Yankees undoubtedly is to strike Weldon,

and destroy communication south of that point. General Breckinridge is in Richmond, and it is very generally reported has been tendered the appointment of Secretary of War. Four million of treasury notes have been received at department, to pay off soldiers of Lee's army. There has as yet been no official appointment of General Lee to the command of all the armies. Rosser's cavalry are said to have a slight skirmish with Sheridan's men, a raiding party, last Monday near Edenburg, which was driven back beyond Woodstock.

Deserters report, in addition to what we already know in regard to the movements contemplated with the rebel gun-boats, that a detail from Terry's brigade of about 500 men was made on Sunday night. They at that time supposed the gun-boats would come down the river. Part of this force was to cross in boats to Farrar's Island, from near Howlett's house, and proceed to our obstructions and remove them, whilst the other party was to march to Crow's Nest and spike a large gun there, a 100-pounder, the only gun they say their boats are afraid of. After proceeding a short distance our pickets fired upon them, and the men refused to advance farther. General Pickett was there himself urging them forward, but they refused and returned to their former position. These deserters say that Fort Darling is manned by men from the gun-boats. The Virginia has gone to Richmond for repairs. She lost two men killed and eight wounded by the explosion of one of our shells in her forward port-hole. Her smoke stack was also carried away. A torpedo-boat was run down in the James River by the rebel flag of-truce boat on Thursday night, and one officer drowned. On the morning of the 24th Field's division, of Longstreet's corps, got under arms and was marched a short distance on the Darbytown road, about a mile. The men supposed they were to march toward the James River. They halted, stacked arms, and after remaining there a few hours, returned to their former position.

PAUL A. OLIVER.

JANUARY 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

A telegram from City Point, dated 29th instant, 9.30 a. m., states:

We have information from Richmond direct. No news. Do not credit the report of Mahone's division having moved. Have nothing to corroborate it.

P. A. OLIVER.

On a re-examination of deserters this a. m. sufficient evidence has been produced, in connection with the statement of the Twenty-third South Carolina man received last night, to show that Mahone's division entire moved down the Boydton plank road on Wednesday or Thursday last (probably Thursday) for a point unknown, though supposed to Weldon, where it was reported a raid was being made by our forces in that vicinity; also, that Gordon's division moved from near Burgess' Mills up the Boydton plank road to Mahone's old camps and occupied them. Informant, of the Fifth Lousiana, states that his brigade broke up quarters previously occupied by a Mississippi brigade (probably Harris). The news from Gordon's division received yesterday made no such statement as they have made this a. m., and reported all quiet, and no changes. It frequently occurs that men will deny having any information to avoid a long and tedious examination, especially after having traveled a long distance in the cold and undergoing several previous examinations.

J. C. BABCOCK.

CITY POINT, *January 29, 1865.*
(Received 1.55 p. m.)

General RUCKER:

The Webster left here for Annapolis at 10 a. m. There are complaints that the railroad trains are insufficient and horribly slow and irregular. Can you not run a train direct between Washington and Annapolis during this cold weather? Please cause the City Point and other vessels to be liberated from the Potomac as soon as possible. We are nearly out of coal. I had supposed General Thomas would have caused a plenty to be sent here long ago, but now the coal vessels are frozen in on the Delaware. The weather is very windy. At 12 m. to-day thermometer at 38°. Considerable thin ice on the river.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Company C, Fourth New York Artillery, moved up from the Ninth Corps line with six Coehorn mortars and are in readiness to go into Fort Fisher.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865.

The undersigned resumes command of the division.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Battery.	Commanding officer.	Guns.	Position.
C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery.	First Lieut. E. P. Clark.	Four light 12-pounders	Fort Fisher.
11th New York Battery	First Lieut. George W. Davey.	Six 3-inch	Fort Welch.
M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Capt. G. K. Dakin	Four 3-inch	Fort Gregg.
B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Capt. A. J. Clark	Four light 12-pounders	Fort Sampson.
Do	do	Two light 12-pounders	In reserve.
K, 4th U. S. Artillery	Capt. John W. Roder	Four light 12-pounders	Fort Cummings.
10th Massachusetts Battery	Bvt. Maj. J. H. Sleeper	Two 3-inch	Fort Emery.
Do	do	do	Fort Siebert.
Do	do	do	In reserve.

Battery.	Commanding officer.	Guns.	Position.
12th New York Battery	Capt. C. A. Clark	Four light 12-pounders	Fort Clarke.
B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.	Second Lieut. W. B. Westcott.	Six light 12-pounders	In reserve.
C, 4th New York Artillery.	First Lieut. R. Kennedy.	Six Coehorn mortars	Not yet in position.
L, 4th New York Artillery.	Second Lieut. F. Seymour.	do	Train guards.
NINTH CORPS LINE.			
G, 1st New York Artillery.	Second Lieut. W. H. Stringer.	Six light 12-pounders	
F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	First Lieut. John F. Campbell.	Six 3-inch	
3d New Jersey Battery	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner	do	
6th Maine Battery	Capt. W. H. Rogers	Six light 12-pounders	

First Lieut. J. T. Wyatt, Eleventh New York Battery, mustered out by expiration of term of service; Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has returned from leave of absence and assumed command of Battery K; First Lieut. C. A. Clark, inspector, has been mustered as captain Twelfth New York Battery, and has assumed command; Bvt. Maj. T. Fred. Brown, First Rhode Island Artillery, absent on leave for fifteen days; Second Lieut. William B. Westcott, in command; Sergt. James A. Manning, Eleventh New York Battery, mustered as first lieutenant; Second Lieut. R. Metcalf, Fifth U. S. Artillery, heretofore dropped as "missing in action," heard from and taken up as a prisoner of war.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 29, 1865—1.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX, *Ninth Army Corps:*

Have you any reports in reference to the firing? Is it on your front, and what portion? At this distance it appears quite severe and sharp firing.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 1.45 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE, *Commanding:*

Have received no reports of the firing. It is on the right of my line, and not heavier than often occurs there. I will report particulars when received.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 2.25 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding:

Signal officer reports the firing commenced by Battery 5, replied to by Goose Neck, and shared by others in the vicinity.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 3.10 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Two deserters from the enemy. One of our men missing from our lines; supposed to have deserted from Twenty-ninth Massachusetts to the rebels.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I learn unofficially that a soldier deserted to the enemy across the river on the ice at daylight this morning, belonging to First Connecticut Artillery. He probably carried information of our placing a heavy gun in McGilvery last night. Much of the enemy's firing this morning was directed at that fort.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding:

Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell desire to cross my lines, in accordance with an understanding claimed to exist with Lieutenant-General Grant, on their way to Washington as peace commissioners. Shall they be admitted? They desire an early answer, and to come through immediately; would like to reach City Point to-night. If they cannot do this they would like to come through at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brevet Major-General.**

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*Referred by Parke to Ord 4 p. m., and by Ord to Stanton 6.30 p. m. See Stanton's reply 10 p. m., p. 292.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 29, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General WILLCOX,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Are the gentlemen named in your dispatch at your picket-line, or has this letter been sent in under flag of truce?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865. (Received 4.10 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE:

The message is verbal, and brought by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch to the picket-line. Was received by Colonel Bintliff. The commissioners themselves are at Petersburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch calls himself assistant commissioner of exchange.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

(Copy sent Major-General Ord at 4.45 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 29, 1865—4.25 p. m.

Major-General WILLCOX,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

General Parke desires you to reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, in case he is waiting, that an answer will be forwarded to him by you as soon as it shall be received, and in the same manner as adopted by him in approaching our lines.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865—5.35 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

I have communicated with the enemy, and their wish is, in case the reply does not come before sundown, that it be delivered to-morrow morning.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Appomattox River is open in the channel the length of our picket-line. That portion which was

frozen over this morning is now clear. The picket-posts have been doubled along that front, and they have received orders to be extremely vigilant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. McLAUGHLEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 29, 1865.

Col. BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that at such places on the river as the ice is sufficiently strong to bear men, you will double your picket-line; also that you will instruct your pickets to be extremely vigilant during the night. The staff officer of the day will report the condition of the ice on the river within an hour.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 29, 1865—10 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

This Department has no knowledge of any understanding by General Grant to allow any persons to come within his lines as commissioners of any sort. You will therefore allow no one to come into your lines under such character or profession until you receive the President's instructions, to whom your telegram will be submitted for his directions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 29, 1865—4.15 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

The following dispatch is forwarded to you for your action.*

Since I have no knowledge of General Grant having had any understanding of this kind, I refer the matter to you as the ranking officer present in the two armies.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 29, 1865—7.15 p. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Have referred your telegram up. Tell them to come to-morrow at 10; it is too late to-night.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

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*See Willcox to Parke (received 3.30 p. m.), p. 290.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, 187 strong, have reported to me this a. m. The company of the Thirteenth New Hampshire, 35 strong, having been taken away, and Company A, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, 139 strong, about to start for Fort Fisher, leaves me really no stronger than I was previous to this regiment reporting.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 29, 1865—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Stoops, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, has just returned from a reconnaissance to Riddell's Shop, returning by Malvern Hill and Strawberry Plains. He saw nothing, and the roads do not indicate any travel whatever. I have another scout out on the Charles City road toward White's Tavern, but I do not anticipate that it will bring any information. I propose to send Colonel Evans with his brigade out the Long Bridge road, to go as far as the Chickahominy and return, unless he should strike the trail of the enemy's troops moving east toward Williamsburg, in which case I will instruct him to follow them up. Colonel Evans will move at daylight in the morning.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 29, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Paul, Fifth Pennsylvania, sent out by Colonel West, has returned. Colonel West reports that the captain went as far as White's Tavern and saw nothing. The enemy had a scout of about sixty men, mounted and dismounted, out on the Charles City road during the day, that returned. Captain Paul heard the usual sounds of camp music, chopping wood, singing, &c., but no evidence of any movement. He remained near the Charles City road for three-quarters of an hour and then returned.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 29, 1865.

Colonel SPEAR:

The general commanding division directs that you send out a scouting party to the Charles City road. You will direct the officer in command of the party to report in person to the general commanding division for orders to return by Strawberry Plains, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 29, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

The general commanding division directs that you send over a scouting party to the Charles City road, and that you direct the officer in command of the party to report promptly any movement of the enemy that he may discover, and that you report the same to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 29, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

By direction of General Kautz, commanding division, I have the honor to inform you that Colonel Evans, commanding Third Brigade of Cavalry Division, will move out at daylight to-morrow morning with his command by the Long Bridge road. The general commanding directs that you send a party early to-morrow morning to watch the Charles City road, and to report any movement that may take place on that road during the day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 29, 1865.

Colonel EVANS:

The general commanding the division directs that you will proceed with the available portion of your command early to-morrow morning by the Long Bridge road as far as the Chickahominy with a view to ascertain if any considerable portion of the enemy has moved eastward toward Williamsburg. Should any column not exceeding your own force have moved out in this direction you will follow it up and endeavor to capture or defeat it, and return as soon as practicable to this command again. Should there be no evidence of any movement eastward of the enemy you will return to your present camp and report

the result of your expedition. You will procure what information you can of the enemy and the condition of the crossings of the Chickahominy. You will take the usual supply of rations and forage.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 29, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following dispatch just received from Loudoun County, where Mr. Foote now is. I have declined to receive any communication from Mr. Foote on the subject of his mission:

LOVETTSVILLE, *January 29, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

Would it be improper or advisable to inform Major-General Sheridan by telegraph of the special nature of the proposition Mr. Foote desires to make to the authorities of Washington, and also the parties for whom he is authorized to speak? Mr. Foote insists that if this should be done it would have some influence on his detention.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 29, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

If Mr. Foote desires to transmit any communication to any person at Washington he may place it under seal, and deliver it to any officer of your staff whom you may designate, to be delivered according to its address at Washington, Mr. Foote remaining in custody where he now is until further orders from the President, but holding no communication with any one upon his business.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 28 [29], 1865—12.30 a. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq.,
Baltimore:

I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury urging that something be done to keep the gas-works supplied with coal. There is much alarm lest the light be stopped for want of coal. Please prevent this, if possible, and, if necessary, cut off all but military transportation.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have given the most thorough orders, throwing aside much urgent and important business, to supply the necessities of the Gas Company of Washington. I am confident we can succeed, in addition to our military transportation, in accomplishing the desired object, provided our military friends upon the line will protect the company from raids, which greatly delay and derange transportation. We are succeeding with the present great movements and deliveries of army supplies, although from the extreme severity of the weather many of our trainmen have been disabled by frozen hands and feet, and we have much difficulty in supplying their places with skilled operatives. Can you aid us in the emergency by ordering a detail of fifty men, to be selected by our officers from troops in the vicinity of the road, for two months, and to be paid by us? We can probably obtain this number of our old and skilled employés now in the Army, who will greatly assist in promoting the interest of the Government and in meeting all its requirements.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HDQRS. FIRST SEPARATE BRIG., DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., January 29, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

Reports just received from the several stations on the line state all quiet since last report. The scouting detachment to Leesburg has returned. None of the enemy found there. About twenty-five of White's men were there three days ago. A written report will be forwarded to-morrow. The battalion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry sent to Dumfries and recalled has just returned. No enemy seen. Report will be forwarded to-morrow.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

I observed to-day that the telegraph line from Alexandria to Fairfax Station needs a general examination for repairs.

W. G.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *January 29, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

Refugees from Highland County arrived at Buckhannon to-day; report Colonel Arnett with 700 men at Hightown, where he arrived last Tuesday. Imboden's command on South Fork, in Pendleton County, and Rosser still at Warm Springs. One of the refugees heard a rebel soldier say he thought it was the intention to concentrate their forces and move in this direction.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

PETERSBURG, VA., *January 30, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

SIR: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. F. P. Blair of January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy; and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you upon the subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
J. A. CAMPBELL.
R. M. T. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1865—7.30 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding, &c.:

As your dispatch stands, it might be interpreted to direct that the three commissioners should come in at 10 o'clock. Do you mean that they shall come in, or shall they await action from Washington?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *January 30, 1865.*

Major-General PARKE:

An answer to the flag-of-truce communication received this day from the enemy will be sent to you to-morrow, probably about noon.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 30, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

In the present state of the roads and of their own affairs the rebels may attempt something on our rear or flank. Keep your cavalry on the alert; scouts and small parties well out; your reserve of artillery, infantry, and cavalry prepared to move in any direction; trains and depots should not be exposed, and extra watch kept on every movement of the enemy; plenty of ammunition handy.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865. (Received 12.20 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE:

The following just received; you will be guided by it.*

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

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* See Stanton to Ord, 10.30 a. m., p. 302.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Armies before Richmond, City Point, Va.:

Dispatch of this date received. On my return from Savannah I find Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Alexandria closed by ice, and these late movements of troops on an extensive scale, for which no previous notice was given, have occupied all the ocean steam vessels of the country, to the temporary interruption of most private lines. These movements have also exhausted the accumulated stock of coal at Fort Monroe, City Point, and Annapolis, while the ice blockade of Philadelphia has prevented the shipment of the usual current supply. General Thomas informs me that coal has already been ordered to Fortress Monroe from New York. The attempt to open the port of Baltimore, and to send coal both by water and by rail from that point to Annapolis, will be made, and, if successful, this will enable the steamers now at Fort Monroe to start from Annapolis with troops. When I left here early in January I understood that the stock at Fort Monroe and at Washington and Alexandria was large and sufficient for all anticipated wants. I trust that the present difficulty will not continue long. There is hope that the Delaware will be opened shortly, and the present indications are that the Potomac will soon be opened again. It is of great importance that all steamers transporting troops or supplies should be unloaded as rapidly as possible and returned for further use. The supply, &c., for Sherman's army at Savannah has engaged many ocean steamers and a large fleet of sailing vessels. The steamers as they return are drawn off for coastwise expeditions, of which you doubtless have knowledge. Even in New York it has at times lately been impossible to coal in steamers ordered to sea, in consequence of heavy ice in the harbor. If there has been defective supply I incline to think it has been due to want of notice of movements on a great scale, which could no more be anticipated by the Quartermaster's Department than by those who command the troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
City Point, Va., February 2, 1865.

Respectfully referred to General Rawlins, chief of staff, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States.

The letter is in reply to my dispatch calling for transports, and reporting great scarcity of coal. Colonel Biggs informs me that he could have had coal enough delivered here before the cold weather had the orders of General Thomas, then Acting Quartermaster-General, authorized him so to do. I am satisfied that there never was any good reason for the scarcity of either forage or coal, though I do not charge General Meigs with the responsibility. The supply will doubtless be ample and constant hereafter, so soon as the Delaware and Potomac are free of ice.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster.

JANUARY 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

* * * * * * *

Information of the movement of Mahone's division last Wednesday fully corroborated, with additional particulars that they took only two days' rations and left back all baggage and camp furniture. Generally understood in camp that they had gone on a raid and would shortly return. Deserters from Gordon's division corroborate information of yesterday—that his division has moved up the Boydton plank road and is now occupying Mahone's old camps.

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

JANUARY 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Deserters this morning report that it was rumored Mahone's division had left for Wilmington on Wednesday. The sick from the Chimborazo, Camp Jackson, and Camp Winder hospitals had been removed and the hospitals were being whitewashed. Quartermaster's stores, such as clothing, boots, and shoes, had also been moved on the Danville road. There is much disaffection among the troops of Terry's brigade, and it is said that the officers in Pickett's division are holding meetings and passing resolutions whether they shall go back into the Union, adopting the terms of the United States Government or continue to fight. The deserters say that these meetings are presided over by the colonels of regiments, resolutions are offered, and the men invited to give their votes, which is done for effect. The men are afraid to get up and declare their honest intentions, and the consequence is that it is taken for granted and declared by the officers that they are in favor of fighting it out. These resolutions are paraded in the papers for effect and to create a good state of feeling. Such a meeting was held the other day by Terry's brigade in a large house near their lines.

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PAUL A. OLIVER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 30, 1865—6.40 p. m.

JOHN W. GARRETT,
Baltimore:

Please have a train at Annapolis before 3 o'clock to-morrow morning to bring Mr. Fox and General Schofield direct through to Washington. They expect to reach Annapolis at 3 o'clock in the morning on the Colyer, which left Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock this evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1865.

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19. Col. George D. Ruggles, additional aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

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32. Maj. G. H. Hooker, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at headquarters Middle Department, and will report in person without delay accordingly.

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52. By direction of the President, Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Middle Department during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. L. Wallace.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Four deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865—11.55 a. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

A deserter from the Thirteenth Georgia, Evans' brigade, states that Rodes' old division (Battle commanding) is also near Petersburg; that it came down from the Valley a short time after the other divisions. This is different from the information I have had, though it may not be to you. I have questioned the man closely. There were two deserters from this corps to the enemy last night—one from the First Division and one from the Second Division.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1865—6.30 p m.

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT:
(Care War Department, Washington.)

Your leave is extended ten days.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Major-General PARKE:

I fully share what I know must be your regret at the delay concerning the commissioners. If the rebel government is seeking capital this delay will be a point in their favor. If the claim be true that General Grant had already consented to let them pass there can be little doubt but what they will be received, and after a reasonable time has passed would it not be well to admit and detain them here until the authority arrives for forwarding them on?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1865—9.05 a. m.

Maj. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX:

No definite reply has yet been received to the application of yesterday. Should the enemy communicate with you at 10 this a. m., as I judge he may do, you will please inform him that you have as yet received no reply, but will communicate with him as soon as you do. Then let all communication cease.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The following communication took place by flag of truce about 10 this morning:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, assistant agent of exchange, is ready to receive a reply from General Grant with reference to passing certain parties through the lines.

To this Captain Brackett, aide-de-camp on my staff, replied:

In reply to Colonel Hatch's last communication, the general commanding the troops on this front directed me to state that he had not received any answer to his communication sent forward yesterday.

The flag then requested that the answer might be sent over when received, and withdrew.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding Corps:

General Parke directs that you inform the three gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell—that "by direction of the President a messenger will be dispatched to them at or near where they now are without unnecessary delay."

I have the honor, &c.,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ORD,
Headquarters Army of the James:

By direction of the President you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell—that a messenger will be dispatched to them at or near where they now are without unnecessary delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 30, 1865.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President desires that you will please procure for the bearer, Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, and if on his return to you he requests it pass them through our lines to Fort Monroe, by such route and under such military precautions as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and comfortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect upon your military movements or plans.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—2.55 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond Whig contains the following:

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

A fire occured at 1 p. m. to-day in lot of cotton—435 bales—on the wharf in front of the custom-house. Nearly all of the cotton was consumed. The adjacent buildings were not damaged. A stiff northwesterly breeze prevails. The weather is very cold. Two car-loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, four miles from town. All quiet below.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT.—NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO LEAVE AUGUSTA.

MACON, *January 28, 1865.*

Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement on South Carolina on the 17th instant with three columns, the main column moving toward Charleston, taking nearly all his transportation; two other columns, in light marching order, moving by separate roads toward Branchville. General Hill has issued orders requiring non-combatants to leave Augusta.

Upon the heel of the departure of our commissioners a rumor gained currency that bearers of dispatches had arrived in Richmond from both French and English governments. We need hardly add that we could trace it to no authentic source.

The Sentinel of the 30th contains the following:

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell left Richmond yesterday morning on their way to Washington to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of putting an end to the war, it possible. The circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission are understood to be as follows: Mr. F. P. Blair, having sought an unofficial and confidential interview with President Davis, departed for Washington with an assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without any obstacle of form, to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace, if informed in advance that said commissioners would be received. On Mr. Blair's second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Mr. Lincoln to receive and confer with any agents, informally sent, with a view to the restoration of peace. The three gentlemen who left yesterday were thereupon selected by the President, and they have gone without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents, to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attempting so desirable a result.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—10 a. m.

General GIBBON:

General Ord directs that you have your division trains inspected, particularly the ammunition train and ammunition, with the view of seeing if everything is ready to move; to hold your command in readiness, while the roads are good, to commence operations at any time. He also further directs that you be on the alert on your front.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Heckman.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—4.45 p. m.

General GIBBON,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

General Heckman reports the enemy on his front to be "very active" and moving about. General Ord directs that you have your reserves so as to be readily moved.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Major Embler, of my staff, has just come in from the line as far to the left as Fort Burnham. He could see no indication of a move in the enemy's line. I sent him out as soon as I received your dispatch.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, *Commanding First Division:*

The commanding general directs that you have all your reserves armed and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, commanding Third Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding Independent Division; Maj. C. C. Abell, chief of artillery.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, *Commanding First Division:*

The commanding general directs that the reserves of your command need not be kept under arms any longer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, commanding Third Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding Independent Division; Maj. C. C. Abell, chief of artillery.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you at once take steps to have the roads in your front examined, and report to these headquarters the condition and location of the roads, their names, where they lead to, at what point they pass the line of intrenchments, and everything else which may be of service in making a movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, commanding Third Division, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, commanding Independent Division.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you cause the Provisional Brigade attached to your command to be in readiness to move to Jones' Landing to-morrow morning, dependent upon the time of the transportation being in readiness for their embarkation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy are very active in my front, troops being relieved and moving in various (no definite) directions. I cannot determine whether they are strengthening or weakening their lines. We are on the alert.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I understand the steamer Haze is at Bermuda Hundred ready to take 300 men to Fort Fisher. Shall order 300 of the detachment of the Third Division down.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—10.55 p. m.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Send the men of Paine's division as fast as the quartermaster reports transportation ready.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—4.45 p. m.

General FERRERO:

General Ord directs that you keep a good lookout. The enemy are reported very active on our front.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—11.15 a. m.

General KAUTZ:

General Ord directs that you send a company of cavalry to report to General Carr at Fort Powhatan, James River.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 30, 1865.

Colonel SPEAR:

The general commanding Cavalry Division directs that you send a party to Riddell's Shop, to remain there until evening and hold the cross-roads and give information of any movement of the enemy. Should Colonel Evans return before evening the party can return with him. Fifty or sixty men will be sufficient. Colonel West has been directed to watch the Charles City road toward White's Tavern.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—10.35 p. m.

General J. B. CARR,
Wilson's Wharf:

General Ord directs that you have your command at Wilson's Wharf and Fort Powhatan on the alert for the enemy. Have your wagon-trains inspected and your ammunition overhauled, and see if everything is in readiness to move if required.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NORFOLK, VA., *January 30, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department:

Commodore Lanman, U. S. S. Minnesota, has requested me to send troops to aid in an expedition to Pagan Creek, near Smithfield. I sent General Vogdes to confer with him. General Vogdes has sent a small cavalry force to reconnoiter. At present the ice will prevent a boat expedition. In case that General Vogdes and Commodore Lanman should think the expedition advisable, shall I send a force?

Respectfully,

GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 30, 1865—8.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General SHEPLEY,
Norfolk:

General Ord directs that you send the force alluded to in your dispatch of this date, if required.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MAGRUDER, *January 30, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I have been on the alert ever since your telegram. Have largely re-enforced my picket for the last two nights. Have seen nothing of the enemy, and can hear nothing of them. I think they are after deserters, who come down in very large numbers.

J. J. MORRISON,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Vol. Artillery, Comdg. Post.

FORT MONROE, *January 30, 1865.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Just arrived from Fort Fisher and Beaufort, N. C. All quiet. Leave here at 5 for Annapolis. Will be in Washington in the forenoon.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 30, 1865.

I. Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Ames, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, will detail from his command one regiment of about 300 men for duty, who will encamp at or near Battery Buchanan and report to Col. George S. Dodge, chief quartermaster, for fatigue duty, furnishing such details for this purpose as he may from time to time require.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

A. TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 30, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Would it be proper to let me know where General Grover's division is? General Birge and several other officers have applied to me to know where to join their commands.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 30, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Wallace says that he is ready to go on certain secret service, by direction of the War Department, and proposes that General McCook be left in charge. I am not entirely satisfied to leave McCook

in charge. Baltimore is the only place that gives me any trouble, principally from the internal relations of the rebels of this Valley with the rebels of Baltimore. I have no one to put in charge there. Can you send some one?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris will be assigned to the command of the Middle Department. As Major-General McCook is of a higher grade it is therefore necessary that you relieve him from duty in that department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

I wish respectfully to inquire if prisoners of war released upon taking the amnesty oath are to be considered as deserters from the enemy and entitled to transportation as provided for in General Grant's order?

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 30, 1865.

They are to be considered as deserters from the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22D ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. T. Ingraham for his information and guidance.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 30, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

I am in receipt of your telegram. If you anticipate a raid on Buckhannon or Bulltown I think it best to move some of the troops that you have at Cumberland to those places, or to the line of the railroad

at Clarksburg or other points. To send a brigade of cavalry to operate in the mountains is to send it to destruction. The cavalry which I sent to capture the enemy's pickets at Columbia Furnace succeeded in doing so, but a good many of the men came back frost-bitten. They found the mountain roads all ice.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 30, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Telegram received. I do not fear for the posts themselves at Clarksburg, Weston, &c., but cavalry can come in and make a raid and get out again, and infantry can do nothing with them, while if we have cavalry there we can break up their organization and prevent them from making raids. If I send any troops from here to these points in anticipation of a raid I shall not have enough to operate in case we should be attacked at any other point.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
New Creek, W. Va., January 30, 1865.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose communication from Captain Boggs, commanding State troops. I have no doubt that Gilmor and Imboden will operate in that section as soon as the weather breaks, as I understand he has been sent to Moorefield to take command of McNeill's, Woodson's, and other detached companies. I should like to use the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry to operate against him, and would therefore earnestly request that I have a regiment of infantry sent here to enable me to do so. As it is, should I send the Twenty-second away, I should be left without any troops, except the two batteries, which would be left without support. I hope this request will meet the general's approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., January 31, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for the information of the general commanding.

The request of Brigadier-General Lightburn for an additional regiment of infantry to serve at New Creek is approved, but I am unable to send it to that point without totally exposing other portions of this command.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brevet Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *January 30, 1865—10.50 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

I am ordered West on special duty by General Grant, to be absent a month, if not longer. If you are willing I will leave General McCook in charge to do my work. The offices of Colonel Woolley, my provost-marshal, are very important. Secretary Stanton consents to his accompanying me, and if you will do so I will be greatly obliged. Captain Wiegel, for a long time assistant provost-marshal, is posted and fully equal to the office. I will be ready to go as soon as I hear from you.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, *January 30, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

Has General Sheridan seen my telegram of this date? It is important to me to get a reply.

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *January 30, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. L. WALLACE,
Commanding, Baltimore:

General Sheridan received your dispatch. An answer will be sent you as soon as practicable.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, *January 30, 1865.*

Major-General WALLACE,
Commanding, Baltimore:

You are hereby authorized to take Colonel Woolley with you.

By order of Major-General Sheridan:

J. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., January 30, 1865.

The Freedman's Bureau, established in this city by virtue of General Orders, No. 112, headquarters Middle Department, November 9, 1864, is hereby abolished. All papers and correspondence relating to said bureau have been referred to a legislative committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the State of Maryland.

By command of Major-General Wallace:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 30, 1865.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. D. C. MCCALLUM:

Your dispatch was received. General Grant is obliged for your promptness. He says wharves are greatly needed at Fort Fisher immediately. This work is probably more pressing than the railroad. Be pleased to hasten forward your construction parties, and give such orders as will enable the commanding general to work them at Fort Fisher or on the New Berne and Kinston railroad at both or either place. I repeat that the work is necessary at once.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, *January 31, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington, D. C.:

The following communication was received here last evening.*
I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 31, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings as far as applicable, it having been made up to pass through General Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—7 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Please inform General Schofield that since my absence Mahone's division, about 5,000 strong, has gone south. My opinion is, however, they will not stop at Wilmington. It is important that Schofield should move without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On my arrival here this morning I received a letter from Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, which I immediately telegraphed

* See Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter to Grant, p. 297.

the contents of to the President, and sent at the same time a staff officer to receive the gentlemen and conduct them to my quarters to await the action of the President. The gentlemen have arrived, and since their arrival I have been put in possession of the telegraphic correspondence which had been going on for two days previous. Had I known of this correspondence in time these gentlemen would not have been received within our lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JANUARY 31, 1865.

Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, requesting an interview with myself and a safe conduct to Washington and return, is received. I will instruct the commanding officer of the forces near Petersburg to receive you, notifying you at what part of the line and the time when and where conveyance will be ready for you.

Your letter to me has been telegraphed to Washington for instructions. I have no doubt but that before you arrive at my headquarters an answer will be received directing me to comply with your request. Should a different reply be received I promise you a safe and immediate return within your own lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Please constitute North Carolina a department for present purposes, Major-General Schofield in command, subject to Sherman's orders. It is impossible for Foster to give orders from Hilton Head as well as I can from here. I will give General Schofield all his orders and instructions until Sherman gets in reach of him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *January 31, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The Department of North Carolina, with Schofield in command, has been ordered as you requested.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 24th instant, calling attention to the rebel ram building in Roanoke River, and suggesting measures to provide against disaster from it, and has transmitted a copy of it to Rear-Admiral Porter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The order placing Pope in general command in the West, and putting Kansas under General Dodge, has just been issued and telegraphed to General Pope. The Legislature of Kansas has passed resolutions asking that more troops be sent to that State. They will be sent to you by mail. Troops from the West arrive slowly. General Meagher's division is ordered to embark at Annapolis. It will be slow work, as the transports must be coaled and provisioned by lighters. The weather is rapidly moderating, and an effort will be made to-morrow to make a channel for the transports at Alexandria.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Please inform me when General Schofield will leave Washington. I want to send his instructions to Fort Monroe by a staff officer to deliver them as the general passes.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Schofield will leave with first detachment from Alexandria. We shall attempt to open passage to-morrow. Will telegraph in time to have dispatches reach Schofield at Fort Monroe.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 31, 1865.

Major-General PARKE:

What is the result of last instructions from Washington on the three commissioners? Is there any unusual stir in their lines?

E. O C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 30 [31], 1865—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

No unusual stir is observable in the enemy's lines. Pending the flag of truce considerable interest was manifested by their men.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—7 p. m.*

General JOHN G. PARKE:

Make preparation so that, if called upon, you can move at short notice with the Army of the Potomac, provided with six days' rations. In case of a flank move the garrison to hold the lines will be reduced to a minimum. Such portions of the Ninth and Sixth Corps as you may select will be left behind, say one division from each, and the garrisons of the inclosed works or batteries. Written instructions will be sent in advance of any move.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE,
Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please return immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 12. } *Washington, January 31, 1865.*

The Military Department of North Carolina is hereby constituted to consist of the State of North Carolina, which is detached from the Department of the South. Major-General Schofield is assigned to the command.

The department will, until further instructions, be subject to the orders and control of Major-General Sherman.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 49. } *Washington, January 31, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as Commissary-General of Prisoners and will report without delay to Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and relieve Brigadier-General Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the Draft Rendezvous and Prisoner's Camp at that place.

3. Brigadier-General Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved in the command of the Draft Rendezvous and Prisoner's Camp, at Hart's

Island, New York Harbor, will immediately relieve Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Volunteers, in his duties as assistant to the provost-marshal-general, superintendent volunteer recruiting service, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for the Southern Division of the State of New York.

4. Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved in his present duties in the State of New York, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 31, 1865.

Will you please inform the major-general commanding, by bearer, what proportion of your command will be required to hold your inclosed works (with the picket-line), these being reduced to the minimum. Please state also what proportion of your field artillery you can take with you, and state the number of guns. Make preparations so that, if called upon, you can move at short notice, provided with six days' rations. Other instructions will be sent in full before any movement takes place. You will nominate a division to be held in reserve.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanding officers Second, Sixth, and Ninth Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Five deserters from the enemy came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I propose putting the mortars in Fort Fisher when finished, as upon examination I find that they will be most conveniently placed there. The company should hut in the fort as it has only forty men. The present infantry garrison and other infantry occupy all the ground in rear of the work and on the right and left. I mention this to ascertain if the chief engineer and chief of artillery have any objections to the arrangement.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *January 31, 1865.*

Division commanders will hold themselves in readiness to move at very brief notice, with six days' rations on hand. The meat ration being two of salt beef and four of fresh beef on the hoof, respecting which full instructions have been given the acting chief commissary of the corps.

No orders, however, for any change in the usual issue of rations to the troops will be made until further instructions from these headquarters.

In the event of any movement taking place orders similar to those issued December 7, 1864, will be promulgated in respect to supplies, ammunition, and teams to accompany the troops. All other trains will be sent to the rear within the lines at City Point.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES,
First Division:

GENERAL: In the event of a movement taking place the intrenchments from Fort Fisher to Fort Cummings, both included, will be held by the artillery now posted there, and by the infantry garrison and picket and contingent force, which will be assigned as follows from your division: For Fort Fisher and the part of the new inclosing redoubt, 300 privates; for Fort Welch, 175 privates; for Fort Gregg, 75 privates; for Fort Sampson, 75 privates; for Fort Cummings, 175 privates; all with the proper complement of officers and non-commissioned officers. For the picket the same force now picketing the First Division front (the strength of which you will please report at once) and 300 men for picket relief and contingencies. In making these assignments regimental and brigade organizations will be preserved as far as possible. The contingent force will be posted near the most important works. An officer will be assigned to command the whole. Two hundred rounds of ammunition for this force will be placed in the redoubts. The division commissary will be prepared to have the force just specified rationed as follows: Eight days' rations of bread, sugar, and coffee; six days' salt meat; two days' beef on hoof, and two days' salt. You will report the organizations assigned, as herein directed, with their strength and the names of the commanders, as well as the name of the commander of the whole.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—A note the next morning, February 1, stated to General Miles, that instead of assigning the force herein specified, he would merely designate it to me, be prepared to assign at very brief notice, and to have the supplies of food and ammunition ready to be placed in the works.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

1. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to duty by the President according to his brevet rank in Special Orders, 473, of December 29, 1864, from the War Department, and having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of this division.

2. Col. I. C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, upon being relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin, will resume command of his regiment.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wheaton:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 31, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Major-General WILLCOX:

Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, has a communication for Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell. Will you please send word to the picket-line and notify Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch that Colonel Babcock starts immediately with the communication. Please have an officer meet Colonel Babcock at the Avery house; also the four-horse spring wagon report to Babcock there.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865. (Received 6.50 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch came through my lines at 5 p. m. and left in the cars with Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock at dark this evening for City Point.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 31, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond Sentinel, January 31, contains the following:

A gentleman who was at the army on yesterday at Petersburg, when Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell passed through our lines on their way to Washington, says that the shouting along the lines was prolonged and enthusiastic. It would

indeed be delightful if there were any room to hope that the Washington authorities are prepared for such terms of peace as would allow the soldiers to disperse at once. Before the acclamations of armies were united, when they lay confronted at Fredericksburg, a fine military band played in succession "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and other national airs. These were appropriately responded to by the two armies alternately, but when the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," the opposing camps forgot their hostilities and united in vociferous tribute to the common sentiment.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

General Hardee telegraphs that the enemy crossed at Springfield on the night of the 26th instant and moved northward in two columns on the morning of the 27th. He also reports that all attempts to cross the Combahee have so far failed. General Taylor reports that the enemy in some force came toward Clinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara and returned. Activity is reported on the Mississippi River—troops going up and down. Most of Thomas' army are reported to have marched west from Columbia to Clinton, on the Tennessee River. A portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, are said to be in the vicinity of Huntsville and Eastport. No change in the fleet off Mobile. The enemy are still leaving Pascagoula.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A dispatch from the Charleston Whig, dated the 29th, says the enemy's infantry are encamped near Ennes' Cross-Roads, on the road leading to Grahamville and on the road toward Sister's Ferry. They have wagon-trains with them. A reconnoitering force was reported within four miles of Robertsville on the 29th. Robertsville is fifty miles north of Savannah and five miles east of the Savannah River. A small party of Yankees landed on Little Britain Island, near Legare's, Saturday night and were driven off.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

"We have direct advices," says the Lynchburg Republican of the 27th instant, "from the Army of the Tennessee to the 13th instant through a private letter received in that city. General Beauregard would assume the command in person, and the army, it is stated, was about to move, but in which direction was not known."

Richmond Whig contains the following:

GENERAL LEE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We learn that the President did not send to the Senate yesterday, as was anticipated by some of our contemporaries, the nomination of General Robert E. Lee as commander-in-chief of the Armies of the Confederate States.

JACKSON, *January 28, 1865.*

Twenty-three houses, 600 bales of cotton, commissary, quartermaster's, and other stores were burned at Summit this morning. The fire was accidental. Summit is a station on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, seventy-five miles south of Jackson, in Pike County, Miss. Before the war it contained two hotels and twelve stores of various kinds.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

Prepare your troops with six days' rations, four of them in haversacks, from Thursday next, preparatory to moving with all available forces at that time. Instructions will be sent to you to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 31, 1865. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

All my bridges are carried away by the ice. I have but six days' rations within reach. Bridges may be repaired by to-morrow. Are you aware that by the President's order I sent word yesterday p. m. through General Parke that the three peace commissioners will be met at or [near] where they now are, on General Parke's front, by a messenger from Washington? I presume the negotiations are to be conducted at City Point. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell are Davis' commissioners. Will this affect your order to move?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 31, 1865.

The Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers is relieved from these headquarters, and the commanding officer will report to Brigadier-General Devens, commanding Third Division, for orders. Brigadier-General Devens will detail weekly from his division a guard for these headquarters of not less than 100 men, to be selected from the companies reported in best order in the regiments of his division.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. HAWLEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that when you are ready to leave for Fort Fisher you will take command of any troops that may be leaving at that time, provided the transportation can be had for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., January 31, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. First Lieut. George R. Turnbull, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, is hereby detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will report in person to Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley at these headquarters without delay.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Hawley:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

After dark last evening I placed a squad of men at the point spoken of yesterday, with directions to withdraw at or just before daybreak. During the day we have a fair view of the river from our picket-line. I have thought that this arrangement would answer better than by having a permanent post at that point. I wait for further instructions.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 31, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General HECKMAN:

General Ord directs you to instruct General Wild to keep out a small picket party, not to exceed twenty-five men, at the point I indicated to you yesterday, with a view of preventing boat parties of the enemy landing in the neighborhood of the graveyard. If twenty-five men should be more than sufficient take a less number. The idea of the commanding general is not to attract the attention of the enemy to such an extent as to draw his fire from the batteries on the opposite shore, as it would inflict injury upon our men in the trenches. The object in occupying this ground is simply to show to the enemy that they are forbidden to come onto this ground, and not to excite their suspicion that we are about to engage in any enterprise.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Near Aiken's, Va., January 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. A. HECKMAN,
Commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I this morning reported to Brig. Gen. W. Birney for the purpose of examining the ground in front and to the left of Fort Burnham to determine what dispositions should be made to prevent the enemy from massing troops under the fort and out of reach of its guns preparatory to an assault. It was decided that a rifle-pit should be dug around the crest of the hill to completely command the ground at the base, extending from the front around to the left, and so constructed as to afford no cover for the enemy, and that a battery for one section of field pieces be erected in front of the camp of the Ninth Regiment of Colored Troops at the salient in the line, so as to sweep the low ground before Fort Burnham and at the base of the ridge farther to the right. Major-General Ord approves of the plan, and desires that you will direct General Birney to carry it out, the rifle-pits to be finished before the battery is built.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. VEZIN,
Captain, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Assistant Engineer.

KAUTZ'S HEADQUARTERS,
January 31, 1865.

General TURNER:

Colonel Evans returned very early this morning bringing in seven prisoners. I directed him to make a written report, which will be forwarded as soon as received.*

A. V. KAUTZ,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, January 31, 1865.

Colonel WEST:

COLONEL: The general commanding division directs that you prepare your command with six days' rations, four days' in haversacks, from Thursday next, preparatory to moving with all the available force of your command at that time. Will send you instructions as soon as received from department headquarters. You will keep this order as much a secret as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Spear, Colonel Evans, commanding officer Fourth Wisconsin Battery, and Lieutenant Sherman, acting assistant quartermaster.)

HDQRS. GENERAL RENDEZVOUS, SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA,
Newport News, Va., January 31, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Eastern Virginia:

SIR: I have the honor to report in relation to the field-works of this command, that they consist of a single line of breast-works and two river batteries in quite a dilapidated condition from the action of the weather. These are mounted with no guns of any description. That the above works are designated by any other names than that of the post I am not aware.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOREN BURRITT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Comdg. Rendezvous.

Report of field-works in the District of Eastern Virginia, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, giving the name and location of each work, together with the number, kind, and caliber of the arms with which they are armed, for the month ending January 31, 1865.

Name.	Location.	Guns.	Kind.	Caliber.
Redan No. 1	On right of line of defenses	2	Siege guns	24-pounder.
Battery Scott	Scott's Creek bridge	1	Howitzer (bronze)	12-pounder.
		2	Field guns (light)	6-pounder.
Fort Woodruff	On line of defenses	3	Sea-coast guns	42-pounder.
		1	Parrott gun	100-pounder.
Redan No. 2	do	2	Siege guns	18-pounder.
		1	do	12-pounder.

* See Part I, p. 371.

Report of field-works in the District of Eastern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Guns.	Kind.	Caliber.
Redan No. 3	On line of defenses	3	Field guns (bronze)	12-pounder.
Redan No. 4	do	3	Siege guns	18-pounder.
Redan No. 5	do	3	do	12 pounder.
Fort Hazlett	do	1	Parrott	100-pounder
		5	Sea-coast guns	42-pounder.
Redan No. 6	do	(a)		
Fort Cushing	do	5	Sea-coast guns	42-pounder.
Fort Ringgold	South branch Elizabeth River	4	Brass	6-pounder.
		2	Brass (light)	12-pounder.
		1	Mountain howitzer	Do.
		1	Field howitzer	Do.
		2	Steel guns	3-inch.
		4	Siege (cast-iron)	12-pounder.
		2	do	24-pounder.
Fort O'Rorke	Ferry Point	4	Sea-coast	42-pounder.
		1	Parrott (rifled)	100-pounder.
Fort Norfolk	Elizabeth River	(a)		
Fort Magruder	Near Williamsburg, Va.	2	Parrott guns	20-pounder.
		1	do	3-inch.
		4	Brass howitzers	12-pounder.
		1	Howitzer	8-inch.
		1	do	24-pounder.
		2	Iron guns	12-pounder.
		4	Carronades	42-pounder.
		1	Mortar	8-inch.
		3	Nugent's repeating guns.	
Redoubt No. 5	Quarter mile from Fort Magruder	1	Iron gun	12-pounder.
		1	do	6-pounder.
Redoubt No. 6	Quarter mile from Redoubt No. 5	2	do	12-pounder.
		1	do	6-pounder.

a No armament.

I certify that the above is correct.

C. GRAHAM BACON,
Lieutenant, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and Acting Ordnance Officer.

NEW BERNE, *January 31, 1865.*

Col. J. STEWART, Jr.,
Ninth New Jersey Vols., Comdg. Sub-District of Beaufort:

The Twenty-eighth Michigan and One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteers are momentarily expected at Morehead. They are with other troops that are ordered farther south. These two regiments must, by order of General Grant, be detained at Morehead, and you will order them up here. Be on the lookout for them.

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

General Grover's division has gone to Savannah, Ga., and will constitute a part of the permanent garrison of that place.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.:*

Do you think it would be safe for you to spare a division of cavalry to send to North Carolina.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 31, 1865.

Col. W. H. PETTES,
Fiftieth New York Engineers, Washington, D. C.:

Major Folwell, Fiftieth New York Engineers, leaves here to-morrow morning with Company I, Fiftieth New York Engineers, for the purpose of drawing, putting up, &c., a pontoon (canvas) bridge train for the use of cavalry of this army.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, *January 31, 1865.*

I. Maj. Adam E. King, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with paragraph 31, Special Orders, No. 47, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, January 30, 1865, is announced as assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will be respected accordingly.

II. The major-general commanding regrets the necessity which deprives the department of the services of Maj. C. H. Raymond, assistant adjutant-general, and trusts the same success will follow him in private life which has attended his efforts whilst connected with the army.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
January 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, *Comdg. Department of West Virginia:*

The regiment of cavalry at New Creek can be made an effective body of men, to be cut loose from the post at any time, if you will send a regiment of infantry there. It must be recollected that you have nearly, if not fully, 12,000 men on the line of the railroad and at the outposts—Philippi, Buckhannon, and Bulltown.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLATNER,
Commanding First New York Cavalry, Camp Piatt:

Captain Whitley has information that a large rebel force is on the Lewisburg road. Can't say how much truth there is in it. Keep your command in hand if occasion requires action.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army commanding, for the month of January, 1865.†*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	35	.....	35	44	.....	.....
Provost Guard (Patrick)	47	1,363	1,918	2,822	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	101	3,620	4,390	5,484	.....	.....
Battalion U. S. Engineers (Harwood)	5	187	236	278	.....	.....
Independent Company Oneida (N. Y.) Cavalry (Batchelder)	2	40	68	102	.....	.....
Artillery (Hunt)	36	1,001	1,084	2,702	68	94
Signal Corps (Davis)	8	118	132	163	.....	.....
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	991	19,973	26,157	47,439	.....	70
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	708	16,801	22,694	33,141	.....	60
Sixth Army Corps (Getty)	615	16,446	20,904	31,381	.....	48
Ninth Army Corps (Willcox)	694	16,747	21,733	33,732	.....	36
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	247	6,525	8,578	14,351	.....	8
Total	3,489	82,821	107,923	171,639	68	316

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, January 31, 1865.*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

8th Delaware (three companies), Capt. John N. Richards.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. William O. Hedrick.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D, Capt. James J. Higginson.
80th New York (20th Militia), Maj. John R. Leslie.
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. Frank W. Hess.
68th Pennsylvania, Capt. Michael Fulmer.
114th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis.

ENGINEER BRIGADE AND DEFENSES OF CITY POINT.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.‡

61st Massachusetts (six companies), Lieut. Col. Charles F. Walcott.
1st Maine Sharpshooters (six companies), Capt. George R. Abbott.
Hall's Independent Battalion (Michigan) Sharpshooters (two companies), Capt. Nathaniel P. Watson.
18th New Hampshire (six companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Clough.
15th New York Engineers, Col. Wesley Brainerd.
50th New York Engineers, Col. William H. Pettes.§

* Temporarily absent; Maj. Gen. John G. Parke in command.

† For effective strength see Part I, p. 61.

‡ On detached duty; Col. Wesley Brainerd, 15th New York Engineers, temporarily commanding.

§ Commanding detachment at Washington, D. C., the remainder of regiment serving in the field under subordinate officers.

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Bvt. Maj. FRANKLIN HARWOOD.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Col. Richard N. Batchelder.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. CHARLES L. DAVIS.

ARTILLERY.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.†

Artillery Reserve.

Capt. EZEKIEL R. MAYO.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. Benjamin F. Carr.
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo.
15th New York Heavy Artillery, Company F, Capt. Calvin Shaffer.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY.

26th Michigan, Maj. Nathan Church.
5th New Hampshire, Capt. John S. Ricker.
61st New York, Capt. Jarvis D. Cook.
81st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Wilson.
140th Pennsylvania, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.
183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Oscar F. Hulser.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT.‡

28th Massachusetts (five companies), Maj. James Fleming.
63d New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. John H. Gleason.
69th New York, Capt. Robert H. Milliken.
88th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke.
7th New York Heavy Artillery, Capt. Charles W. Hobbs.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY J. MADILL.§

7th New York, Lieut. Col. Anthony Pokorny.
39th New York (seven companies), Maj. John McE. Hyde.
52d New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples.
111th New York, Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk.
125th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde.
126th New York (five companies), Capt. John B. Geddis.

Fourth Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN RAMSEY.

64th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. William Glenny.
66th New York, Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane.
53d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Mintzer.
116th Pennsylvania, Maj. David W. Megraw.
145th Pennsylvania, Capt. James H. Hamlin.
148th Pennsylvania, Capt. James F. Weaver.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Frank Williams.

* All organizations of artillery, excepting those entered under this head, will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

† On leave from January 22; Bvt. Col. Edward R. Warner, 1st New York Light Artillery, temporarily commanding.

‡ On leave from January 29; Col. Richard C. Duryea, 7th New York Heavy Artillery, temporarily commanding.

§ On leave from January 28; Col. George von Schack, 7th New York, temporarily commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED.

19th Maine, Maj. David E. Parsons.
19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice.
20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Curtis.
7th Michigan, Maj. Moracio Van Sickle.
1st Minnesota (two companies), Capt. Frank Houston.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. James A. Jewell.
152d New York, Capt. Francis D. Butler.
184th Pennsylvania, Col. John H. Stover.
36th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. MATHEW MURPHY.

155th New York, Capt. Michael Doheny.
164th New York, Lieut. Col. William De Lacy.
170th New York, Col. James P. McIvor.
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery), Lieut. Col. John Coonan.
8th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joel B. Baker.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.

14th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore.
1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Nicholls.
12th New Jersey, Maj. Henry F. Chew.
10th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper.
108th New York, Capt. William H. Andrews.
4th Ohio (four companies), Lieut. Col. Charles C. Calahan.
69th Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles McAnally.
106th Pennsylvania (three companies), Lieut. Jacob Y. Ely.
7th West Virginia (four companies), Capt. Francis W. H. Baldwin.

Provost Guard.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Lieut. Edward N. Schoff.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

20th Indiana, Col. William Orr.
17th Maine, Lieut. Col. William Hobson.
40th New York, Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon.
73d New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
86th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Vincent.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant.
99th Pennsylvania, Col. Edwin R. Biles.
110th Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac T. Hamilton.
2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. James E. Doughty.
1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Russell B. Shepherd.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.*

5th Michigan, Maj. Daniel S. Root.
93d New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Butler.
57th Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel Bryan.
105th Pennsylvania, Capt. Oliver C. Redic.
141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Abiel S. Rhodes.

* On leave from January 24; Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. West, 17th Maine, temporarily commanding.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER.

11th Massachusetts, Capt. Thomas H. Dunham.
7th New Jersey, Col. Francis Price.
8th New Jersey, Maj. Henry Hartford.
11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. Abram L. Lockwood.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN G. HAZARD.

Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. William H. Rogers.
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Bvt. Maj. J. Henry Sleeper.
1st New Hampshire, Battery M, Capt. George K. Dakin.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery, Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner.
1st New York Light, Battery G, Lieut. William H. Stringer.
4th New York Heavy, Company C, Lieut. Richard Kennedy.
4th New York Heavy, Company L, Lieut. Frank Seymour.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. George W. Davey.
New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Charles A. Clark.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Lieut. John F. Campbell.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. William B. Westcott.
4th United States, Battery K, Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder.
5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieut. W. Butler Beck.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

ESCORT.

4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Wilson Waigle.

PROVOST GUARD.

104th New York, Capt. William W. Graham.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

185th New York, Col. Edwin S. Jenney.
198th Pennsylvania, Maj. Edwin A. Glenn.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. EDGAR M. GREGORY.*

187th New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers.
188th New York, Maj. Christopher C. Davison.
189th New York, Capt. John Slocum.

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* On leave from January 22; Col. Allen L. Burr, 189th New York, temporarily commanding.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT. *

20th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles D. Gilmore.
32d Massachusetts, Col. J. Cushing Edmands.
1st Michigan, Maj. George Lockley.
16th Michigan, † Bvt. Col. Benjamin F. Partridge.
83d Pennsylvania (six companies), Lieut. Col. Chauncey P. Rogers.
91st Pennsylvania, Capt. John S. Donnell.
118th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. Charles P. Herring.
155th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. John Ewing.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. FREDERICK WINTHROP.

5th New York, Capt. Henry Schickhardt.
140th New York, Capt. William J. Clark.
146th New York, Lieut. Col. James Grindlay.
15th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ANDREW W. DENISON.‡

1st Maryland, Col. John W. Wilson.
4th Maryland, Maj. Harrison Adreon.
7th Maryland, Lieut. Col. David T. Bennett.
8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. John G. Johannes.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES GWYN.§

3d Delaware, Maj. James E. Baily.
4th Delaware, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Moses B. Gist.
157th Pennsylvania (four companies), Maj. Edmund T. Tiers.
190th Pennsylvania, Capt. Richard M. Birkman.
191st Pennsylvania, Capt. Perez L. Norton.
210th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Witman.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

Sharpshooters.

1st Battalion New York (three companies), Capt. Clinton Perry.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

24th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Edwards.
143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L. Dana.
149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Irvin.
150th Pennsylvania, Capt. John W. Sigler.
6th Wisconsin, Col. John A. Kellogg.
7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Hollon Richardson.

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* On leave from January 27; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, 155th Pennsylvania, temporarily commanding.

† Brady's and Jardine's companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

‡ On leave from January 22; Col. Richard N. Bowerman, 4th Maryland, temporarily commanding.

§ On leave from January 8; Col. William Sergeant, 210th Pennsylvania, temporarily commanding.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
39th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett.
97th New York, Lieut. Col. John P. Spofford.
11th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Overmyer.
88th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Haines.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN. *

94th New York, Col. Adrian R. Root.
95th New York, Lieut. Col. James Creney.
147th New York, Capt. James Coey.
56th Pennsylvania, Maj. John T. Jack.
121st Pennsylvania, Maj. West Funk.
142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Lieut. Harrison O. Simonds.
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Richard S. Milton.
1st New York Light, Battery B, Lieut. George H. Tallett.
1st New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. George E. Ketchum.
1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. James B. Hazelton.
1st New York Light, Battery E, Capt. Angell Matthewson.
1st New York Light, Battery H, Bvt. Maj. Charles E. Mink.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Bvt. Maj. George Breck.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. William McClelland.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. John Mitchell.
5th United States, Batteries D and G, Bvt. Capt. William E. Van Reed.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.†

ESCORT.

21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William H. Boyd, jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.

3d New Jersey (one company), Capt. James H. Comings.
4th New Jersey,‡ Capt. Baldwin Hufty.
10th New Jersey, Capt. James W. McNeely.
15th New Jersey,§ Capt. Ebenezer W. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.‖

65th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk.
121st New York, Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott.
95th Pennsylvania (six companies), Capt. John A. Ward.
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Jeffrey Skinner.

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* On leave from January 24; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Morrow, 24th Michigan, temporarily commanding.

† On leave from January 16; Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Getty temporarily commanding.

‡ Three companies of the 1st and three of the 40th New Jersey attached.

§ One company of the 2d New Jersey attached.

‖ On leave from January 23; Col. James Hubbard, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, temporarily commanding.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

37th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George L. Montague.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.
119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
2d Rhode Island (six companies), Capt. James A. Bowen.
5th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James M. Bull.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.*

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WARNER.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Eckman.
98th Pennsylvania, Capt. Gottfried Bauer.
102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Patchell.
139th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Col. John G. Parr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.†

2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy.
3d Vermont (six companies), 4th Vermont, } Capt. Alonzo H. Newt.
5th Vermont, Capt. Ronald A. Kennedy.
6th Vermont (six companies), Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln.
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Maj. Aldace F. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. HYDE.

1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken.
49th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.
77th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. David J. Caw.
122d New York, Capt. Morton L. Marks.
61st Pennsylvania (seven companies), Capt. Albert A. Nickerson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Jacob J. Janeway.
106th New York, Lieut. Col. Andrew N. McDonald.
151st New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus.
87th Pennsylvania (five companies), Capt. James Tearney.
10th Vermont, Capt. George B. Damon.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SMITH.

6th Maryland, Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Col. William H. Ball.
126th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. McKinnie.
67th Pennsylvania (seven companies), Maj. Harry White.
138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder.

*Temporarily commanding corps; Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant in command of division.

†Temporarily commanding division; Col. George P. Foster, 4th Vermont, in command of brigade.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.*

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. John M. Freeman.
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. Samuel Chapin.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. Augustin N. Parsons.
New York Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. George W. Kellogg.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieut. James Harris.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. Ezra K. Parker.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Lieut. Walter M. Knight.
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brincklé.
Vermont Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Romeo H. Start.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.†

ESCORT.

2d Pennsylvania Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Aaron K. Seip.

PROVOST GUARD.

79th New York (five companies), Capt. Andrew D. Baird.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.

8th Michigan, Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely.
27th Michigan,‡ Lieut. Col. Charles Waite.
109th New York, Maj. George W. Dunn.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Bolton.
37th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Green.
38th Wisconsin, Col. James Bintliff.

Second Brigade.

Col. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Maj. Asahel W. Nichols.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Edwin J. March.
20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Claudius B. Grant.
46th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker.
60th Ohio,§ Maj. William L. Stearns.
50th Pennsylvania, Capt. George W. Brumm.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.

3d Maryland (four companies), Capt. Joseph F. Carter.
29th Massachusetts, Capt. George H. Taylor.
57th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Julius M. Tucker.
59th Massachusetts, Maj. Ezra P. Gould.
100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pentecost.
14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. George M. Randall.

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* On leave; Bvt. Maj. William A. Harn, 3d New York Battery, temporarily commanding.

† Commanding Army of the Potomac; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, of First Division, temporarily commanding corps.

‡ 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

§ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

Acting Engineers.

17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Swift.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN I. CURTIN.*

35th Massachusetts, Maj. John W. Hudson.
36th Massachusetts, Capt. Joseph A. Marshall.
58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
39th New Jersey, Col. Abram C. Wildrick.
51st New York, Capt. Frederick B. McReady.
45th Pennsylvania, Capt. Roland C. Cheeseman.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Gowan.
4th Rhode Island (three companies), 7th Rhode Island (seven companies), Capt. William H. Joyce.

Second Brigade.

Col. HERBERT B. TITUS.

31st Maine, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Getchell.
2d Maryland, Capt. Omer P. Cram.
56th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Horatio D. Jarves.
6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Phin P. Bixby.
9th New Hampshire, Capt. John B. Cooper.
11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman.
179th New York, Col. William M. Gregg.
186th New York, Lieut. Col. E. Jay Marsh.
17th Vermont, Col. Francis V. Randall.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. DIVEN.

200th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall.
208th Pennsylvania, Col. Alfred B. McCalmont.
209th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.

205th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William F. Walter.
207th Pennsylvania, Col. Robert C. Cox.
211th Pennsylvania, Col. James H. Trimble.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL.†

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.
New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
New York Light, 34th Battery, Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads.

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* On leave from January 21; Col. Sumner Carruth, 35th Massachusetts, temporarily commanding.

†On leave; Maj. R. Bruce Ricketts, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, temporarily commanding.

CAVALRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.*

1st Massachusetts (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Chamberlain.
1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Myron H. Beaumont.
10th New York, Col. M. Henry Avery.
24th New York, Lieut. Col. Walter C. Newberry.
1st Pennsylvania (five companies), Maj. Hampton S. Thomas.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. W. Neil Dennison.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. IRVIN GREGG.

2d Pennsylvania, Maj. George F. McCabe.
4th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel B. M. Young.
8th Pennsylvania (eight companies), Lieut. Col. William A. Corrie.
13th Pennsylvania, Col. Michael Kerwin.
16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I, Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. SMITH.†

1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Jonathan P. Cilley.
2d New York Mounted Rifles, Capt. Samuel D. Stevenson.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George W. Dickinson.
13th Ohio, Maj. Stephen R. Clark.
21st Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert Bell.

Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	33	.....	33	34	.....	.....
Signal Corps (Norton)	12	97	109	150	.....	.....
Naval Brigade (Graham)	29	637	851	1,099	.....	.....
First New York Engineers (Serrell)	9	322	491	848	.....	.....
Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry (Rand)	12	205	260	829	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon)	577	15,963	18,943	44,044	.....	70
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	444	12,963	16,336	30,336	.....	54
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	117	2,925	3,609	5,514	.....	4
District of Eastern Virginia (Shepley)	109	3,340	4,665	8,939	24	12
Separate Brigade‡ (Carr)	53	1,351	1,559	2,096	.....	6
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero)	108	3,623	4,476	7,231	.....	.....
Total	1,503	41,426	51,332	101,120	24	146
Grand total according to department return	1,476	40,781	50,396	101,545	24	146

* On leave from January 19; Col. Hugh H. Janeway, 1st New Jersey, temporarily commanding.

† On leave from January 16; Col. Oliver B. Knowles, 21st Pennsylvania, temporarily commanding.

‡ Embraces troops at Harrison's Landing and Forts Pocahontas and Powhatan.

Organization of troops in the Department of Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, January 31, 1865.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LEMUEL B. NORTON.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company I, Lieut. William G. Hart.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company K, Lieut. Stewart J. Donnelly.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company L, Lieut. Patrick A. O'Malley.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Edward C. Parkinson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Franz von Schilling

ENGINEERS.

1st New York, Col. Edward W. Serrell.

CAVALRY.

4th Massachusetts (detachment), Col. Arnold A. Rand.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

8th Connecticut, Col. John E. Ward.

PROVOST GUARD AND ORDERLIES.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies F and K, Capt. Joseph J. Baker.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY.*

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS O. OSBORN.

39th Illinois, Capt. Homer A. Plympton.
62d Ohio, Maj. Thomas J. Platt.
67th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Commager.
199th Pennsylvania, Col. James C. Briscoe.

Second Brigade.†

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

6th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Daniel Klein.
7th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Seager S. Atwell.
3d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett.
7th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies), Lieut. Freeman F. Huntington.

Third Brigade.

Col. HARRIS M. PLAISTED.

10th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Greeley.
11th Maine, Lieut. Col. Jonathan A. Hill.
24th Massachusetts, ‡ Capt. Thomas F. Edmands.
100th New York, Col. George B. Dandy.
206th Pennsylvania, Col. Hugh J. Brady.

Fourth Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES JOURDAN.

8th Maine, Lieut. Col. William M. McArthur.
89th New York, Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.
148th New York, Col. John B. Murray.
158th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. McNary.
55th Pennsylvania, Capt. George H. Hill.

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*Absent on expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C.; Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley in command.

† Absent on expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C.

‡ Detached at Bermuda Landing, Va.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. RUFUS DAGGETT.

3d New York, Lieut. George E. Avent.
112th New York, Capt. Joseph C. Ross.
117th New York, Capt. Edward Downer.
142d New York, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Maj. OLIVER P. HARDING.

47th New York, Capt. Joseph M. McDonald.
48th New York, Maj. Nere A. Elfwing.
76th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles Knerr.
97th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John Wainwright.
203d Pennsylvania, Capt. Heber B. Essington.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. NATHAN J. JOHNSON.

13th Indiana (five companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent.
9th Maine,† Col. G. Frederick Granger.
4th New Hampshire, Capt. John H. Roberts.
115th New York, Maj. Ezra L. Walrath.
169th New York, Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS.

First Brigade.

Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.

11th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Randall H. Rice.
13th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Normand Smith.
81st New York, Capt. Edward A. Stimson.
98th New York, Lieut. Col. William Kreutzer.
139th New York, Capt. Theodore Miller.
19th Wisconsin, Maj. Samuel K. Vaughan.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. VALENTINE G. BARNEY.

5th Maryland, Lieut. Col. William W. Bamberger.
10th New Hampshire, Capt. Warren M. Kelley.
12th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Barker.
96th New York, Maj. Henry I. Pierce.
118th New York, Lieut. Col. Levi S. Dominy.
9th Vermont, Capt. Herman Seligson.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY.

21st Connecticut, Maj. William Spittle.
40th Massachusetts, Capt. John Pollack.
2d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson.
58th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Cecil Clay.
188th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George K. Bowen.

INDEPENDENT DIVISION.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS F. WILDES.

34th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Andrew Potter.
116th Ohio, Maj. Wilbert B. Teters.
123d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horace Kellogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

23d Illinois (five companies),‡ Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Simison.
54th Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas H. Lapsley.
12th West Virginia, Capt. Erastus G. Bartlett.

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*Absent on expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C.
† On detached service at Chaffin's Farm, Va.
‡ Attached to Provisional Brigade, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. MOSES S. HALL.

10th West Virginia, Capt. Morgan A. Darnall.
11th West Virginia, Capt. Dixon R. King.
15th West Virginia, Maj. Fenelon Howes.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES C. ABELL.

3d New York Light, Battery E, Capt. George E. Ashby.
3d New York Light, Battery H, Capt. William J. Riggs.
3d New York Light, Battery K, Capt. James R. Angel.
3d New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John H. Howell.
New York Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Martin V. McIntyre.
New York Light, 16th Battery,* Capt. Richard H. Lee.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Capt. William Stitt.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Lieut. Charles E. Guild.
1st United States, Battery B, Lieut. Theodore K. Gibbs.
4th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Henry B. Beecher.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. George W. Crabb.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.†

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALONZO G. DRAPER.

22d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Peter Schlick.
36th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William H. Hart.
38th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert M. Hall.
118th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Moon.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. RUSSELL.

29th Connecticut Colored Troops, Col. William B. Wooster.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas Bayley.
117th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis G. Brown.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY G. THOMAS.

19th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Perkins.
23d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William C. J. Hall.
43d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Stephen B. Yeoman.

Not Brigaded.

2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (dismounted), Capt. Edward P. Wilson.

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*Absent on expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C.
†Absent since January 20; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Heckman temporarily commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.

7th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Oscar E. Pratt.
109th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orion A. Bartholomew.
115th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert H. Earnest.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Woodward.

Second Brigade.

Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.

8th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Samuel C. Armstrong.
41st U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. James T. Bates.
45th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. Edelmiro Mayer.
127th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. James Givin.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD MARTINDALE.

28th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Logan.
29th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Clark E. Royce.
31st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry C. Ward.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.*

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DELEVAN BATES.

1st U. S. Colored Troops,* Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich.
30th U. S. Colored Troops,* Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.
107th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William H. Revere, jr.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. JOHN W. AMES.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
6th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Augustus S. Boernstein.
39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.

Third Brigade.

Col. ELIAS WRIGHT.

5th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William R. Brazie.
10th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
27th U. S. Colored Troops, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert M. Blackman.
37th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nathan Goff, jr.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD H. JACKSON.

Connecticut Light, 1st Battery, Capt. James B. Clinton.
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Charles R. Doane.
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. Joseph Warren.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Henry Y. Wildey.
3d Rhode Island, Battery C, Lieut. William A. Sabin.
1st United States, Battery D, Lieut. John Lawson.
1st United States, Battery M, Capt. Loomis L. Langdon.
3d United States, Battery E,* Lieut. John R. Myrick.
4th United States, Battery D, Capt. Frederick M. Follett.

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* Absent on expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. WEST.

20th New York (detachment), Col. Newton B. Lord.
5th Pennsylvania, Col. Robert M. West.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Maj. J. Stannard Baker.
11th Pennsylvania (detachment), Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton.

Third Brigade.

Col. ANDREW W. EVANS.

1st Maryland, Maj. Vincent E. von Koerber.
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Edwin V. Sumner.

Artillery.

Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Dorman L. Noggle.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE.

41st New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
103d New York, Lieut. Col. Andrew Wettstein.
104th Pennsylvania (five companies), Maj. Theophilus Kephart.

Second Brigade.

Maj. JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. George C. Kibbe.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Seneca R. Cowles.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. MCCLURE.

2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Maj. Benjamin F. Winger.

*Siege Artillery.**

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.†

1st Connecticut Heavy, Maj. Albert F. Brooker.
Connecticut Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas S. Gilbert.
13th New York Heavy, Companies A and H, Capt. William Pendrell.

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* Permanently attached to the Army of the Potomac by Special Orders, No. 156, headquarters Armies of the United States, December 24, 1864.

† Absent on leave; Maj. George B. Cook, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, temporarily commanding.

Acting Pontoniers.

3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. John Pickering, jr.

SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

Fort Pocahontas.

Maj. WILLIAM H. TANTUM.

38th New Jersey (four companies), Maj. William H. Tantum.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (two companies), Capt. Henry C. Thompson.
20th New York Cavalry (one company), Capt. Wayland F. Ford.
New York Light Artillery, 33d Battery, Capt. Alger M. Wheeler.

Harrison's Landing.

Col. WARDWELL G. ROBINSON.

184th New York, Lieut. Col. William P. McKinley.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (one company), Capt. David Vandervoort.

Fort Powhatan.

Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

38th New Jersey (detachment), Lieut. Col. Ashbel W. Angel.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (one company), Capt. Charles W. Emerson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Frederick Grill.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.

Defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Brig. Gen. ISRAEL VOGDES.

2d U. S. Volunteers (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles C. G. Thornton.
3d New York Cavalry, Col. George W. Lewis.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (detachment), Col. Jeptha Garrard.
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Capt. Fred A. Lull.
New York Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Peter Morton.
13th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), Col. William A. Howard.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Francis C. Choate.

Fort Monroe.

Col. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (battalion), Col. Joseph Roberts.

Eastern Shore.

Lieut. Col. FRANK J. WHITE.

1st Virginia Loyal, Company A, Lieut. Oliver G. Thomas.
Purnell Legion (Maryland) Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Joseph W. Strong.
20th New York Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Patrick Fitzpatrick.
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Robert I. Robinson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman.

Newport News.

Lieut. Col. LOREN BURRITT.

1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Loren Burritt.

Fort Magruder.

Col. JOSEPH J. MORRISON.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Edward T. Bouvé.
20th New York Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. John D. Lee.
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Company G, Lieut. David Earle.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles W. Dey.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Frank A. Smith.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Col. Joseph J. Morrison.

Unattached.

2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Lieut. James L. Russell.

Abstract from return of the Middle Military Division, Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters (Sheridan):							Winchester, Va.
Staff	19	.....	19	19	.....	.....	
Infantry	7	66	279	473	.....	.....	
Cavalry	23	357	450	869	.....	.....	
Detachment of Signal Corps	8	105	116	154	.....	.....	
Total	57	528	864	1,455	.....	.....	
Department of Washington (Augur):							Washington, D. C.
Staff and infantry	396	10,817	14,165	16,737	.....	.....	
Cavalry	112	3,281	4,374	5,188	.....	.....	
Artillery	390	10,356	12,666	14,810	759	297	
Detachment of Signal Corps	6	64	73	75	.....	.....	
Total	904	24,518	31,278	36,810	759	297	
Department of Pennsylvania (Cadwalader):							Philadelphia, Pa.
Staff and infantry	75	460	744	1,901	75	7	
Artillery	1	84	97	206	.....	8	
Detachment of Signal Corps	2	58	61	69	.....	.....	
Total	78	602	902	2,176	75	15	
Middle Department (Wallace):							Baltimore, Md.
Staff and infantry	68	1,925	2,373	3,600	.....	.....	
Cavalry	12	303	332	546	.....	.....	
Artillery	6	203	272	339	.....	.....	
Total	86	2,431	2,977	4,485	.....	.....	
Department of West Virginia (Crook):							Cumberland, Md.
Staff and infantry	265	6,848	8,099	11,106	.....	.....	
Cavalry	116	3,521	4,303	5,145	.....	.....	
Artillery	48	2,763	2,986	4,115	32	66	
Total	429	13,132	15,388	20,366	32	66	
Nineteenth Army Corps (Emory):							In the field, Va.
Staff and infantry	260	4,764	5,940	9,956	.....	.....	
Artillery	12	599	635	765	.....	26	
Total	272	5,363	6,575	10,721	.....	26	
Cavalry forces (Torbert):							Winchester, Va.
Staff and cavalry	436	12,206	16,893	28,477	.....	.....	
Artillery	24	627	756	916	.....	32	
Total	460	12,833	17,649	29,393	.....	32	
Grand total	2,286	59,407	75,633	105,406	866	436	

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, for January, 1865.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of heavy artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	114	.....	114	115	.....
City and harbor of New York (Hunt)	39	1,326	1,792	2,612	.....
Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Sea-coast Defenses (Floyd-Jones.)	42	1,260	1,631	1,731	315
Defenses of Portsmouth Harbor and Maine Sea-coast	18	509	570	680	.....
Military District of Northern New York (Robinson)	12	246	310	558	.....
Military District of Western New York (Diven)	67	1,302	2,045	3,312	.....
Other forts	14	865	1,084	1,136	.....
Total	306	5,508	7,546	10,144	315

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder, or delay your military movements or plans.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)

President A. LINCOLN:

Your dispatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stephens and others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice, if occasion should justify it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Via Fort Monroe, Va., 10.20 a. m. 2d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In reply to the letters delivered by me to Messrs. Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, they give a copy of their instructions from Jefferson Davis, which I think is a verbatim copy of that now in the President's possession. Am positive about the last two words, which differ from the ending of copy delivered by me, and to which the President called my particular attention. After giving object of conference, they add:

Our instructions contemplate a personal interview with President Lincoln at Washington, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or to submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER.
J. A. CAMPBELL.

---

* Maj. Gen. John J. Peck second in command.

They say the ending of letter I delivered to them is the only objectionable point, and one that, in their opinion, should be left out of both the letter they bring and the one they received, adding, if they accept the latter, and terms are not agreed upon, it would be an acknowledgment that might prejudice the interests of the people they represent.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

The above written at City Point February 1, but on account of line being out of order, was brought to Fort Monroe, and telegraphed from there. The line is now in order.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—10 p. m.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication and my letter at 4.15 this afternoon, to which I received a reply at 6 p. m., but not satisfactory. At 8 p. m. the following note addressed to General Grant was received:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

SIR: We desire to go to Washington City to confer informally with the President personally, in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January ultimo, without any personal compromise on any question in the letter. We have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER.
J. A. CAMPBELL.

At 9.30 p. m. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in above note would not, in my opinion, be insisted upon. I think Fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my instructions I will return to-morrow unless otherwise ordered.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

FORT MONROE, *February 1, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

I arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening, and shall remain here to meet the persons from Richmond. Send Major Eckert here, if he is with you.

W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their

intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticency. This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression from any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated, to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Meade confirmed by a heavy vote. Please telegraph me when you will be here. I may have to go to Norfolk on a committee of investigation, but do not want to leave till you come.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Two deserters from the Sixth Virginia Infantry, Weisiger's brigade, Mahone's division, came into the lines of the Second Cavalry Division about 9 p. m. yesterday. They left their regiment about four miles this side of Belfield last Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. They state that Mahone's division left camp last Wednesday, and it was expected that it was to go to North Carolina. It camped four miles this side of Belfield, and on Sunday morning the order of march was countermanded and the entire division started back toward Petersburg again. Informants left their brigade on the return march and came into our lines by the Weldon railroad. Their brigade was the rear of the column, and they are certain all five brigades of the division started on the way back. They report the track down seven miles this side of Belfield, and very poorly put down. The same rails have been used that were torn up. Did not pass the bridge over Nottoway, and cannot say whether it is repaired or not.

JNO. C. BABCOCK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 51. } *Washington, February 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

61. Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, commissary-general and inspector of prisoners of war, will relieve Brig. Gen. H. W. Wessells, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the office of the commissary-general of prisoners, in the city of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865—10.35 a. m.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Colonel DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

I find from report of one of my aides that the new Fort Fisher is in such condition that it completely obstructs the fire of old Fort Fisher, and is not ready for any guns and will not be ready for more than one gun by night; this, notwithstanding my caution to Major Williams to conduct the work in such a manner that it should not be an obstruction to the defense at that point, but that at least a part of the guns in the old work might be transferred to the front and left flank of the new as soon as their fire began to be obscured. I beg that you will have a more constant supervision and direction of the work by some officer of engineers, if I am not in error in supposing that it has been left chiefly to an officer of the Fourth New York Artillery

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

GENERAL: An officer of engineers visits the works on new Fort Fisher every day. The masking of the guns at old Fort Fisher is unavoidable.

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel. U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Colonel DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

I must differ from you. The length of time that the new work has obstructed and probably will obstruct the fire of the old might, I believe, have been, and may be, much shortened.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865—5.20 p. m.

Colonel DUANE,
Chief of Engineers:

I find the new Fort Fisher will be arranged for four guns to-night, which will make it all right.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Division commanders will hold themselves in readiness to move at very brief notice, with six days' rations on hand, the meat ration being two of salt beef and four of fresh beef on the hoof, respecting the collection of which instructions have been given to the chief commissary of subsistence of the corps. No orders, however, for any change in the usual issue of rations to the troops will be made until further instructions from these headquarters.

In the event of any movement taking place orders similar to those issued December 7, 1864, will be promulgated in respect to ammunition, supplies, and trains to accompany the troops. All other trains will be sent to the rear within the lines at City Point.

Special orders will be given the commanding officer First Division in relation to the disposition of the troops that will be designated to hold the intrenchments where his division is now posted. Rations and ammunition as specified on a former occasion will be supplied to them.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Having learned that the new Fort Fisher is in such condition as to require that an infantry force sufficient for its defense should be assigned to it, the commanding general desires that you will please make such assignment of additional troops to the fort as will increase its garrison to 300 privates, and that you report who is in command of the garrison.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that in case of a movement of the division the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volun-

teers has been ordered to report to Maj. N. Church, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, for garrison duty at Fort Fisher. This will increase the garrison of that work to about 300 muskets. In the meantime, if necessity should require that the fort should be manned, a detail of 150 men from the Sixty-first New York Volunteers will be made by you for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Division commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move at very short notice, provided with six days' rations.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Capt. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to report two small forts in the rear line—viz, McMahon and Davison—as the only ones at present garrisoned by this division, the garrison in each being twenty-five men. Fort Howard and Batteries 25 and 26 were garrisoned in December, when under the command of General Humphreys, the strength of each being alike, viz, 150 men. The extra ammunition ordered to be stored in these last-named works for the garrisons, pickets, and reserve force was returned to the division ordnance storehouse, as the magazines were defective. The particular garrisons for the works in the front line, and the officer to command each, in the event of a movement, were then designated and placed under command of Colonel Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, now on leave. The removal of the ammunition from the magazines was by order of the chief ordnance officer, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Very respectfully,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *February 1, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, U. S. Volunteers, having by virtue of Special Orders, No. 23, headquarters First Division, Sixth Army Corps, been assigned to this brigade, hereby assumes command. The orders now in existence will remain as heretofore until otherwise directed.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin:

JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865. (Received 6 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Will General Parke return to these headquarters this evening?

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

General Parke left here one and a half hours ago.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 1, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a section of the Sixth Maine Battery, Captain Rogers, opened upon a large working party of the enemy, compelling them to leave. At about 2.30 p. m. the 30-pounder Parrotts in Fort McGilvery opened upon a working party to the left of the Goose Neck (rebel) battery; after firing a few rounds it was vigorously replied to by the five guns in Goose Neck, and all the mortar batteries bearing upon that fort. Their fire was returned by all the guns in Battery T and Fort McGilvery. The firing continued about three hours. I have no casualties to report among the artillery and but two killed and four wounded among the infantry. At about 3 o'clock the enemy opened fire to the front of Fort Stedman and Battery 10; they were replied to by the Nineteenth New York Battery, but very little damage was done by the enemy's fire.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. RICKETTS,
Major, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General ORD:

I think it will be advisable, on relieving General Shepley from command in Norfolk, to place General Vogdes in his place. He is next in rank in that command and is an old brigadier-general, and as he is an

old Army officer, expecting to spend his days in the service, an honest administration can better be expected from him than from an untried officer who does not intend to remain in the service. I do not order this selection, but advise it, and would recommend its being made early.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 1, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Inquire of any officer of the Army who has ever served with General Vogdes in the field or in garrison his fitness for command, and I am sure you will change your mind. He would bring us into contempt.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General ORD:

Do not give General Vogdes the command of Norfolk if you deem him unfit for it. You know him better than I do.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 1, 1865—6.20 p. m. (Received 6.25 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I propose ordering at once General Vogdes to relieve General Gordon on the commission; General Gordon to relieve General Shepley; and the latter to report for duty, when the court of which he is president adjourns, to General Weitzel, if you approve.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

Your dispatch of 6.20 p. m. received. The changes you propose are approved.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 1, 1865—6.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

Major-General Terry, commanding Fort Fisher, says that there are here, besides detachments of regiments and companies with him, two

regiments belonging to the division and brigade organizations with him. You will please send them forward, as well as the detachments heretofore ordered, to join their respective commands at Fort Fisher.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

February 1, 1865—7.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

All regiments and detachments belonging to General Terry's command have been ordered to join him.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
February 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING,
Headquarters Army of the James:

Come down to-morrow instead of to-day. We understand the position of the enemy on the north side to be as follows: Gary's brigade of cavalry between the New Bridge and Williamsburg roads; Bratton's and Gregg's brigades between Williamsburg and Charles City roads; Anderson's and Law's between Charles City and Darbytown roads; Benning's, Humphreys', and Bryan's between Darbytown and New Market roads; then Wofford's near the last-named road; Corse on Wofford's right, next the Local Defense Troops; next Walker's old brigade, of Heth's division, now commanded by Barton, extending to the river; three brigades of Pickett's between the Appomattox and James. If there are any deserters received by you last night or during to-day and to-night please examine them immediately and let me know the result. If you get anything confirming or changing the above let me know. For the enemy's position on the south side, ask General Ord for a map furnished by me to him.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
} ARMY OF THE JAMES,
No. 17. } *In the Field, February 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. L. Manning, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, is hereby announced as provost-marshal-general of the Army of the James.

The provost-marshals of the different commands will render to him such reports as he may from time to time require.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., February 1, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 31, headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps, dated February 1, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

WILSON'S WHARF, *February 1, 1865.*

General TURNER,
Headquarters Army of the James:

There are no indications of the enemy in the vicinity of the post on either side of the river. The cavalry from this post are reconnoitering near Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy.

CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: The accompanying memorandum* has been furnished to this Department by the Secretary of State, to be forwarded to you for delivery to Henry S. Foote. You will please, therefore, deliver it to him. You will ascertain from Mr. Foote whether he desires to return to Richmond, or to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If he wishes to go to Richmond you will please immediately send him beyond your lines. If, however, he desires to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States you will send him, in charge of an officer, to Major-General Dix, at New York, to whom directions will be given to carry into effect Mr. Foote's purpose to leave the country.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Maj. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.:

Scouts report large rebel force arrived at Lewisburg from Valley. Some say Rosser, others Breckinridge's old division. Do reports from Valley indicate this? Information conflicting.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding First Separate Brigade.

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*Not found.

LOUP CREEK, *February 1, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

One of my scouts that came in to-night reports that citizens living near Horse Shoe say that Rosser's division and Echols' brigade are at Lewisburg. From all I can learn I think this report is correct. I do not think they have yet left Lewisburg. All is quiet toward Raleigh.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Capt. J. WHITLEY,
Loup Creek:

Make every exertion to get reliable information. From other information that I have I can hardly believe that any very large force is at Lewisburg. I heard some time since that some cavalry and artillery were expected in Greenbrier, Monroe, &c., to remain awhile on account of forage. Be on the alert. Take every precaution, and communicate freely to me. How far out have you had scouts to-day? Have you heard from Captain Ramsay?

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUP CREEK, *February 1, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY:

My scouts have just returned from Captain Mann's. The captain himself was out on a scout. The sergeant in command reports that they positively know that two brigades of rebels are in Greenbrier County, one of cavalry and one of infantry. Four batteries were ordered to go to the Narrows of New River. I shall receive further information from Captain Mann in the course of the day.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding.

LOUP CREEK, *February 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. J. S. PLATNER,
Commanding Camp Piatt:

I have information that a large rebel force is in Greenbrier County. They declare that they intend to invade the Valley. I think from the large force which is reported that they will make work for us within a day or two.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MID. DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 20. } *Baltimore, Md., February 1, 1865.*

In obedience to paragraph 52, Special Orders, No. 47, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, January 30, 1865, I hereby assume command of the Middle Department during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, U. S. Volunteers.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

BOSTON, MASS., *February 1, 1865.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

Will you telegraph so that I will know as nearly as possible the moment you will sign the resolution for amending the Constitution. I desire to echo it immediately by a national salute on Boston Common, with a chorus of all the church bells of Massachusetts.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1865—9 a. m.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Fortress Monroe, Va.:*

Induced by a dispatch of General Grant, I join you at Fort Monroe so soon as I can come.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1865—9 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

Say to the gentlemen I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, *February 2, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Fort Monroe:*

The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms and will start for Fort Monroe at 9.30 a. m.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Secretary of War, Washington.)

FORT MONROE, VA., *February 2, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Richmond party here. President Lincoln not arrived. I do not recognize them until he comes.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

FORT MONROE, VA., *February 2, 1865—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.20 a. m. 3d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I have the honor to report the arrival of the President at 10.30 p. m., and is now with Mr. Seward on board the River Queen. The interview will take place in the morning. The vessels of both parties are anchored half a mile out from dock.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

FORT MONROE, *February 2, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

I arrived here at 9 o'clock this a. m. Mr. Seward expresses his satisfaction of course pursued in reply to letters received yesterday. He came here on strength of first letter you received, on which you admitted them within your lines. From that it was believed they would accept the terms; therefore started at once, to save delay. Mr. Seward desires me to say to you confidentially, general, message just received stating the President left Washington at 9 o'clock this a. m. for Fort Monroe.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, *Providence, R. I.:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has received your dispatch of this date, asking for permission to see him at City Point on Sunday next, and answered it by telegraph in the negative. He further directs me to say to you that he asked to have you put in temporary command of the Middle Department during the absence of Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, and supposed it had been so ordered, but from the caption of your dispatch infers that it has not; and that such being the state of the case he has at present no command to which he can assign you, or duty on which to order you, without making changes it is not desirable should be made.

E. S. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

I am happy to state to you that I am just in receipt of a dispatch from Washington announcing your confirmation as major-general in the Regular Army by a heavy majority.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 2, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Many thanks for your kind telegram. Be assured I shall ever most gratefully remember your kindness on this and other occasions.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. George D. Ruggles, additional aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, having reported in obedience to Special Orders, No. 47, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, is assigned to duty at these headquarters and announced as chief of the adjutant-general's department of this army.

By command of Major-General Meade:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Two guns of Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, have been moved out of old Fort Fisher and forwarded into the nearly completed bastions of the new work.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865—7.50 p. m.

Colonel DUANE,
Chief Engineer:

Do you intend putting a fraise around new Fort Fisher? In addition to it I wish you would have a wire entanglement. The two picket-lines are very close to the work, and driving away the enemy's pickets will bring on constant firing. The work in its present transition state is, of course, less secure than at any other time, and, if it can be done, I would like the fraise and entanglement put up without waiting for the completion of the parapets, &c.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the number of men of this command who have been tried for desertion, the number found guilty, the number sentenced to be shot, and the number shot during the month of January, 1865:

Command.	Number tried.	Number found guilty.	Number sentenced to be shot.	Number shot.
Artillery Brigade	2	(*a*)	.....	.....
First Division	7	2	.....	.....
Second Division	3	3	1	*b* 1
Third Division	17	1	.....	.....
Total	29	6	1	1

a Not published. *b* Executed January 6, 1865.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. WEST,
Corps Officer of the Day:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to notify you that the signal officer of the corps has reported to him that the enemy have doubled their picket opposite the Boswell house this day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865. (Received 10.55 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual along our lines during the past twenty-four hours. The picket officer along the Appomattox reports that about 2 a. m. sharp picket-firing was heard on other side of river. Some cannonading now going on on right of our line. Nothing unusual, but as yet no report.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 2, 1865. (Received 5.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond Sentinel of February 2 contains the following:

The attention of all is called to the appeal of General Lee in another column urging the delivery to Confederate States officers of all arms and cavalry equipment in the hands of citizens.

South Carolina.—The news from Charleston of the enemy's movements indicate that Augusta and Branchville are the points aimed at. The Twentieth Army Corps is at Robertsville, fifty miles above Savannah and five miles from the river. A heavy force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, believed to be composed of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps, is said to be encamped near the junction of the Salkehatchie and old Union road. On the 30th the enemy, with artillery and infantry, advanced from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles, to King's Creek. Our infantry afterward advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing the picket-line. On the 31st the enemy made a demonstration on the position, defending the pontoon bridge over the Salkehatchie, but without result. It is reported that they burnt the village of McPhersonville, five miles southwest of Pocotaligo, on the night of the 30th.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

If you have not already put Gordon in command at Norfolk I will order C. C. Washburn there. He made the best commander for West Tennessee we have ever had.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

By information received from Richmond, I learn that on the last occasion when your cavalry went out they could have gone into Richmond without opposition if they had attempted it. From the Nine-Mile road into the city there is but little at present to resist an advance. I wish you would have this matter investigated as far as you can without attracting the attention of the enemy to it, and also get such information as you can of the condition of the roads which would have to be traversed to get from your position by the enemy's left and on the railroads running north from Richmond. If this weather continues for a few days I think of making such a move. You would be re-enforced in that case with one corps from the Army of the Potomac, and a second corps would be held in readiness to join you if any considerable force should be taken from Petersburg to go against you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 2, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

The only fighting force that I now have here is cavalry. I believe that I could spare a division, but it will increase the feeling of insecurity which the sending off of the infantry produced; then General Crook wants more cavalry. The indications now are that the enemy will get together a considerable force of cavalry in the spring. I have now 10,000 cavalry in pretty good condition, and in another month it will be in excellent condition. I would like to comply with your wishes, and if the division is much needed it would perhaps be best to take a little risk. I delayed one day in replying to your telegram, as I was reviewing the cavalry and wished to see it before sending an answer.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 2, 1865—12 m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Stahel is in Baltimore in the same fix that General McCook was, and asks for orders. Shall I relieve him and order him to

report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army? General Max Weber and General Sullivan are both at Hagerstown, off duty. I have some splendid young officers who could well fill these places.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

General Stahel will be mustered out to-day. The other two mentioned in your telegram cannot be disposed of at present.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General DEVIN,
Commanding Cavalry, Lovettsville:

You must always keep yourself well informed by scouting parties well out. Let these scouting parties burn all forage south of the Leesburg and Snickersville pike, but the most rigid discipline must be exercised to prevent wantonness or bad conduct toward women and children. No dwelling will be burned at present, but if the guerrilla warfare is to be maintained in that section of the country, it must be desolated, as the country is from Alexandria to Brandy Station; but I will give the orders when the time comes. Those who aid and abet robbers and murderers must go back to the Richmond authorities as the authors of their hardships and sufferings. The Confederate authorities sustain these bands and approve their infamous acts of murder and robbery.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 2, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

When I suggested that an infantry regiment should be sent to New Creek, it was for the purpose of garrisoning that place and relieving the cavalry regiment now there from all garrison duty, so that if it should be necessary to have a movable force, you could use the whole of the cavalry regiment, and the regiment of infantry could protect the post and the cavalry camp, wagons, &c.; as it is now a portion of your cavalry has to remain at New Creek to protect that place and their camps.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. JOHN H. OLEY,
Charleston, W. Va.:

The following has just been received from General Sheridan, and is sent for your information:

On the 19th of January General Early's headquarters were at Staunton. On that day General McCausland's brigade passed through Staunton en route to West Virginia. The whole of Lomax's division, not exceeding 1,000 men, have been ordered to West Virginia, and have got there by this time. On the 21st Echols' brigade, 400 strong, was sent by railroad from Lynchburg, by Virginia and East Tennessee road, to Dublin Station. Rosser has about 400 men in camp seven miles from Staunton, on the Jackson River railroad. Fitz Lee's headquarters are at Waynesborough; nearly all of his division and Rosser's have been disbanded for the winter, to report in March next. Some few of Fitz Lee's men are at Orange Court-House and a few troops at Staunton and Lynchburg. Some little artillery and two brigades of infantry at Fishersville.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

By command of Major-General Crook:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. ROBERT P. KENNEDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.:

General Sheridan's dispatch received. My information to-day is that a brigade each of cavalry and infantry are now in Greenbrier and Monroe. Four batteries reported gone to Narrows; think this too large, but some there. The forces are considerably scattered, gathering forage and supplies. Think no move this way is contemplated at present. Supplies the main object. Consider the above reliable. Feel confident none this side of Meadow Bluff yet. Shall I order Captain Furst to Cumberland?

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding First Separate Brigade.

LOUP CREEK, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY,
Commanding, &c., Charleston:

Captain Mann reports that there are certainly two brigades in Greenbrier and Monroe Counties and four batteries at the Narrows of New River. Rosser is said to be in Bath with 1,200 men. A deserter that came in yesterday says that he saw two soldiers at Lewisburg (which he was acquainted with) from Rosser's command. They reported that Rosser was about forty miles from Lewisburg, in Bath County. I think his story is correct. It is a week ago since he passed through Lewisburg.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Captain WHITLEY, *Loup Creek, W. Va.:*

Information just received from General Sheridan's headquarters partly confirms your intelligence. The number is not reported over 1,500. Be very vigilant and keep your scouts well out, but I do not think a move is contemplated at present.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUP CREEK, *February 2, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY, *Commanding, &c., Charleston:*

My scouts from the Lewisburg road have returned. They report that General Echols is at Lewisburg with his brigade of infantry, and the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry is distributed in the neighborhood. Five other regiments of cavalry, under General McCausland, are in Greenbrier and Monroe. This report I think is correct. There is a rebel picket reported to be on the Flat Top. The rebel scouts were at Horse Shoe yesterday just after my scouts left that place.

J. WHITLEY, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CAMP PIATT, *February 2, 1865.*

Capt. J. M. RIFE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston:*

Captain Whitley reports as follows: That he has what he calls positive information that there are two brigades of rebels in Greenbrier and Monroe, also four batteries at the Narrows of New River. Rosser is said to be in Bath County with 1,200 men. They are now gathering in forage and supplies in the above-named counties.

JOHN S. PLATNER.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLATNER,
Commanding First New York Cavalry, Camp Piatt:

The arrival of a considerable force of rebels at Lewisburg is confirmed by information from General Sheridan's headquarters. Keep everything in trim, officers and men at their posts, and take every precaution necessary.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *February 2, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore:

The major-general commanding directs that you order 400 men, with proper officers, from the consolidated Maryland regiments to report without delay to Brigadier-General Schoepf, commanding Fort Delaware. Please acknowledge.

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *February 2, 1865.*

Colonel KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Winchester:

The telegram in relation to the Maryland regiment is received, and will meet with prompt attention. This will leave but one company of infantry with General Tyler.

In absence of the general:

OLIVER MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

Brevet Brigadier-General Morris having been assigned to the command of the department, I respectfully report for orders.

JULIUS STAHEL,
Major-General of Volunteers.

BALTIMORE, *February 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester:

Please send your orders about Major-General Stahel.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *February 3, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The President directs me to say the conference has closed, and both parties preparing to return. We shall leave here on steamer River Queen at 4.30 p. m. The President requests that you will please arrange for a train to be in readiness at Annapolis at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

FORT MONROE, *February 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President directs me to say that Mr. Stephens had some conversation with him on the subject of prisoners, and that he referred the matter to you, and desires that you confer with Mr. Stephens on the subject. The interview has concluded and both parties preparing to return.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

CITY POINT, *February 3, 1865—3 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Stephens and party will return here to-night, and will be sent to you by the 10 a. m. train to-morrow, to be passed through the lines as they came. Please notify the commanding officer on the front of the enemy where they will go through of the fact, so that preparations may be made to receive them.

U. S. GRANT.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 3, 1865—11.45 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I will start at 6 a. m. to-morrow, and hope to get through the ice by to-morrow evening.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 3, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

General Ingalls will be in Washington to-morrow. He can answer your questions in regard to Colonel Webster. Colonel Dodge will probably return to the Department of Virginia, so that it will not be necessary to put the quartermaster Twenty-fourth Corps in as chief in the department.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 3, 1865—3.40 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

Five deserters from the Nineteenth Virginia Battalion say they came with the Twentieth Virginia Battalion from the defenses of Richmond on Monday last, relieving the Armory and Arsenal Battalions, who are sent back on account of desertions. Heard nothing of any other changes on the line in our front.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

Col. G. H. SHARPE,
City Point:

Deserters from Scales, came in 5 p. m., report Mahone back. His pickets were thrown out again on their old line yesterday morning. No particulars. Everything quiet.

J. C. B[ABCOCK].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

28. By direction of the President, Maj. C. A. Whittier, aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect January 31, 1865.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., February 3, 1865.*

The following organizations are hereby assigned to the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade commanding: Eleventh Regiment U. S. Infantry, First Battalion Maine Sharpshooters, Hall's Independent Battalion Michigan Sharpshooters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. One gun of Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, has been taken from reserve and placed en barbette in the new battery near Fort Welch.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 3, 1865—11 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Bartlett was granted twenty days' leave from these headquarters January 3, 1865. It is not known when he availed himself thereof, or whether he has been granted an extension from superior authority. Please report the authority by which he is now absent and the date upon which he should rejoin his command.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General Griffin, who will please state at what date General Bartlett left his command to go on leave of absence, the time his leave expires, and whether he has any information of an extension having been granted to General Bartlett.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

General Griffin states that General Bartlett left his command January 6, 1865. He should have been back the 27th of January. He is still absent. There is a rumor that he has received an extension, but General Griffin cannot trace it to any reliable source.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual has transpired along our lines during the past twenty-four hours.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

Please send a spring wagon and ambulance to Aiken's Landing, to be there at 8 a. m. to-morrow, to take Mr. Stephens and party through the lines; also notify the rebel authorities that they will be there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of yesterday, there was nothing ascertained on the last expedition of the cavalry to justify the impression that they could have gone into Richmond, nor could any such information be expected, as they did not go in the direction of Richmond and were much farther away from Richmond at their nearest point than we are now here in our camps, and at no time were they as near the intrenched position of Gary's brigade, on the Nine-Mile road, as we are now. There is no information to show that Gary's position has been changed. The prisoners captured by Colonel Evans all belonged to Gary's command, with one or two exceptions, and con-

firmed previous knowledge of his position. He had pickets thrown out on all the roads toward the Chickahominy. The roads were more or less obstructed, even where Colonel Evans was, and refugees have all along reported that the timber has all been cut down to make the country more difficult. The distance to the Nine-Mile road, due north, is about six miles. The enemy's position could not be reached on that road within a march of ten or twelve miles. It would be an accident if a command reached any great distance without the movement becoming known to the enemy, and they certainly could not get in on the Nine-Mile road without all the opposition that Gary's command could make. I understand the Nine-Mile road to be the one north of the York River Railroad leading from Richmond to New Bridge. There is still another road north of it, called Christian's road, where this division tried to get through the inner line of intrenchments, and failed, on account of ignorance of the locality, in the night 29th of September last. At present the enemy's position in that vicinity is on the line of intrenchments constructed to oppose McClellan in 1862, and is about three miles farther from Richmond. It is thinly defended, and, if it could be approached without sufficient warning to the enemy and without delay, could be carried—that is, my command against Gary's. The enemy, however, have superior advantages for concentrating, having the inner line and telegraphic communication. These two roads are the most available for turning the enemy's left flank. There is no available road beyond without crossing the Chickahominy, which is at this season of the year quite an obstacle. Heretofore I have depended for information of the country beyond the Charles City road on the statements of refugees and deserters. To obtain more definite information it would be necessary to send patrols sufficiently strong to drive in picket-stations or spies; to send the latter, money is necessary. If the general will pay such expenses I think I can obtain men who will perform the duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, &c.,
February 3, 1865.

This is in answer to a confidential note to General K[autz], quoting what you think might have been done, and to stir him up.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Washington, D. C.:

I think the bridge over the Rapidan has again been rebuilt. An occasional train of cars comes as far as Culpeper. When you have a favorable opportunity it would be well to burn it or cut it down.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

LOVETTSVILLE, *February 3, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH:

I sent one scouting party around by Hillsborough and Woodson, returning by road between Short Hills and Loudoun Mountain. I sent another by Purcellville to Circleville, returning by Hamilton and Waterford. They could learn nothing of White's concentration at Upperville, but a large number of his men are in that country. Captured White's surgeon; chased Mobberly, who got off; and captured the notorious Payne and six others. What shall I do with the doctor and the other men? Payne should be tried by a military commission and shot. Since I have been here he has been robbing all around, and shot one man and nearly beat another to death for his money. I ordered that he should not be brought in alive, but he was not recognized in time. If he is tried I will furnish the evidence. I have him tied hand and foot. Please answer as to disposition of prisoners, and can I send them by rail?

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 4, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

The President desires me to repeat that nothing transpired or transpiring with the three gentlemen from Richmond is to cause any change, hindrance, or delay of your military plans or operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.] CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The appearance of Mr. Stephens and party within our lines has had no influence on military movements whatever. The swamps about Richmond and Petersburg are entirely impassable for artillery if I wanted to move by either flank. But I do not want to do anything to force the enemy from Richmond until Schofield carries out his programme. He is to take Wilmington and then push out to Goldsborough, or as near it as he can go, and build up the road after him. He will then be in a position to assist Sherman if Lee should leave Richmond with any considerable force, and the two together will be strong enough for all the enemy have to put against them. Terry is being re-enforced from here with the fragments of divisions which were left behind when he started on his expedition. The number left in this way proves to be 5,500 men. Schofield takes about 33,000 effective men, and Terry has already about 7,500. Altogether this makes a formidable force. I shall necessarily have to take the odium of apparent inactivity, but if it results, as I expect it will, in the discomfiture of Lee's army, I shall be entirely satisfied.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Two or three times each week scouts are sent from here into Richmond. The only funds the provost-marshal has for defraying their expenses is U. S. currency. These funds naturally would attract suspicion, and have therefore to be converted for their use. If, therefore, you have any rebel currency, I would respectfully request that from $20,000 to $50,000 be sent to Col. George H. Sharpe, assistant provost-marshal-general, at City Point.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—10 p. m.*

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have ordered the cavalry to move down the Weldon road to-morrow for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's wagon train as far as they can, which is being used to draw supplies from Belfield to Petersburg. A corps of infantry goes as far as Stony Creek in support. I telegraph this so that you may know the object of the movement when you hear of it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I respectfully request that General Ord may be named as permanent commander of the Department of Virginia. If Hancock is to be returned to the field I would name him for the Department of the South, otherwise I would have my recommendation of General Terry made to the Secretary of War in a dispatch of yesterday.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—5 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

MAJ. GEN. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If General Washburn is not placed in command of West Tennessee I want him to come on to take command at Norfolk. He is one of the best administrative officers we have, and will effectually stop supplies being sent through our lines to the enemy wherever he is. We want such a man at each of the above places.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I would like to take advantage of the present good weather to destroy or capture as much as possible of the enemy's wagon train, which it is understood is being used in connection with the Weldon railroad to partially supply the troops about Petersburg. You may get the cavalry ready to do this as soon as possible. I think the cavalry should start at 3 a. m. either to-morrow or the day following, carrying one and a half days' forage and three days' rations with them. They should take no wagons and but few ambulances. Let the Second Corps move at the same time, but independent of the cavalry, as far south as Stony Creek Station, to remain there until the cavalry has done the enemy all the harm it can and returns to that point. The infantry may take four days' rations in haversacks and one and a half days' forage for the cavalry in wagons. The artillery taken along may be reduced to one battery to each division or one section from each battery, at your option. The Fifth Corps should also be held in readiness to go to the support of the Second Corps if the enemy should move out to attack. Probably it will be well to move the Fifth Corps at the same time with the Second Corps, sending it by a road west of the one taken by the latter, and to go but about half way to Stony Creek, unless required to do so to meet movements of the enemy. They will go out prepared to remain four days.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865—1.45 p. m. (Sent 2.10 p. m. Received 3 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch per Captain Dunn received. The Second Corps has one division in the line. The relieving this division would take time and attract the attention of the enemy. I propose to send the Fifth Corps to Stony Creek and two divisions of the Second to Reams' Station, where they will be in position to support Warren or return to our left flank if threatened. Please advise me if this meets your approbation.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Your arrangement for moving troops is satisfactory. I mentioned the Second Corps for the longest march merely because the last expedition was made by the Fifth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865—3.45 p. m. (Sent 4.30 p. m. Received 5.45 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I am awaiting a reply to my telegram of 1.45 before issuing any orders. I learn the enemy wagon on the Boydton plank road, crossing

the Nottoway at Birchett's Bridge. I propose to send Warren to the crossing of Stony Creek by the Vaughan road, and Humphreys to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the same road. This will be extending our position in supporting distances nearly to Dinwiddie Court-House. The cavalry will strike the road at Dinwiddie and move up and down, looking for the trains. We have as good a chance of striking these trains near Dinwiddie as near Belfield, and the infantry will not have so far to march, and should the enemy be disposed to come out and fight, we shall be in good position to invite them. Please let me have your views, and the movement will at once be ordered for to-morrow. I venture to make one suggestion: Are the objects to be attained commensurate with the disappointment which the public are sure to entertain if you make any movement and return without some striking result?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 4, 1865—6.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

I presume you are in receipt of my answer to your dispatch of 1.30 p. m. before this. Your arrangements are satisfactory. The objects to be attained are of importance. I will telegraph to Secretary Stanton in advance, showing the object of the movement, the publication of which, with the reports of operations, will satisfy the public. When do your troops start out?

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4. 1865—7.45 p. m. (Sent 8.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch of 7 p. m. received. The orders are all issued; the cavalry will move at 3 a. m. and the infantry at 7 a. m. Contrabands have come in this p. m., reporting the departure last Thursday week of Butler's division of cavalry for North Carolina. This would leave only one division, W. H. F. Lee's, to oppose Gregg.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 4, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

If Gregg can possibly go to Belfield he probably will be enabled to destroy a large amount of stores accumulated there. The departure of one division of the enemy's cavalry will favor this.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5 [*4*], *1865—9.30 p. m.*

General GREGG:

The above is sent to you for your information and guidance. On reaching Dinwiddie Court-House if you obtain any information confirming the report of the contrabands, and you have reason to believe the views of the lieutenant-general can be executed you will proceed to Belfield for this purpose.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
[*February*] *4*, *1865—9.30 p. m.* (Received 10.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Orders have been sent to Gregg to proceed to Belfield, provided he finds on reaching Dinwiddie Court-House any confirmation of the contrabands report, or obtains any reliable intelligence leading him to believe he can effect anything there. The depot is, however, undoubtedly at Hicksford, across the Meherrin, and is guarded by artillery, as it was when Warren was there. We also believe that W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry is in that vicinity. Gregg goes without artillery.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

Will you be at your headquarters to-morrow forenoon? If so, I will go out and take Mrs. Grant with me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865. (Sent 11.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

I propose going out with the troops on the Vaughan road to-morrow at 8 a. m. In case I should not I will advise you, and will then be most happy to see Mrs. Grant and yourself.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

Do not return to your headquarters on account of my proposed visit. Any other day will suit me as well for going out as to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

Information from contrabands that left Belfield last Thursday that Butler's division of cavalry went to North Carolina a week ago last Thursday, also infantry about the same time. They say they saw the cavalry when it left. Have informed General Meade, who has directed me to report it to you, and request you to inform General Grant.

J. C. B[ABCOCK].

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 57. } *Washington, February 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

5. Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Army Corps, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

The following movements have been ordered for to-morrow, February 5:

1. Brevet Major-General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has been ordered to start with his division from his present camp at 3 a. m. to-morrow, to proceed via Reams' Station to the Boydton plank road, for the purpose of intercepting and capturing any of the enemy's wagon trains carrying supplies from Belfield, and should an opportunity occur to inflict any injury on the enemy, to avail himself of it.

2. To support the cavalry, Major-General Warren has been ordered to move his corps at 7 a. m. to a point designated as J. Hargrave's house, on the road leading from Rowanty Post-Office to Dinwiddie Court-House.

3. Major-General Humphreys has been directed to hold with two divisions of his corps the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run and Armstrong's Mills, keeping up communication with General Warren on his front and our lines in his rear.

Since the remainder of this army may be called upon to move to-morrow, Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, and Brevet Major-General Getty, commanding Sixth Corps, and commanding officer of the division of the Second Corps left in the line of works by Major-General Humphreys, will hold their commands in readiness to move at short notice, anticipating that the movement to be ordered will consist of the withdrawal of all the troops except the minimum number necessary to maintain the picket-line and the garrisons of the works. The chiefs of staff departments will designate officers to take charge of such trains and property as may be directed to be withdrawn to the intrenchments covering City Point in the event of a movement of the whole

army. The officers of the general staff will be prepared to accompany the major-general commanding to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The senior officer in command of the Provisional Brigade at these headquarters will hold his command in readiness for orders to move.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—10.28 a. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. One deserter from the enemy, Harris' brigade, Mahone's division, came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The general commandimg directs that you make arrangements to move with the two divisions of your corps not on the line, with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition on the person and forty rounds of ammunition in reserve train. No other wagons will be taken and but one-half the usual allowance of ambulances. Special orders will be sent you.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Warren, to move all; to Gregg, to report here in person.)

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—2.40 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Can I take three days' beef on the hoof with me or two days, the other two days' meat being salt? Three days' beef on hoof is the usual allowance, and is best. I shall take light headquarters wagons, as that is always understood unless expressly excepted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

You have excluded intrenching tools. Are they to go?

A. A. H.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Commanding Second Army Corps:*

The general commanding directs that you move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock with the two divisions of your corps not on the line to the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run and to Armstrong's Mills. You will hold these two points and the communications with General Warren in your front and our lines in your rear. Major-General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has been ordered to move at 3 a. m. to-morrow and, passing through Reams' Station, to strike the Boydton plank road at Dinwiddie Court-House. He is to endeavor to intercept and capture any wagon trains carrying supplies from Belfield, and to take advantage of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the enemy. General Warren, with a regiment of cavalry from General Gregg, has been ordered to move his corps in support of General Gregg at 7 a. m., passing through Reams' Station and taking the road crossing Hatcher's Run at W. Perkins', and taking position on the Dinwiddie Court-House road at or near J. Hargrave's. You will take with you four days' rations (three on hoof) and fifty rounds of ammunition on the person and forty rounds in reserve. One-half of the usual allowance of ambulances, with one hospital and one medicine wagon to each brigade, together with one-half the intrenching tools, besides the pioneer tools, will be taken with you. Such of your pickets on the rear line as are necessary for the protection of your camps from guerrillas may be left; the remainder of the pickets belonging to the two divisions you take with you may be withdrawn. You will take with you two batteries of artillery. General Miles, remaining under your command, will still report directly to these headquarters anything of importance that may occur, independent of his report to you. You are taking position to support General Warren, and should anything occur to render it necessary for him to call upon you for re-enforcements you will furnish them.

General Warren is notified of this.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL. | HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—3.15 p. m.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

I have given all the orders, including those to the artillery. There are two or three points which need notice:

First. I shall keep up the picket-line, and direct the First Division to relieve the Second and Third Division line, unless otherwise directed. Let me know.

Second. It is usual in a brief movement even to take one medicine and one hospital wagon to each brigade. No mention is made of them in your note, and I have given no order about them. They ought to go.

Third. No mention is made of artillery. I have available one battery six guns (3-inch), one battery six guns (12-pounders), one battery four guns (12-pounders). I have ordered them all got ready. Two would perhaps be enough, depending upon the nature of the operations, respecting which I know nothing.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865—8.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

The cavalry at these headquarters (349) will report to you at 6 a. m. to-morrow, and the telegraph will be run to Hatcher's Run.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865—10.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

General Warren has obtained orders to move down the Halifax road to Rowanty Post-Office, crossing the run at W. Perkins', and thence to the point first ordered.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—11.55 p. m.

The following communication is to be regarded as confidential, except so far as it may be necessary to issue instructions respecting any part of it:

1. Major-General Gregg will move at 3 a. m. to-morrow, passing by Reams' Station, to Dinwiddie Court-House.

2. Major-General Warren will move with his corps at 7 a. m. to-morrow (the 5th) by the Halifax road, cross Hatcher's Run at W. Perkins', and move to the vicinity of J. Hargrave's.

3. Brigadier-General Smyth, Second Corps, will move his division punctually at 7 a. m. to-morrow by the Vaughan road past the Cummings house, and by the cross-road to the vicinity of Armstrong's Mill, where he will take position to hold the crossing of Hatcher's Run, and will also cover the cross-road by which he moves from the Vaughan road and look up the Duncan road toward the Watkins house. His division will be preceded by a cavalry force of 350 men, who will drive the enemy's vedettes beyond Hatcher's Run, both on the Vaughan road and at Armstrong's Mill, and send forward a detachment to Dabney's Mill as soon as any force that may be at the crossing of the Vaughan road is driven off and the crossing secured by the infantry.

4. Maj. Gen. G. Mott, Second Corps, will follow General Smyth with his division, cross a brigade over Hatcher's Run, and hold the roads beyond leading to Armstrong's Mill and Dabney's Mill. He will post a brigade at the crossing of Hatcher's Run and one where the cross-road to Armstrong's Mill leaves the Vaughan road.

5. In moving the Second Division will look out for its right flank and front, and, in conjunction with the Third Division, will establish a line connecting with the corps picket-line near the Tucker house or that vicinity.

6. Major-General Miles will hold his command, including the garrison of the rear works, ready to move, excepting the force heretofore specified for garrisons, pickets, as the picket-line south of the road

running west from Fort Cummings will require to be changed quickly by orders from the commanding general. General Miles will instruct the officer in charge of that part of the line accordingly.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865—12 M.

Brevet Major-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

The enemy opened fire on McGilvery with all the guns bearing on it, doing but little damage. Our guns replied from McGilvery and Battery 5.

JNO. C. TIDBALL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The following are the instructions the major-general commanding desires me to give you: You will detail an officer to relieve at once Colonel Olmsted, First Brigade, Second Division, as corps officer of the day. You will at once relieve the picket of the Second Division, 355 men, with the proper complement of officers and non-commissioned officers. At 8 a. m. to-morrow you will send garrisons to Forts Emery and Siebert—the former 150 men, the latter 200 men. The Third Division pickets will not be relieved by you, but will be withdrawn by General Mott as he moves, excepting a sufficient force to protect the camps in their rear against guerrillas. The Second and Third Divisions are to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, each with a battery of artillery, to Hatcher's Run—at Armstrong's Mill and at the crossing of the Vaughan road—and will keep up communication with you, the picket-lines connecting. One battery of artillery in reserve will remain here. You will continue under my command, but will report direct to army headquarters, as well as to myself, anything of importance that may occur.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Maj. GEORGE D. PIFER,
Fifty-third Penn. Vols., Div. Officer of the Day, First Div.:

MAJOR: The Second Division picket-line will be relieved to-night by troops from this division. As soon as it is done you will assume command of the whole. Lieutenant Wood, assistant commissary of musters, of the division staff, will conduct the detail to the line on the road run-

ning west from Fort Cummings, and will relieve the line from right to left. It would be well for you to meet him at that point and visit the line with him. He will be there as soon as the detail can be got out.

This by direction of General Miles:

R. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you make arrangements to move with your division, with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition on the person and forty rounds of ammunition in the reserve train, one-half the ambulances and all the stretcher-bearers. A wagon of intrenching tools will be sent you from these headquarters. The four days' rations will be composed of one days' salt meat on the person and three day's beef on the hoof, driven with the division. No other wagons will be taken except the light headquarters wagons. The pickets will accompany you and will be relieved by the pickets of the First Division.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. A. SMYTH,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: You will march with your division at 7 a. m. to-morrow, by a route to be indicated in further instructions, with the rations, ammunition, ambulances, &c., stated in a communication of this day's date, and, in addition thereto, one hospital and one medical wagon to each brigade. Your pickets will be relieved at once by General Miles. An officer will relieve Colonel Olmsted as corps officer of the day at once. The battery of artillery will be ordered to report to you.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND DIVISION:

SIR: If any garrison at Fort Emery or Fort Siebert is furnished from your command they must be prepared to move with the division. The First Division will be instructed to send garrisons to those redoubts, but the commanding officer of your troops now stationed there must not wait to be relieved, but be ready to march with the division.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
February 4, 1865.

Upon leaving camp to-morrow morning a camp guard will be left in charge of same. The following will be the order of march: First Brigade; Second Brigade; Third Brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General Smyth:

JNO. M. NORVELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Brevet Major-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you move your division at 7 a. m. to-morrow, by a route of which you will be notified shortly, with the rations, ammunition, ambulances, &c., stated in the communication of this date, and, in addition, one hospital and one medical wagon for each brigade. Your pickets will not be relieved by the First Division, but will be drawn off and join your column when moving, you leaving just sufficient to cover the camp in their rear from guerrillas. They will keep their connection with the pickets on the right. You will see that the men now on picket who are to move with the command are properly supplied with shelter-tents, rations, &c., in time to join the column. A battery of artillery will be ordered to report to you. You will detail three non commissioned officers and thirty privates (picked men), to report at 7 a. m. to-morrow to Major Palmer, provost-marshal, at these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

The division will move at 7 a. m., the 5th instant. The order of march will be: First Brigade, Brigadier-General De Trobriand; Roder's battery; Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General West; Third Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister; ambulances, spring wagons, ammunition train. Colonel Price, division officer of the day, will have the pickets, with the exception of the 150 who are left on the line near the McDougall house on the Vaughan road, so that they may join their commands as they pass that point. All available men will be in the ranks; none but those that are not able to march will be left to guard the camps.

By command of Brevet Major-General Mott:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—11 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that you move your brigade at 7 a. m. to-morrow, by a route to be indicated to you by a staff officer from these headquarters, with the rations, ammu-

nition, &c., directed in previous circular. In addition to the wagons mentioned therein one medical and one hospital wagon for each brigade will accompany the troops. Your pickets will not be relieved by the First Division, but will be drawn off and join your column when moving, you leaving sixty men, properly officered, on the picket-line, to cover the camps in the rear from guerrillas. The senior brigade officer of the details from the division will take charge of the line and see that the connection is kept up right and left. He directs that you cause the men now on picket who are to move with the command to be properly supplied with rations, shelter-tents, &c., in time to join the column.

By command of Brevet Major-General Mott:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you make your arrangements to move with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition on the person, forty rounds in reserve wagons. You will move with no other wagons and with but one-half the usual allowance of ambulances. Special instructions will be sent you.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865—7 p. m.

General WEBB:

The best route for me to take is down the Halifax road to Rowanty Post-Office, and then take the road direct to the crossing of Rowanty Creek at W. Perkins'. It will be considerably shorter than to go down the plank road and via Reams' Station.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move your corps to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock down the Halifax road to Rowanty Post-Office, then by the road direct to the crossing of Rowanty Creek at W. Perkins', thence across Hatcher's Run to J. Hargrave's on the road leading to Dinwiddie Court-House, taking position at or near that point to support General Gregg's cavalry. General Gregg, commanding Second Cavalry Division, has been ordered to move at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and, passing through Reams' Station, to strike the Boydton plank road at Dinwiddie Court-House. He is to endeavor to intercept and capture any wagon trains carrying supplies from Belfield, and to take advantage of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the enemy. Major-

General Humphreys has been ordered to move with two divisions of his corps to the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run and Armstrong's Mills, to hold these points and the communications with you and with our lines in his rear. General Gregg has been ordered to detach one regiment of cavalry to report to you, and to leave with you a supply train and reserve ammunition, which will accompany you to J. Hargrave's. He is ordered to notify you of all that occurs, and in the event of an engagement to take his orders from you. You will take with you two batteries, one rifled and one smooth-bore, and the usual amount of ammunition in limbers and caissons. You will be rationed for four days from to-morrow a. m. (three on hoof), with fifty rounds of ammunition on the person and forty rounds in reserve. One-half the usual allowance of ambulances, with one hospital and one medicine wagon to each brigade, together with one-half the intrenching tools, besides the pioneer tools, will be taken with you. Such of your pickets on the rear line as are necessary for the protection of your camps from guerrillas may be left. General Humphreys has been directed to furnish you re-enforcements, should you call for them. A telegraph line will be run to General Humphreys' headquarters on Hatcher's Run, and general headquarters will either be here or on the road from here to you.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—7.50 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I propose to leave my picket-line as it is, to remain on. The detail for the whole line is 1,400 men. Please reply.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865—8.35 p. m.

General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your instructions will leave the picket question to you.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865—1.30 p. m.

The commanding general desires that you hold your command in readiness to move, with four days' rations, fifty rounds of ammunition on the person, forty rounds in reserve wagons. No other wagons will accompany the troops, and but one-half the ambulances. Further instructions will be issued.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

I. The corps will move to-morrow, 5th instant, at 6.30 a. m., and in the following order: First, Ayres' division; second, Griffin's division, followed by three batteries; third, Crawford's division; fourth, ambulances; fifth, reserve ammunition wagons.

II. The usual spring wagons allowed to the several headquarters will accompany the troops.

III. All the pioneers of the corps will assemble at the Gurley house at 6.30 a. m.

Three days' beef cattle will accompany the column. Sufficient guards will be left behind to protect the property in the camps.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February [*4*], *1865.*

DIVISION COMMANDERS:

The pickets will remain out during the absence of the command. They will be rationed for four days.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE:

The general commanding directs that you get your command in readiness to move. Fifty rounds of ammunition will be carried on the persons of the men. Four days' rations from to-morrow morning (February 5) will also be carried. No wagons whatever will accompany the expedition. Please report as soon as ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officers First and Third Brigades.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In accordance with circular of this date, I have the honor to report as follows:

First Division: First Brigade, commanded by Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Byron M. Cutcheon, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers; Third Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Second Division: First Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third Division: First Brigade, commanded by Col. C. W. Diven, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Artillery Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Fourth New York Artillery. Brigadier-General Hartranft, who is now temporarily in command of the Third Division, is the permanent commander of the First Brigade, First Division.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Major-General GREGG:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command ready to move by early daylight to-morrow, with three days' rations for the men and one and a half days' forage. You will report in person at these headquarters for special instructions.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 4, 1865.

Brevet Major-General GREGG:

The major-general commanding directs that you move with your division to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, and, passing through Reams' Station, strike the Boydton plank road at Dinwiddie Court-House. On reaching the Boydton plank road you will move up and down it, to endeavor to intercept and capture any wagon train carrying supplies from Belfield. Should you hear of any trains not on this road, or of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the enemy, other than here directed, you will avail yourself of it without further instructions. Major-General Warren is ordered to support you, taking post at or near J. Hargrave's, on the Dinwiddie Court-House road, and leaving his camp at 7 a. m., passing through Reams' Station and taking the road

crossing Hatcher's Run at W. Perkins'. You will leave with General Warren a regiment of cavalry and a supply train, with one and a half day's forage and your reserve ammunition. This train will accompany General Warren, taking post at J. Hargrave's. You will notify General Warren of all that occurs, and in the event of an engagement you will take your orders from him. The troops detailed for this expedition will be rationed for four days from to-morrow morning. You will take with you such of your pickets as you may deem it advisable to relieve. Two contrabands have come in to-night and have reported Butler's brigade, of Lee's cavalry, has been sent to North Carolina.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General Warren's route has been changed to down the Halifax road to Rowanty Creek Post-Office, and then direct to the crossing of the Rowanty Creek at W. Perkins'.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
February 4, 1865.

Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward you, by orderly, G. W. Wells, Nineteenth Mississippi, the rebel deserter whom you requested might be sent to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 4, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have seen the deserter sent me by Captain Schuyler. Please inform General Meade that Mahone's division in going to Belfield followed the road which he (General M[eade]) thinks the wagon trains take in going to Petersburg. On the entire road this man saw but twenty-five wagons, and these in small trains hauling forage. This man says his command went within four miles of Belfield, and from Burgess' Mill to that point he saw no troops, cavalry or infantry. There were no troops at Dinwiddie Court-House.

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
February 4, 1865.

Brevet Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward you, with the bearer, a colored man who has just come in from Jarratt's Station, and [who], in

the opinion of the major-general commanding, will be able to give you some valuable information in regard to some late movements of the rebel cavalry, besides acting as guide.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PH. SCHUYLER,

Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, in Charge of Office.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

February 4, 1865—8.50 p. m.

This command will move to-morrow at 3 a. m., in the following order: First, Second Brigade; second, Third Brigade; third, one-half the ambulances of the division; fourth, First Brigade.

The command will move down the Jerusalem plank road to Gary's Church, thence to Reams' Station, at which point the commander of the advance brigade will receive further instructions.

The command will carry three days' rations and one and one-half days' forage and the greatest amount of ammunition possible. The batteries will not accompany the division, but, under charge of the senior artillery officer present, will remain in their present positions, or at such point within the line of intrenchments as that officer may select. One and a half days' forage in wagons and the reserve ammunition train will move at 7 a. m. with the Fifth Army Corps (General Warren's), and remain with that corps. The commanding officer Third Brigade will detail one regiment of his brigade to report to Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, at 6 a. m.

Brigade commanders will, through staff officers, report the readiness of their brigades to move at the hour specified.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,

February 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. I. GREGG,

Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that at dusk this evening you withdraw two-thirds of the entire force you now have on picket; the remaining third will maintain your present line, with such modifications, owing to the reduced force, as you may direct. Have your entire command supplied with the rations and forage before directed—three days' rations, one and a half days' forage—and as much ammunition as can be conveniently carried by the men in their boxes and on their persons, and be in readiness to move at 3 a. m. to-morrow. It is desirable that you get out every available man, leaving such men as could not accompany your brigade for camp guards. Further instruction for the movement will be sent you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WEIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

You can go to Fort Monroe, to return to-morrow evening or night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 4, 1865—10.30 a. m.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Signal officer Cobb's Hill reports four extra trains passing toward Petersburg, on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, after dark last night; thought them heavily loaded. Trains returned toward Richmond at 9 and 10.15 p. m.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 4, 1865—5.55 p. m.

Commodore RADFORD:

It is reported to me that great carelessness is shown by the parties of sailors on board a torpedo-boat at Aiken's wharf—snapping caps among open barrels of powder (a lot of loose powder was burnt this way yesterday by carelessness), and in other ways. Will you have the boat moored in the river away from the wharf. Other parties should have charge of the works.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Captain NORTON:

At 9.30 this p. m. there were nine shots fired on picket-line between Signal Hill and Camp Holly.

AMSDEN,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 4, 1865.

Capt. W. E. Potter, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general during the temporary absence of Bvt. Maj. A. H. Embler, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp and assistant inspector-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry,
Aide de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORTSMOUTH, *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Headquarters Army of the James:

The force sent to Pagan Creek have returned, and report having made a careful reconnaissance of the creek and vicinity without finding any torpedoes, or indication that there was any in preparation. The party that intended operating in that vicinity had returned to Richmond some time since.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 4, 1865—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I feel it my duty to report that thirty-eight rebels were again permitted last night to throw off and rob a train, breaking the engine and cars, within three and a half miles of Harper's Ferry, in the immediate vicinity of the recent similar attack. May I ask that such instructions be given to the commandant at Harper's Ferry as will prevent these frequent raids upon the road at points that can be certainly defended. The locality which has been so repeatedly attacked, and about which special vigilance is required, is where the road from Charlestown to Shepherdstown intersects our line.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1865—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Another train was thrown off the track and robbed last night within three and a half miles of Harper's Ferry, in the immediate vicinity of a recent occurrence of like kind. I am apprehensive that General Stevenson is not sufficiently vigilant. The point of intersection of the roads from Charlestown with Shepherdstown, it seems to me, ought to be better guarded than has been done by Stevenson. Will you please give this matter attention. The interruption of trains there seems to be chronic, and may spread if not checked.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Many of the officers in this army have not been paid since August last, consequently they are out of money, and it is necessary that an issue of stores from the Commissary Department be ordered for their use, or that an order similar to that issued by Lieutenant-General

Grant—dated headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., June 28, 1864, Special Orders, No. 44—be issued to cover their case. I would, therefore, respectfully request permission to issue such an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

Will you not give me the Second Massachusetts Cavalry for the Thirteenth New York Cavalry? The Thirteenth numbers over 400 men present.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General MCMILLAN,
Stephenson's Depot:

I want you to send to the house of Mrs. Alexander, where the guerrillas James Washington and Herbert Alexander were captured, and drive off all stock except one milch cow, and burn every rail on the Clay Mound farm, as a punishment for harboring guerrillas. Notify the people in that vicinity that I will destroy every farm and drive off all stock wherever I find them harboring guerrillas, and put the people outside of my lines in the direction of Richmond. Report the execution of this order.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Statement of Sergt. S. A. Dunning, Signal Corps, C. S. Army, attached to General Early's headquarters:

I entered the Federal lines Thursday, February 2. I had with me another man at Pitman Point, at the extreme end of the Massanutten Mountain, near Strasburg. Have been there about two months. We had a very fine glass (captured from the Federal Army), with which we could look into the streets of Winchester. No force can leave Winchester or go to Strasburg, Front Royal, Ashby's Gap, or Snicker's Gap, or in any direction, without being seen, except at night or rainy weather. We were on post from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m. Usually we boarded with Mr. Braush Mackintosh, near the signal station. My companion will think that I am captured, as I told him I was going on a scout. There is a chain of signal stations, all connecting with New Market, from which place a telegraph goes to General Early's headquarters. There is a station on the mountain at Ashby's Gap; one at Hominy Hollow, on Bock's Hill, near Front Royal; one at Burnt Springs, on Fort Mountain, opposite Honeyville, at Ed. Browman's, between

Burnt Springs and New Market Gap, and the station at Pitman Point. I am perfectly familiar with the rebel signal code. The road through Fort Valley is very bad. It would be very difficult for a cavalry force to go through there; the road crosses a creek several times, and when the crossings are frozen up it is almost impossible to cross. After a thaw there would not be much trouble. A large number of the citizens in Fort Valley are Dunkards and Union men. A number of stragglers and men on furlough are constantly in the Fort Valley visiting their friends. The best crossing on the Shenandoah below Strasburg is at Buckton. Mosby has not yet recovered from his wound. Four of his companies have been sent to Northern Neck, Washington County; the rest of his men are scattered through Loudoun and Fauquier Counties. They are not doing much scouting because of the difficulty in crossing the river. Gilmor is in command of McNeill's company, near Moorefield. There is a picket-post of three companies at Edenburg. The furnace in Fort Valley, about eight miles from Edenburg, is working for the government; no guard there. No forces between Edenburg and Staunton. The stages run daily between Mount Jackson and Staunton. General Early is at Fishersville. His chief signal officer is Capt. R. E. Wilbourn; chief of artillery, General Long; chief of cavalry, General Fitzhugh Lee. Brigadier-General Wharton commands Breckinridge's old division, about 3,000 strong, about three miles from Fishersville. General Long has a park of probably forty-five guns; there are, besides, two horse batteries (Fitzhugh's and Chew's). Fitzhugh Lee has his headquarters at Waynesborough, or near there. Rosser and Lomax are the cavalry division commanders. Rosser's old brigade is at Swoope's Station, near Buffalo Gap. Two regiments of Payne's brigade are at Lexington; the rest of the brigade is at Fishersville. Wickham's brigade is east of the Blue Ridge, between the mountain and Charlottesville. Imboden is near Buffalo Gap. McCausland and Jackson are in Highland County. I estimate the effective cavalry force of General Early's command at 5,000; not more. I am positive forage is very scarce, and it is now very difficult to get a new horse when a man is dismounted. There is no force at Staunton. Early is very unpopular. Gordon is the favorite of the troops. He was with me on the mountain overlooking General Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek the day previous to the attack on the 19th last October; he planned the attack. The citizens in the Valley are very destitute, and depend principally on their friends south of Staunton. No large force of cavalry can subsist in the Valley below Mount Jackson twenty-four hours. Numbers of the rebel cavalry are in the habit of visiting Newtown. They frequently spend twenty-four hours there. A few days since a captain in the First Virginia Cavalry visited his friends there. They will not disturb the Yankee soldiers, for fear the citizens will suffer. There is nothing to prevent a spy from going to Staunton via Fort Valley, along the foot of Massanutten Mountain by Conrad's Store. There are no pickets. I have never known a mounted man to be stopped. Cavalry soldiers seldom desert; they fear their horses will be taken away from them.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 4, 1865.*

Statement of Private G. S. Fugitt, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Rosser's old brigade:

Left Harrisonburg on Friday, January 27, to visit Woodstock with a pass from Capt. Robert W. Baylor, provost-marshal Valley Department. Been in the service since June, 1862. Saw no troops between Staunton and Edenburg. Two or three companies were on picket at

Edenburg belonging to Twelfth Virginia Cavalry; one company commanded by Captain Grandstaff. My family live on the Pughtown road, about five miles from Winchester. I have been a prisoner one year; was exchanged last month. There were about twenty cavalry on picket at the upper bridge near Edenburg; no picket below. They told me that a Yankee scouting party was expected Sunday afternoon, January 29. Deserted because I am too old (fifty-two years) to endure the hardships, and because my family were suffering.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 3, 1865.*

Statement of Private John Johnson, Company A, Seventh Tennessee Infantry, McComb's brigade, Heth's division, A. P. Hill's corps:

Deserted from my regiment near Petersburg January 26. I got a sick furlough for forty days; came by rail to Staunton; from there came by stage to Mount Jackson; then took the North Mountain down. We were assisted by several Union men below Mount Jackson. There were about sixty men in my regiment; 300 men in the brigade. I heard the quartermaster say that there were about 1,700 men in the division; cannot say how many in the corps. My regiment is on the left of Petersburg. Large numbers of Lee's army are deserting daily; sometimes as many as 200 a day. At least half would desert if they had an opportunity. The report that Lee is to leave the army causes great discontent. The men say that they never will fight under any other commander. A. P. Hill is not very popular as a corps commander. The rations very poor and irregular.

Tilman Etheridge, private, Company H, Seventh Tennessee, deserted with John Johnson, 26th of January. Statement substantially same as Johnson's.

MARTINSBURG, *February 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Have you heard that an engine was captured about daylight this a. m. east of Duffield's? I have sent small party of cavalry to Bunker Hill to intercept. Have no particulars.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 4, 1865.

Col. M. A. RENO,
Charlestown, W. Va.:

The country in your vicinity and out for a distance of ten miles is full of Confederate soldiers. With a regiment as strong as yours you should be able to capture many of them, and I will look to you to do so. At every house where you make a capture drive off all stock except one milch cow, and notify the people that I will put them out of my lines and let their rebel friends take care of them.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 4, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The following has been received from Colonel Oley, at Charleston:

General Sheridan's dispatch received. My information to-day is that a brigade each of cavalry and infantry are now in Greenbrier and Monroe; four batteries reported gone to Narrows; think this too large, but some there. The forces are considerably scattered, gathering forage and supplies; think no move this way is contemplated at present; supplies the main object. Consider the above reliable; feel confident none this side Meadow Bluff.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel.

The Narrows spoken of are a few miles from Pearisburg, on New River.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 5, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

Gregg's cavalry moved out this morning and went as far as Dinwiddie Court-House. He met but little opposition. As far as he could learn, owing to the destruction of the Weldon bridge and bridge on Boydton road, but few stores were remaining at Belfield and but few wagons were on the road. He captured 18 wagons and 50 prisoners. Warren moved at 7 a. m., to go as far as Stony Creek. He met with but little opposition and reports no casualties. He captured about thirty prisoners. Humphreys moved out on the Vaughan road to crossing of Hatcher's Run. He was attacked late in the afternoon, but repulsed every attack. What the casualties have been I do not know.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Norfolk, Va., February 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I most humbly and earnestly beg that you will be pleased to allow me to return to duty on board the Onondaga. I acknowledge my transgressions, and implore your mercy in my case. I deeply regret that I ever gave you any cause of complaint, and promise in the future that your orders shall be punctually and implicitly obeyed. A request from you to the Navy Department would restore me to duty immediately. I beg for your forgiveness, general, and earnestly hope you will grant my request.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PARKER,
Commander.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 5, 1865—8 p. m.*

HON. G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

I am in receipt of an earnest appeal from Captain Parker, U. S. Navy, to be restored to the command of the Onondaga. I have no objection to his return to that command so long as a senior commands the division.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Hatcher's Run by Vaughan Road,
February 5, 1865—2.30 p. m. (Sent 3 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Humphreys was in position at this point and Armstrong's Mill by 10 a. m., crossing at both places with but little opposition, taking nine prisoners, all of Pegram's division. He is now getting in position and pushing out the Vaughan road to communicate with Warren. Warren reports at 1 p. m. that he has crossed most of his infantry, but he has to build a bridge of sixty feet in length to cross artillery and trains; will be over by 3 p. m. Nothing has been heard from Gregg. From the reports of prisoners I am led to believe the enemy may attempt to interpose between Warren and Humphreys. To keep open this communication of four miles I have ordered up Parke's reserve division, and have directed the available troops in the City Point lines to replace them with Parke. Warren reports taking thirty prisoners when crossing the run. I can hear nothing of the enemy's cavalry, and the prisoners here know nothing of any troops, cavalry or infantry, going South.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Vaughan Road and Hatcher's Run, [*February 5, 1865*]—*6.45 p. m.*
(Sent 7.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy at 5.15 attacked General Humphreys' right, and have been engaging him till this moment. General Humphreys has repulsed all their attacks. I have ordered up to his support not only a division from the Ninth Corps but one from the Sixth Corps. General Warren is in position at Hargrave's, about three miles and a half from here; has met no enemy. General Gregg reports that having occupied Dinwiddie Court-House and hearing nothing of any trains or the enemy, had returned to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the Malone road. I have sent orders to General Gregg to return to General Warren and report to that officer unless you send other orders for him. I think the enemy are trying to turn Humphreys' right and cut our communications with our line of works. Besides Pegram's and Gordon's divisions, deserters report the movement to their right of Heth and Mahone. I shall leave Humphreys and Warren in their present positions, with directions to support each other. I do not think the cavalry will do anything in the way of destroying trains. I shall await your instructions. It is estimated Humphreys' losses in wounded may amount to 300. Please acknowledge at once.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 5, 1865—7.15 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Vaughan Road:

Your dispatch of 6.45 p. m. just received. Bring Warren and the cavalry back, and if you can follow the enemy up do it. If we can follow the enemy up, although it was not contemplated before, it may lead to getting the South Side road, or a position from which it can be reached. Change original instructions to give all advantages you can take of the enemy's acts.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Hatcher's Run by Vaughan Road,
February 5, 1865—8 p. m. (Sent 8.22 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have withdrawn Warren and the cavalry to this point, directing two divisions to remain on the other side of the run, one to cross to this side as a reserve for contingencies. Humphreys is instructed to await developments, and to attack, if advantageous, and drive the enemy into their works. The enemy have a strong line of works passing through the Clements house; this house is the place where the shot fell near us on the last movement—that is to say, since then the enemy have advanced their line. Unless we can carry this line we can hardly reach the Boydton plank road or South Side Railroad without a flank movement considerably to the left. I presume it was to stop this they attacked Humphreys' right.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—9.30 p. m. (Sent 10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Orders have been sent to Gregg to proceed to Belfield, provided he finds, on reaching Dinwiddie Court-House, any confirmation of the contraband's report, or obtains any reliable intelligence leading him to believe he can effect anything there. The depot is, however, undoubtedly at Hicksford, across the Meherrin, and is guarded by artillery, as it was when Warren was there. We also believe that W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry is in that vicinity. Gregg goes without artillery.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send a dispatch* from General Gregg, received on my arrival just now. A staff officer who carried my last dispatch to General Warren reports that, on leaving, three squadrons of Gregg's cavalry came in to

* See Gregg to Webb, 4.20 p. m., p. 409.

Warren, saying the enemy's cavalry had attacked Gregg's rear guard and cut them off. I am a little apprehensive of the enemy's cavalry interposing between Gregg and Warren, and preventing the latter using the road he advanced on to withdraw his artillery and trains. I have, however, sent orders to Gregg to open this road, if possible, and escort back Warren's trains.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Please report to me the situation of our troops now and of the enemy's forces, so far as you know it; also state what you propose for the morning's movement. I would not advise any withdrawal in the morning, unless forced to it. We should either carry out the first design or else meet the enemy outside his intrenchments.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10.30 p. m. (Sent 11.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: I moved out this morning on the Vaughan road the Second Corps to the crossing of Hatcher's Run; on the road from Reams' Station to Dinwiddie Court-House, the Fifth Corps; and on a road crossing Hatcher's Run still lower down, the cavalry division under General Gregg. General Gregg was ordered to move to Dinwiddie Court-House, and to move up and down the Boydton road to intercept and capture the enemy's trains, and was further ordered to determine whether or not he could in any way inflict damage upon the enemy. General Warren was to support General Gregg; General Humphreys, to support General Warren. All other available troops of this army were to be held ready to move at short notice. The different commands reached their posts in due season, but it was found difficult to open communication between Generals Humphreys and Warren along the Vaughan road. General Gregg proceeded to Dinwiddie Court-House, and moved up and down the Vaughan road and captured some eighteen wagons and fifty prisoners, including one colonel. Finding that the Boydton road was but little used since the destruction of the bridges on that road and on the Weldon railroad, he returned to Malone's Bridge, on Hatcher's Run. At 4.15 p. m. the enemy, with what was reported to be Hill's corps and Gordon's and Pegram's divisions, attacked Humphreys. They were handsomely repulsed, with a loss to Humphreys of 300. Since this force had attacked Humphreys' right, consisting of but one division entire and one brigade, it became necessary to send for men enough to hold our communications with our rear line. One division of the Ninth and one division of the Sixth Corps were therefore ordered to re-enforce Humphreys. Warren, with the cavalry, has been ordered to connect with his left and to report to him. In the morning, if I find that this force of the enemy

is outside of his works, I shall attack and drive him into them, taking advantage of anything disclosed by the operation. During the day it is estimated that we have taken 100 prisoners.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865.

Capt. P. SCHUYLER:

Order out the brigade at this headquarters to report to officer commanding in our front north of these headquarters to move out before daylight.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
February 5, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who will carry out the within instructions. He can include in his command the detachment of the First Indiana Cavalry, to act as orderlies, &c.; it is only twenty-one men strong.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, in Charge of Office.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865.

Capt. P. SCHUYLER:

The major-general commanding directs that the officer in command of the Provisional Brigade report with his command to the division commander in charge of the works in front and north of these headquarters by daylight to-morrow, the 6th instant.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Sergeant Judson reports all quiet, and that a train of ten wagons moved to our left on Pocahontas road this a. m. Lieutenant Lyon has been notified.

F. S. BENSON.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION,
February 5, 1865—12.30 p. m. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

A force of the enemy, numbering about 600, has just left the camp to our left of Mrs. Hart's house, disappearing in the woods to the left.

FEAREY,
Signal Officer.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION,
February 5, 1865—3 p. m. (Received 3.07 p. m.)

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

A force of the enemy, about three regiments, taking four and a half minutes to pass, have left the camp 10 degrees west of north, going at quick time to our left on the Cox road; also, four regiments left camp at Boisseau's going in same direction, taking eight and a half minutes to pass.

FEAREY,
Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
February 5, 1865—3 p. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

The following is reported from Tower:

Another column of enemy marching toward left, in rear of works by Hart's house. They have been passing twenty-two minutes, but it is a light column. Another column on Cox road, five minutes passing—four regiments; they come from behind woods to right. A force of the enemy, about three regiments, taking about four and a half minutes to pass, have left the camp 10 degrees west of north, going at quick time, to our left on the Cox road; also four regiments left camp at Boisseau's going in same direction, taking eight and a half minutes to pass. The station at Fort Davis reports dense smoke in rear of large fort to left of lead-works.

BENSON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

(Copy to Major-General Webb.)

FEBRUARY 5, 1865—3.55 p. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer:

The Tower Station reports twelve wagons moving toward Petersburg. Another column of infantry has passed westward; five minutes in passing, and followed by five ambulances on Cox road. The light column of infantry reported as marching to our left halted for fifteen minutes to left of Mrs. Hart's house, breaking into small squads; then marched in irregular column toward the right, and are halted in rear of their works, a little to the left of Mrs. Hart's house. Heavy column of smoke rising 10 degrees west of south about four miles distant. All quiet on the right.

F. S. BENSON.

(Copy to Major-General Webb.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—4.10 p. m.

Captain DAVIS:

The station in front of Fort Howard reports about 100 cavalry passing west on Boydton plank road. All quiet in enemy's camps.

BENSON.

(Copy to Major-General Webb.)

FEBRUARY 5, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Signal Officer:

The following has just been received from Tower Station:

Infantry stragglers still going to left on Cox road. At 3.45 p. m. heard distant firing 40 degrees south of west. Heavy columns of smoke have been rising in direction southeast of south southeast, quite distant. A column of infantry just passed a point on Boydton road 35 degrees west of north, marching fast and in close order, taking thirteen minutes passing, going toward our left.

BENSON,
Signal Officer and Acting Adjutant.

(Copy to Major-General Webb.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—5.45 p. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Lieutenant Lyon reports the enemy have heavy works across the open field beyond Armstrong's white house, with picket-line in front; two guns in view; very few of enemy in sight behind works, picket-line heavy. Cannonade, which just occurred, was from enemy and from this line of works beyond white house. Sergeant Judson reports seeing thirty horses with artillery harness on standing near high work to left of columbiad, but were not attached to pieces. No movement on the right during the day.

F. S. BENSON,
Lieutenant, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Captain DAVIS:

The following troops have all passed toward our left: About 600 infantry left the camp near Mrs. Hart's—about three regiments, four and one-half minutes passing; four regiments, eight and one-half minutes passing; four regiments, five minutes passing; a column, five minutes passing, followed by five ambulances, all on Cox road. A light irregular column moved in rear of breast-works to left of Hart's house, and were twenty-two minutes passing. They were sometimes single and sometimes double file. A column, marching close and fast on the

Boydton road, were thirteen minutes passing toward left. I could see part of them halt in works and they remained there; the rest went behind the wood, and do not know whether they halted. Too windy for accurate observation.

FEAREY.

[Indorsement.]

General WEBB:

This officer's reports are perfectly reliable. This is a synopsis of all he has seen, and he can see all that goes to our left.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION,
February 5, 1865—12 midnight.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

There is a light indicating camp-fires visible 10 degrees south of west, and distant six or seven miles from this station. There has also just sprung up a large fire north from this station, and I should think north of Cox road. Several small camp-fires noticed along the enemy's works, extending from Mrs. Hart's house to a point 35 degrees west of north. One train of cars heard on South Side Railroad during the night.

VAN B. SLEEPER,
Sergeant, Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Colonel BRAINERD,
Commanding Engineer Brigade and Defenses, City Point:

Move up promptly with all your available force of infantry to the neighborhood of Meade's Station and report to General Parke. Report your strength to General Parke by telegraph. Leave the necessary pickets on Bailey's Creek and your left and leave your artillery.

By order of General Meade:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 5, 1865.*

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 1.30 p. m. received at 2.15 p. m. Available force of this command, 1,900.

WESLEY BRAINERD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—5.25 a. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry officer who was to have reported here with detachment at 1 a. m. has not yet reported.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

He is ordered to report at 6 a. m.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Vaughan Road, February 5, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Major-General MEADE:

The head of De Trobriand's brigade has crossed the run after some opposition. The bridges are destroyed and the run filled with logs and nearly obstructed. General Smyth is at the crossing at Armstrong's Mill.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865—6.25 p. m.

General MEADE:

Everything right. They have tried to take our line, but failed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have directed Major-General Warren, with the Fifth Corps and Gregg's cavalry, to report to you and to withdraw to this point. With these troops and the divisions of the Sixth and Ninth Corps I wish you to hold your present position, extending as far as possible toward our line of works. Should the enemy attack you again and be repulsed, or, if circumstances justify it, I wish you to attack him and drive him, if practicable, into his works. I shall be at my headquarters at the Aiken house in telegraphic communication with you. After General Warren is in position you can use the cavalry to watch your left and your rear, from whence we may expect in time the enemy's cavalry from Belfield.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Major Sanders reports that just before leaving Warren, three squadrons of Gregg's command came in, reporting they had been cut off from the rear guard by the enemy's cavalry. If this should be the case and

Gregg not able to open the road to Warren, the latter will be obliged to withdraw his artillery and trains by the Vaughan road. I directed Colonel Duane to send all his available engineer force to put the Vaughan road in order. Have you heard anything from Warren?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 5, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

I have this moment heard from General Warren in reply to your note. He says he will send the trains back at once and the divisions up as soon as possible. Captain Clarke, of his staff, brings the note and reports to me. He says there were only a few men of Gregg's cavalry who were cut off by a small part of the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Major Jay, aide-de-camp, in carrying a dispatch to General Gregg, was either captured or killed. We found the rebels (probably cavalry) at the Malone Crossing, or where the Malone road leaves the Halifax road. This is probably a cavalry force moving up from Stony Creek. Please notify General Warren of this and ask him to communicate this to General Gregg. Arrange with General Warren to detach from your command a sufficient infantry force and a cavalry regiment to proceed to the neighborhood of Colonel Wyatt's house to cover the Halifax road. Since this is probably their whole cavalry force, it may be better for General Warren to exert himself to communicate with General Gregg and advise him of the condition of affairs. Warren's division ordered to cross had better probably be sent to Colonel Wyatt's house, with a brigade advanced to cover the Halifax road. This force will be in position to aid you in holding your right should this prove necessary.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

General Gregg must be governed by circumstances, either to cut his way through or to come up and cross by the Vaughan road or by Perkins'.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Two deserters from the enemy report that Heth's and Mahone's divisions moved to their right to-day. The enemy appear to be coming up into their works in my front from the direction of Petersburg.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—2 p. m.

General MILES,
First Division:

The commanding general directs that you send a strong brigade to relieve General McAllister in the position now occupied by him near the Tucker house. You will please give the general timely notice when the brigade approaches so that he may direct his inspector-general to point out the ground.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Major CARNCROSS:

A brigade will relieve General McAllister as soon as it can march to him. It leaves camp immediately and should be there at 3.45 p. m.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—3.15 p. m.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy have been moving a very heavy column to their right for the last hour and a half. The column is still passing.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—4 p. m.

General MILES,
Commanding First Division, Second Corps:

Are you firing or is this from the enemy?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

General WEBB:

There is no firing in my front. It is west-southwest from these headquarters.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS:

May I relieve the Fourth New York Artillery from work on Fort Fisher by men from the garrisons? I wish to send them with the brigade which goes to relieve General McAllister. Seven regiments of the enemy are reported moving to their right at double-quick inside their works opposite Fort Welch.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—5.10 p. m.

Major-General MILES:

Be prepared to send all your force except your pickets and garrisons to assist the right of General Humphreys. Be prepared to move down.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Major CARNCROSS:

The brigade has been gone two hours and a half. I will recall it at once.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *February 5, 1865.*

Major S. CARNCROSS:

Five deserters came into my picket-line—the extreme left. They were in the fight a few moments; report Hill's whole corps massed on this side of Hatcher's Run, their left flank about 400 yards from the picket-line. I hear heavy musketry and artillery in your direction.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Brevet Major-General MOTT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps directs me to say that General Warren is ordered to move with his whole corps up the Vaughan road and relieve you. Upon being relieved you will move the troops you have over the run onto this side, in rear of McAllister's brigade and Ramsey's brigade, and hold them in reserve. You will take command of your own troops and also General Ramsey's; you will support General Smyth with such part of your reserve as he may require, and all troops of General Smyth's you may find in rear of General McAllister you will send back to report to General Smyth.

In directing the withdrawal of your infantry you will also direct the withdrawal of the cavalry. Upon taking your new position you will find on your right a strong division of the Ninth Corps, with reserves, commanded by General Hartranft. You can call upon General Hartranft in case you need assistance. On General Hartranft's right is a division of the Sixth Corps connecting with Fort Cummings.

Very respectfully,

H. H. BINGHAM,
Major and Inspector-General, Second Corps.

See that you have the full amount of ammunition on hand.

H. H. B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Vaughan Road and Rowanty Creek,
February 5, 1865—11.30 a. m. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

Major-General Humphreys has taken possession of the crossing at this point and has taken position here. The telegraph is now at this point, and the general commanding has his headquarters here for the present. He is in communication with general headquarters, and will keep Colonel Barstow, at that point, informed of his movements. You can communicate through the old headquarters.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 5, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.48 p. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: We reached here at 10 a. m., and found the enemy's cavalry defending the crossing and picketing along the stream. After some little skirmishing a part of General Gwyn's brigade, along with the dismounted cavalry, charged across the stream and captured about thirty of the enemy. This was done at 11 a. m. I have not yet heard from General Gregg, nor made any connection with him as yet. I have heard firing all the morning at the crossing of the Vaughan road. The stream is very difficult to cross here, and requires a large bridge, sixty feet wide at least.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Halifax Road, February 5, 1865—2.30 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

At present we only hold one mile of the Vaughan road from the crossing. At 9 o'clock this morning a brigade of infantry left its camp

and moved to cover this crossing. It has been in front of General Humphreys, and is there now. Pegram's division is supposed to be there. Some prisoners taken report they belong to his command, and expected rest of the division to follow them. The Vaughan road is, therefore, open from a point one mile from here to you. Should the enemy attempt to interpose a force on this road both you and General Humphreys will turn your attention to keeping it open. General Humphreys is now trying [to] push his cavalry down.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near J. Hargrave's, February 5, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I forward the inclosed communication, just written by a staff officer from General Gregg. I am now about in the position ordered for me to take. I have built a good wagon bridge over Rowanty Creek. I will await orders here.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

VAUGHAN ROAD, *February 5, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: General Gregg has directed me to communicate with you, and to inform you that he is now returning from Dinwiddie Court-House, and will stop at Malone's Bridge across Rowanty Creek to-night; that no force was found at the Court-House, the enemy who were encamped within three miles of there having marched into the works at Petersburg. Eighteen wagons and teams, several rebel officers (1 colonel), a mail, and 50 or 60 prisoners were captured.

Very respectfully,

H. E. TREMAIN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—5 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Gregg has been ordered to report to you at once with his command. The general commanding wishes him to be placed on your left for the present. General Humphreys has been heavily attacked on his right, but has thus far repulsed the enemy. It may become necessary to move you on the Vaughan road to support General Humphreys.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

Owing to the difficulty attending the mode of communication with you by the route on the east side of Hatcher's Run, it has become very important to hold open the Vaughan road, and the general commanding has on this account modified your orders and directs that you hold with your command a point in the vicinity of Mr. Hargrave's and Mrs. Davis' instead of the point designated as J. Hargrave's in your instructions. You will thus be in position to assist in holding the Vaughan road.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—7.30 p. m.

General WEBB:

I have Crawford's division and a battery at the place where my route struck the Vaughan road. Ayres is where the Quaker road comes in, and Griffin at J. Hargrave's. I shall draw Griffin back if no farther advance is required, but have kept him there till you learn the full results of this evening's attacks and make your plans for to-morrow. The roads are very bad in spots.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865. (Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Reports from deserters show that probably Hill's whole corps and some other divisions are massing to attack General Humphreys. It may be necessary to withdraw you to support him, and in this case should you receive such orders you will be subject to them, and will report to him with your command, moving by the Vaughan road, bringing with you only your reserve ammunition, sending everything else, artillery, ambulances, and wagons, back with General Gregg. General Gregg will only detail such portion of his command as may be necessary to take them (the wagons) safely to their camps, and will report with the rest of his command to General Humphreys here.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—9 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Major-General Gregg has been ordered to report to you. Move up with your command by the Vaughan road to Hatcher's Run and cross one division to this side. The other two will hold a line from Arm-

strong's Mill to this crossing now held by General Mott, whom you will relieve. Bring with you to this point all of General Gregg's cavalry not necessary to convoy the trains already excluded from your movement to their camps. Report by a staff officer at once to General Humphreys for specific orders. Now bring your ambulances with you as promptly as possible.

By command of General Meade:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Furnish an escort, if necessary, to take him to General Gregg if General Gregg has not yet reported to you.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 5, 1865—10.53 p. m. (Received 11.20 p. m.)

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following is the answer to the dispatch I carried to General Warren:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—9.15 p. m.

General WEBB:

I have just received your dispatch by Captain Emory, and sent Captain Clarke to report to General Humphreys. You have said in one dispatch before this last for me to take orders from General Humphreys, but I presume you do not mean this literally. Captain Emory does not think your dispatch meant for him to go to General Gregg, so I have sent Captain Cope with an escort. I don't know the road to get to him, but will try to find out. I will send the train back at once and the divisions up as soon as I can.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

Respectfully,

C. D. EMORY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—9 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have just received your dispatch, announcing that you were going to make a demonstration and attack the enemy at once on outside of his works. I have directed General Crawford to be in instant readiness to support you. Griffin has established his line. The enemy has vedettes in his front. Deserters say their main line extends south to Gravelly Run, about a mile west of Dabney's Mill. Gregg has just reported skirmishing with the enemy on the road we have come up. I am preparing to meet anything that may occur, and await for developments in this direction.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—5.15 p. m. (Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN:

I will picket down the Vaughan road as far as the Gravelly Run bridge and connect with your pickets at that point, and thus keep open the communication between us.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—6.45 p. m.

Brevet Major-General GRIFFIN:

GENERAL: The enemy have made this evening a very heavy attack on Smyth's division, of Second Corps, on north side of Hatcher's Run, and General Mott's division was sent back across the run to its support. I have not heard the result yet. This information was brought to me by one of General Meade's staff, who brought me an order saying that J. Hargrave's, where you are now, is too far out and wishes me to be in force where we struck the Vaughan road. I have therefore ordered all of Crawford's division back to that point at once, and you must make arrangements to hold the road to Dinwiddie Court-House, which Bragg's brigade will vacate. I will make no other change, but will have to withdraw you very early in the morning if not to-night. Keep one squadron of that cavalry with you and send the rest here. I have not heard the result of the fight this evening.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—9.30 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

I am ordered to move my command up the Vaughan road as promptly as possible. I wish you to move with your division as soon as you can draw it in. Leave the cavalry picketing the roads, and have the officer commanding it send some one to my headquarters to know when to withdraw it. On arriving at Hatcher's Run, unless you receive other instructions from General Meade, relieve General Mott's division now holding the line this side of Hatcher's Run from the crossing of the Vaughan road up to Armstrong's Mill. All my wagon train will follow you, and I wish it parked as near the crossing of Hatcher's Run as possible, and set the pioneers to repairing the bridge, if necessary. Stop and see me as you pass my headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—5.30 p. m.

General GETTY:

Withdraw from your line that portion of one division not on picket and in the works, and hold it in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Assemble it on the Vaughan road just outside of the works.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—6.10 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram received. It shall be attended to immediately.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH CORPS:

Report the strength of the division you will send down.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

Telegram received. The First Division (strength 4,400 men) will be in readiness.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Major-General GETTY:

As soon as General Hartranft's division shall have passed let your division follow, and let the commanding officer send a staff officer ahead to report here to General Humphreys.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—6.55 p. m. (Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General GETTY:

Major-General Humphreys has been heavily attacked on his right, but has repulsed the enemy. Should your division be ready to move before General Hartranft arrives let it move at once, the commanding officer reporting as directed.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—7.20 p. m.

General WEBB:

The division of the Ninth Army Corps is now passing. General Wheaton's division will follow immediately.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865. (Sent 10.15 p. m.)

General GETTY,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: Distribute your two divisions so as to hold with them what you held before with three.

By order of General Meade:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The corps officer of the day reports unusual activity on the part of the enemy opposite to the portion of the line recently occupied by the First Division. The long roll has just been sounded in their camps, and they have advanced their vedettes. No demonstration against the lines has yet been made.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

The minimum force required to hold the forts now garrisoned by this corps in the event of a movement is hereby designated to be as follows:

First Division—Fort Howard, 150 men; Battery 25, 150 men; Battery 26, 150 men; Fort Davison, 200 men; Fort McMahon, 150 men. Second Division—Fort Urmston, 200 men; Fort Conahey, 75 men; New fort, between Fort Keene and Fort Urmston, 75 men. Third Division—Fort Wadsworth, 300 men; Fort Keene, 150 men; Fort Dushane, 300 men.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Division commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move at an early hour this morning, provided with four days' rations. The minimum force necessary to hold the inclosed works now garrisoned by the corps will be left behind, as well as the present picket detail.

A detail from the First Division will be required to hold Fort Howard and Batteries Nos. 25 and 26—150 men each.

A tabular statement of the number required to hold each fort will be sent before the movement is made.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General SEYMOUR, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding, you will please order one of your brigades to at once occupy the part of the line hitherto held by the First Division. You will also please send a staff officer to report for instructions at these headquarters a little in advance of the brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—2 a. m.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The circular from headquarters received a short time since states, in reference to the movement of this corps, "Anticipating that the movement to be ordered will consist of the withdrawal of all the troops except the minimum number necessary to maintain the picket-line and the garrison of the works." I am somewhat bothered to know whether I am to make this withdrawal at once or to await further orders before withdrawing them, *i. e.*, those in the main line who are in excess of the minimum required to hold the garrison and picket-line. In conversation with the major-general commanding, I understood him to say that one division of about 6,000 men would be sufficient. I have in reserve one division, 4,000 strong, and on the line two divisions, one of about 5,500 muskets, and the other about 5,200 muskets. Is it the desire of the major-general commanding that a portion of each division be withdrawn, or shall I leave one division in charge of the whole line, increasing its strength to 6,000? The courier will await an answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—1.29 p. m.
(Sent 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE, *Commanding Ninth Corps:*

The general commanding directs that you send General Hartranft's division, without artillery, promptly and rapidly down the Vaughan road, to report to Major-General Humphreys at Hatcher's Run.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Acknowledge receipt of message and time. Move as much as possible out of sight of the enemy.

A. S. W.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch in reference to General Hartranft's division received, and orders sent out immediately. The division is now concentrating at Fort Blaisdell and will move at once.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865—1.48 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The commanding officer Engineer Brigade and Defenses of City Point has received orders to report to you at or near Meade's Station, without artillery. He will report by telegraph to you.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Your troops to join General Humphreys must not halt, but must be pushed forward rapidly. Do not wait to concentrate, but send up by brigades. Do not let them bring their wagon train down the Vaughan road; let them park near our rear line.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs, in pursuance of orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, that the troops of your command be supplied with four days' rations and the prescribed amount of ammunition as soon after daylight this morning as practicable. Further orders will be furnished you in reference to withdrawal from or change in distribution of the troops on the line. The chief commissary of subsistence of the corps has received orders in reference to rationing the troops.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Potter, commanding Second Division.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your troops in readiness to march at short notice, supplied with four days' rations and the prescribed amount of ammunition. The chief commissary of subsistence of the corps has received orders with reference to the rations, and they will be issued to the men as soon after daylight this morning as practicable. The commanding general does not expect you to strike your tents until further orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY,
February 5, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I arrived at Dinwiddie Court-House at about noon to-day. The Boydton plank road for ten days past has been very little used for wagoning; the only wagons I could hear of and could find by examination up and down the road I captured—eighteen in all. A division of infantry, camped four miles above Dinwiddie Court-House, broke camp early this morning and went within the line of works about Petersburg. Before leaving Dinwiddie I sent a party to J. Hargrave's, but could find nothing of the Fifth Army Corps. The only information I could obtain from prisoners and contrabands is that one brigade (South Carolina), formerly commanded by Butler, has gone south. The remainder of the cavalry is about Belfield and north toward Jarratt's. A courier passed Dinwiddie with orders to the cavalry to move up. Owing to the destruction of the bridge on the Boydton plank road and on the Weldon railroad but small amounts of stores are at Belfield. One regiment of cavalry opposed my advance. I have about fifty prisoners, including one colonel and three other commissioned officers. I have communicated with General Warren, and will place my command at Malone's Bridge, on the Nottoway, and await further orders. The roads are the worst possible.

Yours, respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—6.25 p. m.

Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs that you immediately report to General Warren, with your command.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—4.20 p. m. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have been at Dinwiddie Court-House. There are but few wagons passing on the Boydton plank road. All (eighteen) that I could hear of I captured. A division of infantry that had been camped four miles above Dinwiddie Court-House, on the plank road, broke camp this morning and went to Petersburg. I am now moving back to Malone's Crossing of the Rowanty, where I will bivouac and report to General Meade. This point is on the military road, two miles and a half from the Vaughan road. The roads are so bad that my command can scarcely get along at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865—9.35 p. m.

Brevet Major-General GREGG:

GENERAL: I am directed to furnish you with the following, just received from Major-General Meade.*

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry:

At 6.25 p. m. to-day orders were sent to you to report with your command to Major-General Warren, on the road to Dinwiddie Court-House. General Warren is to move up at once to report to Major-General Humphreys at the crossing of the Vaughan road and Hatcher's Run. You are to get his trains to their old camp with such a force as may be thought necessary to guard them, and to report with the remainder of your cavalry to General Warren. General Humphreys' right is attacked by A. P. Hill's corps, and to-morrow Hill is to [be] driven in. You will receive orders from General Humphreys after the junction of the Second Corps. General Humphreys repulsed the enemy.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH,
Portsmouth, Va., February 5, 1865.

Colonel LEWIS:

COLONEL: Send a party of fifty men to Isle of Wight Court-House, under charge of a competent officer, with instructions to send a strong patrol toward Smithfield to co-operate with General Graham, who will

* See Webb to Warren, 9 p. m., p. 402.

be in that neighborhood to-morrow forenoon. The object of the cavalry will be to intercept any men who may be driven out of Smithfield by General Graham. The patrol sent toward Smithfield can ascertain by inquiry if General Graham's forces have landed. The cavalry will also endeavor to intercept any straggler that may attempt to escape by the Bacon Castle road.

By order of Brigadier-General Vogdes:

S. L. McHENRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon.. E. M. STANTON:

The following telegram has been received from Brigadier-General Stevenson:

The engine and tender of freight train was thrown from the track by a party of rebels between this post and Duffield's night before last. The engineer and fireman were captured and plundered of their money, watches, &c., and then released. There was no other damage done there, so far as I am advised. Nothing but empty burthen cars in the train. I forwarded you yesterday Colonel Reno's report of the party and the way in which he did not catch them. They were on road again last night, but did nothing.

JOHN D. STEVENSON.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 5, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I will send a regiment of cavalry to Duffield's Station to cover the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the point where the guerrilla parties give annoyance. The parties now creating mischief are furloughed men, who are secreted at the houses in that section of the country. I have given directions to destroy farms wherever the men are found.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 5, 1865.*

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. A patrol was sent below Occoquan and has not yet returned. They are in search of horse thieves.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. C. DEVIN,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will detail a strong regiment to take position at Duffield's Station, or as near that point as practicable, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with instruc-

tions to protect the road in that vicinity. That neighborhood has of late been infested with guerrillas and men from the rebel army who are visiting their friends, getting clothes, plundering, &c. These men have of late committed depredations on the railroad, throwing trains off the track and robbing the passengers. The commanding officer will make dispositions to prevent this in future in that vicinity. He will send out parties to scour the country and dispose of the lawless ruffians who are committing the outrages spoken of. No quarter will be given these persons who have destroyed by their actions the right to be treated as prisoners of war. When a guerrilla is found on a plantation or at a habitation the fences, &c., of the farm will be destroyed, and the citizens generally will be given to understand that if they continue to harbor these villains they will be turned from their houses and sent through our lines. The regiment will select an eligible cantonment near Duffield's Station and construct quarters and shelter for men and horses. Supplies will be drawn from Duffield's Station. Let the regimental commander make proper dispositions and report them through your headquarters. Frequent reports must be made, and energy, industry, and tact exercised in the discharge of this duty. Detach the regiment without delay. Acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 5, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

Have the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad been disturbed lately?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 5, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

The Secretary of War telegraphs me that a train was thrown off the track and robbed about three miles and a half from Harper's Ferry night before last; how is it?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 5, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

A freight train was thrown off the track night before last, doing no damage, except delaying other trains. It was done by a party of rebels, about thirty in number. I sent you yesterday Colonel Reno's report of his efforts to capture the party and failure, with particulars. Same party was on road again last night, but as Reno had full notice

of their coming down he should have bagged them. Have not heard from him on this last effort yet. Shall advise you of results as soon as reports are received.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Cumberland:

I sent a party out yesterday morning to strike Harry Gilmor, who was encamped four miles south of Moorefield. I thought best not to order any troops from New Creek to act in conjunction, on account of the difficulty of carrying out combinations. One party would be sure to get there before the other. Gilmor has been unable to control McNeill and Woodson's companies. They will not serve under him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Cumberland:

My information is that the old valley cavalry came from east side of Blue Ridge for want of forage, and went over toward Warm Springs or south of that point. Wickham's brigade, of Rosser's division, went east of Blue Ridge. Rosser's brigade, 400 strong, six miles west of Staunton. Payne's brigade, Rosser's division, back near Lexington. Two horse batteries disbanded; guns sent to Lynchburg; horses somewhere else. Many of the men have come in here as deserters with their furloughs. Wharton's division at Fishersville. Everything much scattered. Great suffering for want of forage.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 5, 1865—5.45 p. m.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Cumberland, Md.:

The following received from Bulltown, viz:

A scout just in from beyond Addison reports a rebel force of 150 concentrated on Gauley River, about forty-five miles from Bulltown, who expect to join a force of 1,500, under Rosser, for a descent on Bulltown, as soon as possible.

The scouts had a slight skirmish, and report wounding Captains Spriggs and Turning.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *February 5, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

Scout sent to Beverly this morning have just reported by telegraph from Roaring Creek as follows:

Just returned from Beverly. Some rebels came into Beverly this afternoon and took Major Hall and a rebel lieutenant with them. I think about fifteen or twenty in number.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 5, 1865.*

Maj. CHARLES H. DAY,
Commanding, Bulltown, W. Va.:

Keep a sharp lookout and have your post in the best possible condition for defending it to the last extremity should you be attacked. Every precaution must be taken by you to ascertain the approach of the enemy. Keep me fully advised daily.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Richmond Dispatch to-day says that a rumor was current yesterday that Sherman had reached and was destroying the railroad at Midway, ten miles west of Branchville. The Whig, however, says that the rumor was without foundation, as the tenor of official dispatches received at the War Department last evening renders it certain that such was not the case. On Saturday telegraphic communication was temporarily suspended with Augusta, but was resumed on yesterday. The Whig remarks that a repulse of Sherman, who is now apparently presumptuous on account of his unimpeded march through Georgia, would work wonders in bringing the North to its senses. The Confederate generals and the men under their commands on his front are commissioners to whose pacific exertions the country may well look with anxious and prayerful solicitude. The Enquirer reports that the salt-works are again in successful operation. C. C. Clay, jr., is reported having arrived in the Confederacy. The Peace Commissioners arrived in Richmond Saturday evening. The same evening a large war meeting was held, which was addressed by Henry A. Wise. Governor Smith issues a notice to-day to the citizens of Richmond, Va., and citizens of other States sojourning in Richmond, to meet this evening to respond to the answer made by President Lincoln to the Confederate deputies sent to confer with him on the subject of peace. It is expected that Stephens will be invited by the Confederate Congress to address them before leaving for Georgia, whither it is rumored he intends going to arouse the people of that State to renewed vigor in prosecuting the war. The general tone of all the Richmond papers to-day says that there is nothing left for the South to do but to fight it out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 6, 1865—Midnight.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In the affair yesterday, when the enemy attacked a part of the Second Corps and were handsomely repulsed, leaving a part of their dead for us to bury, our losses were 3 officers and 18 men killed, 11 officers and 92 men wounded, and 22 men missing. In front of one brigade of Mott's division he buried thirty-one of the enemy, and counted twenty-two graves besides, some of which were large enough for five or six bodies each. General Smyth estimates the loss of the enemy in his front at 200. Our captures for the day were about 100 men, half of these taken by the cavalry, and the rest by the Fifth and Second Corps. This afternoon the Fifth Corps advanced and drove the enemy back onto their artillery, probably into their intrenchments beyond Dabney's Mill. Here the enemy was re-enforced, and drove Warren back. Our troops are still out, and will not be returned to their old position unless driven to it by the difficulty of supplying them. The casualties for to-day I will report as soon as learned.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 6, 1865—2.34 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Ord is assigned, as requested. Before your telegram to the Secretary, General Gillmore had been sent South to relieve General Foster. I think his familiarity with that part of the coast and the defenses of Charleston render him most suitable for that command. There must be a change in Kentucky, and General Dix is proposed for the place. What do you think? As soon as we get General Thomas' views about department lines the matter must be acted on. General Dix seems to be best suited for the political complexion of affairs in Kentucky, though too old for active military operations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 6, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I think General Dix will be an excellent selection for the command in Kentucky. I am glad to see Burbridge is about being removed from there. I should have much more faith in Terry than Gillmore for the command of the Department of the South, and his administration would be much more economical. However, we will do the best we can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 6, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I want to go to Norfolk and other places in vicinity the last of this week to investigate for Congress the question of trade with rebel States. If you are to be here, however, at that time, I will delay going, as I want to see you to present medal, and also about that Galena matter. Please answer by telegraph.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

CITY POINT, *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE:

I expect to be here all this week.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—1 a. m. (Sent 1.15 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have just received intelligence that my aide, Captain Jay, taking orders to General Gregg, met the enemy in force where the Malone road leaves the Halifax road. Jay was fired on and is missing, but his escort escaped. This is undoubtedly the enemy's cavalry come up from Stony Creek. They are now in Gregg's rear, on the road he took, and only one mile and a half from him if he is at Malone's Bridge. I have sent this information to Warren, with directions to make every effort to communicate it to Gregg, and have instructed Warren to send a division to cover our rear on the Weldon railroad, as the cavalry may advance that way to-morrow morning. If Gregg gets my orders to rejoin Warren through that officer, he can be withdrawn on the Vaughan road; but if Warren's staff officer meets the fate of Captain Jay Gregg's position will be precarious, as the enemy's cavalry will be in his rear, and their infantry, on Warren's withdrawal, now taking place, will interpose between him and the Vaughan road. I am in hopes Warren's artillery and trains, ordered back on the road he took, will get in safely.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—5.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Major Jay has returned, and it is now certain that he was captured by our own men. None of the enemy's cavalry in vicinity of Malone's Crossing.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—7.15 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Major-Generals Warren and Humphreys have both telegraphed me this morning and informed me of their being in position, their right, well supported, near Fort Cummings, and two divisions of the Fifth Corps over Hatcher's Run forming their left. Gregg's cavalry is now with Warren. Trains all came up the Vaughan road. I have telegraphed to them to move out at once, to determine whether or not Hill's or any portion of the enemy's force is now outside of their line of works. In case any should be found they are to be driven in. Heth charged in two lines and was badly repulsed. Subsequently the whole of Hill's corps participated in the attack. The above is the report of deserters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Humphreys' reconnaissance shows the enemy to have retired within his main line of works, leaving his dead on the field, now being buried by us. Warren, across Hatcher's Run, is now moving out to feel the enemy. Deserters say their line now passes through Dabney's Mill to Gravelly Run, and it is probable Warren will find them in their line. If they are outside he will attack; if, however, they are not so found, your instructions will be required, as I have accomplished all originally designed or now practicable. The condition of the roads very bad, and want of trains and supplies precludes any extended movement to the left. It remains, therefore, either to intrench where we are or withdraw. If these partial movements are contemplated it would probably be well to extend our intrenched line to Hatcher's Run, as this then would be point of departure, and we would be nearer to threaten the enemy's line of communications on the Boydton plank road; at the same time the enemy, would, without doubt, extend their line, overlapping us, as they have done each time we extended. Your views and orders are desired.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 6, 1865—2.50 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE,
Hatcher's Run:

I would not recommend making any attack against intrenched lines, but I think it will be well to hold out to Hatcher's Run. It will give us a better chance for covering future movements, and when we do start we will entirely abandon all extension beyond our present lines. Please inform me about what our casualties have been and what you think have been those of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865—7.30 p. m.
(Via Aiken's House, 8.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Major-General Warren advanced about 2 p. m. on the Dabney's Mill and Vaughan roads. Both columns had a spirited contest with the enemy, and steadily drove him before them till about 6 p. m., when the column on the Mill road, having forced the enemy beyond Dabney's Mill and until he opened on them with artillery, indicating he was in his line of works, when, being re-enforced, Warren's troops were, in turn, compelled to retire in considerable confusion. The enemy was, however, checked before reaching the position occupied this morning, and Warren's troops rallied in this position. The column on the Vaughan road was recalled when the others were forced back. The troops are now formed in the lines occupied this morning. The fighting has been determined, principally in dense woods, and the losses considerable, particularly in the column compelled to retire. I am not able at present to give an estimate of them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Captain DAVIS:

There is a light, indicating camp-fires, visible 10 degrees south of west and distant six or seven miles from this station. There has also just sprung up a large fire north from this station and should think north from Cox road. Several small camp-fires noticed along the enemy's works extending from Mrs. Hart's house to a point 35 degrees west of north. One train of cars has [passed] on South Side Railroad during the night.

VAN B. SLEEPER,
Sergeant.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 6, 1865—7 a. m.*

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Within an hour a light, indicating quite extensive camp-fires, has become visible 45 degrees west of south and four to five miles distant. One train of cars heard on South Side Railroad since last report. The fire lights last reported are becoming dim.

VAN B. SLEEPER,
Sergeant, Signal Corps.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 6, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer:

About twenty stragglers going to left on Cox road. It is very quiet in all the enemy's camps. There is smoke rising from but part of the camp to our left of Mrs. Hart's. A few men seen in camp at Boisseau's, but the doors of most of the tents appear to be open, and as if shelter-

tents, used for doors, had been taken away. Can see no smoke rising from most of the large camp 10 degrees west of north. The force reported last evening as taking position behind the works cannot be seen this morning. Six ambulances going to right on Cox road.

FEAREY,
Signal Officer.

(Copy to Brevet Major-General Webb.)

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865.*

Captain DAVIS:

The following has been received from top of Armstrong's house (white):

I notice no change since yesterday. A heavy picket-line through middle of open field to right of house. No new earth thrown up in any place. Very few, not twenty-five, of enemy in view behind heavy line of works. Everything is all quiet here now. Our territory the same as yesterday p. m. I will report again, unless something occurs sooner, at noon.

I. S. LYON,
Signal Officer.

OLD SECOND CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
February 6, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

A force of the enemy's infantry has been moving from your left and are now halted at a point north 70 degrees west from tower and some distance in rear of their works. I did not see head of column, but there are three or four regiments in sight. The head of the column has appeared near Mrs. Hart's house, coming from left, and has halted. A train of thirteen box-cars passed toward Petersburg; could not see any troops on them. Forty ambulances have passed on the Cox road toward right.

FEAREY.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 6, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.55 p. m.)

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer:

The force of enemy reported at point north 70 degrees west from tower seems to be in a little ravine. They have built fires. The column which appeared to our left of Mrs. Hart's has started again toward our right. They were seven minutes in passing a point, well closed and marching fast. They are just in rear of their works; still moving. Camp smokes at Boisseau's have increased.

FEAREY,
Signal Officer.

(Copy to Brevet Major-General Webb, headquarters Army of the Potomac.)

OLD SECOND CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
February 6, 1865—4 p. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Signal Officer:

The force reported as moving to our right in rear of works has disappeared behind the woods in front of Fort Fisher. They have had time to appear to our right of wood, and as they have not I infer they have halted behind it. The force reported as lying at point north 70 degrees west has moved toward their right and rear and disappeared in woods; judge it to be a brigade.

FEAREY.

(Copy to General Webb.)

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
February 6, 1865.

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Hatcher's Run:

Sergeant Aiken reports a column of infantry, followed by twelve ambulances, passing east on Cox road about half a mile east of lead-works. They were fifteen minutes in passing. No other movements observed to-day.

A. B. CAPRON,
First Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Captain DAVIS:

5 P. M.

A column of infantry marching to our right on road west of Richmond pike; twenty minutes in passing a given point; also a small train of ambulances.

NICHOLLS.

5 P. M.

Column of infantry just moved to our right on Pocahontas road, followed by nine ambulances and one wagon. The troops were well closed up and marching very fast. They were fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

JUDSON.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer:

5.40 P. M.

A train of black covered wagons, supposed to be ammunition wagons, just passed to our right on road near Richmond pike.

NICHOLLS.

J. C. PAINE,
Captain, Signal Officer.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 6, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The enemy's camp smokes are about as heavy as they usually were before the present movement. It has become too smoky for observation.

FEAREY.

(Copy to Major-General Webb.)

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 6, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

There is a light, indicating camp-fires, seen about southwest from this station and should judge three or four miles distant. A few camp-fires visible along the enemy's line of works extending from Boisseau's property to a point north from this station.

VAN B. SLEEPER,
Sergeant, Signal Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 6, 1865.*

I. The issue of a ration of fish, viz, fourteen ounces of dried fish or eighteen ounces of pickled fish, will be made to the troops once a week, in lieu of the ration of fresh beef.

II. Authority is hereby given to officers actually in the field who are without the means of paying for subsistence stores purchased from the commissary and have over one month's pay due to draw for themselves and their authorized private servants present in the field with them one regular army ration each per day, on ordinary ration returns, which returns will be entered by the issuing commissary on separate abstracts of issues to officers. The officer drawing the rations will deduct from his pay accounts for each month the number of rations drawn in kind during the month, and the amount of such deduction will be transferred to the Subsistence Department from the Pay Department.

Commissaries who issue rations in kind to officers for their own use will furnish the proper paymaster each month with the names of officers to whom such issues have been made and the number of rations to be deducted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865.

General HUMPHREYS:

Major Jay has returned, and the last dispatch in reference to Warren's division will be of no effect.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—2.30 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

Your last dispatch, saying Major Jay had returned, and that last dispatch in reference to Warren's division will be of no effect, I do not understand. Please explain a little more.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—2.40 a. m. (Received 4 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS:

Since Major Jay has returned, Warren need not send a division to the Wyatt house to guard the rear and the Halifax road. No cavalry but our own is there. Major Jay was captured by our men.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—2.40 a. m

Major-General WEBB:

GENERAL: Mott left 150 men as pickets in the vicinity of the Tucker house to the Halifax road, which I will direct him to bring out. I might thin out Miles' picket-line from the vicinity of the Tucker house to the vicinity of Fort Cummings, but I do not think we could materially strengthen Miles by it. Mott is also to send into his camp and bring out every available man, except the convalescents who will perform guard duty. Smyth will do the same.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—6.40 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

Everything remains quiet. The troops of the Sixth and Ninth Corps were got into position last night, and hold the line strongly to Fort Cummings, with strong reserves. Warren's infantry came up before morning and Gregg's cavalry are coming up now. All of Mott is now on the right of Smyth. Warren's commission is a little older than mine. I have communicated with him and expect [him] here. Two men of Davis' brigade, Heth's division, came in to Smyth after the

fight last night, and say all of Heth's division attacked the right of Smyth, suffered severely, and fell back into their works again at once; that all Hill's corps came out and attacked the right of Smyth and McAllister's and Ramsey's brigades. and he thinks they suffered severely when they were repulsed.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—7.20 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

Deserters from Gordon's, Mahone's, and Heth's divisions state all of Hill's corps and Gordon's division, of Early's old corps, formed the attacking force yesterday. Gordon's division was on their left, and Mahone's came up and supported it toward sunset. They say their troops fell back to their intrenchments last night. I am about examining and sending forward some force to feel in our front.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—7.50 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The major-general commanding directs that you feel the enemy in your front and determine whether or not they are outside their line of works. In case you find them outside you will attack them at once and drive them within their works; but should you find that they are now posted inside their line the major-general commanding does not order an attack. It is not his design to make an attack upon their fortified line, but he does not think they should be permitted to occupy any ground outside of that line.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Warren.)

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—8.40 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

As soon as I had arranged with General Warren I rode down to Mott, where I am now, to send out reconnaissance from him and Hartranft and attack if I found the enemy outside their works. Your telegram to that effect reached me just as I was arriving at Mott's headquarters. I have ordered out the reconnaissances and directed all my troops to be ready to attack.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—9.40 a. m.*

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

GENERAL: My headquarters are in the vicinity of the Tucker house. I have left an operator for General Warren.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February [6], 1865.

General HUMPHREYS:

Heavy firing was heard from these headquarters thirty minutes since. Can you tell us what it was?

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

An officer of my staff who went out with General De Trobriand's reconnaissance reports that he found a skirmish or picket line of the enemy in an old line of works (ours) near the Watkins house, from which he drove them into their main line, in sight of which he advanced to. Seeing that his force was small they moved a force toward their right, apparently with the object of coming out and intercepting him. He changed his direction to meet this, and should they be induced to come out he will be supported and account for them. The reconnaissance from the Ninth Corps was in his vicinity, near the Watkins house. It has not yet reported. I have sent out to it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 6, 1865—11.15 a. m. (Sent 11.45 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Hartranft reports that his reconnaissance advanced to the house beyond the abandoned redoubt near the Smith house and close to the enemy's old picket-line, which their picket now occupy as they did when we moved in October. The enemy is not outside of his main line of works.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—3.55 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you send your reserve division to this crossing on Hatcher's Run. Let a staff officer precede it and report to General Warren.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Can you not spare a brigade from some one near here to move to Gregg's support?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—5.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Hold all you can spare in readiness to move to Warren promptly and rapidly. The nearer to this crossing the better. Warren is now at Dabney's Mill, and the general fears they may put a superior force against him.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—5.45 p. m.*

General HUMPHREYS:

Send some troops to the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run immediately.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. MEADE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. ALEX. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Mott reports as follows:

General McAllister has just returned to the line, having made a demonstration at the Watkins house and on the Duncan road. He reports the works of the enemy manned, as was reported by General De Trobriand this morning.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—6.05 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have ordered Mott to send General De Trobriand's brigade immediately to the crossing of the Vaughan road over Hatcher's Run.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

De Trobriand is moving to Vaughan road at crossing of Hatcher's Run; he is 2,500 strong. West's brigade will follow him; it is about 1,000 strong. I will get some from Smyth. I have ordered Miles to send a brigade as quickly as possible.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865.*

General A. A. HUMPHREYS:

Let General De Trobriand connect with Ayres at Armstrong's Mill. Let him communicate with Ayres at that point. All is doing well here. All apparently over. Look to Armstrong's Mill and keep your troops in readiness there.

A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

Your dispatch relative to De Trobriand connecting with Ayres received, and staff officer sent to De Trobriand accordingly. De Trobriand must now be at crossing of Hatcher's Run by Vaughan road. Colonel Michler has gone with my staff officer. He will see you. Perhaps it may be thought better for De Trobriand to go up on the opposite bank of Hatcher's Run.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Do you want West's brigade? Upon receipt of your last order about De Trobriand, I halted West, and have directed him to be held in reserve, on McAllister's left, ready to be sent to Armstrong's Mill, or to you, as may be wanted. Shall I countermand the order sent to Miles, to send out a brigade to you? General Smyth reports to me that the right of Warren's troops are in their rifle-pits in connection with his at Armstrong's Mill. He has strengthened that point.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have sent General De Trobriand back, and shall not want West. Warren checked the enemy on the picket-line this evening. His troops

are now being relieved in the breast-works across the run, and I understand his right connects with your left. You will not want Miles' brigade, and can, for the present, look out for yourself.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865. (Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

A staff officer from General Miles informs me that a large number of stragglers from the Fifth Corps are on their way to their camp. My provost guard and escort were unable to effect anything material in the way of stopping them. My mounted provost guard is in my camp looking after my stragglers.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following were the casualties in the Second Corps yesterday: Second Division, 3 officers and 4 men killed, 8 officers and 25 men wounded, and 22 men missing; Third Division, 14 killed, 4 officers and 67 men wounded, none missing; no casualties in Ramsey's brigade. The brigades of Mott's division buried thirty-one of the enemy's dead on his front; they also counted some twenty-two graves, some of which were large enough to contain five or six bodies each. This would make about 75 killed, and, allowing the usual proportion of wounded, would be between 350 and 400 wounded. General Smyth estimates the loss of the enemy in his front at not less than 200. The whole was probably between 600 and 700 wounded. We took some 30 prisoners in the operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

The Tenth Massachusetts Battery and Smith's section of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, can unhitch and unharness to-night, but will be hitched, harnessed, and ready to move by 5 a. m. of February 7 (to-morrow). The drivers will be by the side of their horses, and in case of any firing on the line before the hour above mentioned the batteries will be harnessed and hitched at once.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—4.15 p. m.

Major CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have about 350 men on picket in front of the Ninth Corps troops. They have been there since night before last. Shall I relieve them, or will they be relieved by the troops of the Ninth Corps? Please answer.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
First Division:

You will relieve the 350 men on picket in front of the Ninth Army Corps.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major CARNCROSS:

Two columns of the enemy, about two brigades, are reported to have moved this p. m. from their right to their left.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

(Repeated by Humphreys to Meade 4.38 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—6.15 p. m.

General MILES:

Send a brigade to the Vaughan road at the crossing of Hatcher's Run immediately.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—7 p. m.

Major CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of 6.45 [6.15 received]. The Second Brigade, Colonel Duryea, will be there as soon as possible. They leave at once.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—7.37 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
First Division:

The brigade of your division under Colonel Duryea will not be required. You will recall them. Your aide, who just left here, has been instructed to direct Colonel Duryea to return with his brigade if he should meet them.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

All the available troops of this division will be ready to move at a moment's notice, with the exception of the garrisons of inclosed works and pickets.

By order of Brevet Major-General Miles:

RICHD. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers and the detachment of 150 men of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers heretofore ordered for garrison duty at Fort Fisher be put at work on that fort immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—3 p. m.

General MOTT:

GENERAL: The commanding general wishes you to cause the 150 men left on picket by your division to be relieved and join your command. This guard duty can be performed by the convalescents. All men found fit for duty, especially those who have straggled back to their camps, should be sent to you from your camp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 6, 1865—6 a. m. (Received 6.30 a. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I send you telegram received last night and a copy of instructions General Meade left with me last night.* I was already acquainted with

* For the instructions see Meade to Humphreys, 9 p. m. February 5, p. 396.

his views from conversations, and did not look at the instructions until some hours after he left. The Sixth and Ninth Corps divisions that were ordered to me were put into position last night, and connect with Fort Cummings, with strong reserves. I have a telegraph to headquarters; won't you come over here and use it? I cannot well cross over to see you, lest the fight begin again with my command, but I would like to see you before changing my headquarters to vicinity of Mott or Cummings' house. You will probably find this the best place for your headquarters.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Hatcher's Run:

Do you rank General Warren? General Meade gave his instructions to you, thinking you were the senior officer. In case General Warren ranks you you will transfer the order received to him, and please notify him of the error.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Sent me by General Humphreys 6.30 a. m. [6th].

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865—6.30 a. m.

General WEBB:

General Gregg reached me at 4 a. m. It was so late I had to bring all my wagons with me, and his train could not go back with his cavalry without much delay, so I have brought it along. Griffin and Ayres are south of Elk Creek; Crawford is crossing over; Gregg is following up. No signs of enemy so far.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Gregg sends three squadrons back the route I came to pick up the stragglers and take post at Rowanty Post-Office.

G. K. W.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The commanding general directs me to say my dispatch of 7.50 a. m. was written and sent before General Humphreys' telegram of 7.20, and was considered necessary owing to the misapprehension he labored under yesterday of your relative rank, rendering it, in his judgment,

prudential to repeat the instructions given last night. General Humphreys' dispatch of 7.20 is perfectly satisfactory, and thus mine of 7.50 proves to be unnecessary.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Humphreys.)

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 6, 1865—9.50 a. m.*

[General G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: The operator at headquarters says the message* you received about 8 a. m., to feel the enemy and attack him in front, if outside of his works, should be timed 7.50. General Webb has left for this place.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865—10 a. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have just received your dispatch of (no hour mentioned) in which you allude to a dispatch of 7.50 a. m. from you and one of 7.20 from General Humphreys. I have not seen dispatches of such hours. I have one (no hour mentioned), received about 8 a. m., to feel the enemy and attack him in front of my lines if outside of his works. Do you mean that one is unnecessary? I have my troops posted as your dispatch brought me last night by Captain Emory directed. This virtually puts Crawford and Gregg under General Humphreys' special control, and I have them now subject to his call if needed. I have also posted Ayres and Griffin as that dispatch directed. General Humphreys having informed me that he is about to feel the enemy and attack him, if practicable, I have kept my troops in hand as he may need. The enemy show only vedettes in my front south and west, and my advance must be back over the road I have been ordered up along, or west toward Dabney's Mill. I am ready to do at once whatever is ordered, or to support General Humphreys if called on, or move in any other direction.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—11.40 a. m.
(Sent 12.05 p. m. Received 12.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

The dispatch of 7.40 a. m. was, by the general commanding, directed to you and to General Humphreys. It was intended to instruct both you and General Humphreys to determine whether or not the enemy is outside his works in your fronts, and to determine whether he has only vedettes in your front or a force to be driven in. General Crawford is in

* See Webb to Humphreys, 7.50 a. m., p. 423.

position to support you or General Humphreys, whichever may need him first; and if you require General H[umphrey]s' reserve, and he does not, they will be subject to your call. Please send to the telegraph office for the dispatch of 7.40, and you will see that it was pronounced unnecessary, because a telegram from General Humphreys (time 7.20) was not received until 7.48, and this 7.20 dispatch stated that he was about to move for the purpose desired and without any further orders. It was supposed that you had received the orders given General Humphreys last night by the general commanding, which were left with him under the misapprehension already referred to. The object is to determine what enemy is in your front and in front of General Humphreys.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Vaughan Road, February 6, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Humphreys has been ordered to send a division of his command to this point, a staff officer to precede it to report to you.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—4 p. m.

General MEADE:

General Crawford, with Bragg's brigade, drove back the strong picket-line just this side of the road leading from Armstrong's Mill to Dabney's. They then advanced without much opposition to near Dabney's Mill, where the fighting is again heavy. Our prisoners are from Pegram's division. I have a brigade of cavalry and Winthrop's brigade fighting down the Vaughan road, and report as much as they can do. I have sent Locke to see how things go, and call on General Humphreys for help if needed. I want to take Griffin's division toward Dabney's Mill. Fighting thus in two directions takes me from personal inspection of one of them.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Vaughan Road, February 6, 1865—4.25 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Your dispatch is received. General Meade has applied for a brigade from troops near here to support Gregg. The division is ordered to you. See dispatch of 4 p. m.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The major-general commanding will await here your report of your operations, and begs that you will have it here as soon as possible after dark. He will send you instructions as soon as he shall receive your report.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—5.15 o'clock.

[General G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: The brigade of General Gwyn has broken, and I am assembling it here. The Maryland brigade has broken badly. We are gathering all remnants. Winthrop's brigade can be used. Bankhead is wounded in the hand. Major Sanders is commanding one brigade of Griffin's and one from General Wheaton, Sixth Corps.

Very respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
At Mott's Headquarters, February 6, 1865—8.45 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I have ordered out reconnaissances from Mott and Hartranft, and directed all my troops to be ready to attack, intending to attack if the enemy should be outside his works, as understood with you. Just as I reached here I received a telegram to that effect from General Meade.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—9 a. m.

General HUMPHREYS:

I have just received your dispatch announcing that you were going to make a demonstration and attack the enemy at once outside of his works. I have directed General Crawford to be in instant readiness to support you. Griffin has established his line. The enemy has vedettes out on his front. Deserters say their main line extends south to Gravelly, about a mile west of Dabney's Mill. Gregg has just reported skirmishing with the enemy on the road. We have come up. I am preparing to meet anything that may occur, and await further developments in this direction.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 6, 1865—11 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding:

De Trobriand's reconnaissance found the enemy's pickets or skirmishers in an old line of works near the Watkins house (ours). He drove them out into their main line of works, in view of which he went. The Ninth Corps reconnaissance was in the same vicinity. The enemy is not out of his main works.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 6, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

I can support you with Wheaton's division, 4,500 men, ordered to mass at the Cummings house, and De Trobriand's brigade, of Mott's division, strengthened to 2,500 men.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865.

1. Maj. Charles J. Von Herrmann, additional aide-de-camp, having reported to the major-general commanding, pursuant to special orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—1.15 p. m.

General Crawford will immediately move out on the Vaughan road to where it turns off to Dabney's Mill, and then follow up that road toward the mill, driving back the enemy and ascertaining the position of the enemy's intrenched line said to be there. General Ayres will at once follow General Crawford with his division. General Gregg will send a force of cavalry to drive the enemy down the Vaughan road as far as Gravelly Run, and one also to cover the left flank of the infantry under Generals Crawford and Ayres. He will also send a small force to watch the road leading down the east side of Rowanty Creek to Perkins' Bridge. Major Rosencrantz will go with this last to show the road.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—7 p. m.

Division commanders will at once take measures to have their men supplied with ammunition, and as fast as the wagons are emptied they will be sent away to be replenished. Arms will be put in good order and everything made ready for a renewal of the attack to-morrow, should the same be ordered. The major-general commanding the army has expressed himself as satisfied with the operations of to-day.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—9.35 a. m.

[General GRIFFIN:]

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has directed General Gregg to relieve General Sickel's brigade, which will return to you. You will hold Sickel's brigade in reserve ready for use. The major-general commanding is thinking of making a demonstration upon the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—4 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

I want to take your right brigade from the line farther to the right. I wish you would have the commanding officer of that brigade place himself there on the right ready to receive a call from me.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—9 a. m.

General CRAWFORD:

Keep your division in readiness for instant movement, as I or General Humphreys may call upon you and want quick support.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 12. HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

The general commanding the division desires to express to the troops of his command his full satisfaction and admiration of their conduct during the day; that it meets with the approval of the general commanding the army and the corps.

To the troops of the First Brigade especial commendation is due. This brigade had the advance, and they gallantly maintained it to the last; and the conduct of the new troops, both in that brigade and the division generally, was beyond praise. That the division was compelled to fall back after gaining so much ground was no fault of theirs. With such soldiers there is nothing to be anticipated but the highest honors.

Brigade commanders will send in to these headquarters to-night an approximate report of casualties in their commands.

By command of Brevet Major-General Crawford:

EDWARD C. BAIRD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Major-General GETTY, *Commanding Sixth Corps:*

Colonel Brainerd, commanding Engineer Brigade, 1,500 strong, is ordered to report to you to strengthen your line. He will halt his command here (Aiken's house), and will report to you.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Col. WESLEY BRAINERD,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

COLONEL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding you will please detail from your command, for picket duty on your front, 287 men, with the proper officers and non-commissioned officers, relieving the officers and men belonging to the First Division of this corps, now on picket, at 9 a. m. to-morrow. You will also please relieve the First Division officers from your brigade. These officers and men will remain on duty for three days from to-morrow morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Col. C. W. ECKMAN,
Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Corps Officer of the Day:

COLONEL: The commanding officer of the Engineer Brigade (just ordered to report to this corps) has been directed to detail from his brigade 287 men, with the proper commissioned and non-commissioned officers, for picket duty, and to relieve at 9 a. m. to-morrow the officers and men of the First Division now on picket, also to relieve the First Division officer of the day with a suitable officer from his command. The brevet major-general commanding desires you to see that the old

detail is relieved at the hour above named and the new detail properly posted. You will please direct the officers and men of the First Division to rejoin their regiments as soon as relieved.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

[Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:]

COLONEL: In compliance with circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 4, 1865, relative to the divisions and brigades in this corps now commanded by colonels, I have the honor to submit the following report: First Division: First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, absent on account of wounds, now commanded by Lieut. Col. E. L. Campbell, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie; Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, colonel Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers. Second Division: First Brigade, Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers; this officer's name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers; Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. L. A. Grant; Third Brigade, Col. T. W. Hyde, First Maine Veteran Volunteers. Third Division: First Brigade, Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers; Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. W. Keifer, colonel One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, absent on surgeon's certificate of disability, now commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

The troops of this command will be under arms, and the batteries, ambulances, &c., harnessed and hitched in at 5 a. m. to-morrow, remaining so until 7.30 a. m.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 6, 1865—9 p. m.

Major-General WARREN'S CHIEF OF STAFF:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report this division massed as you desired in the open field near the Cummings house. My headquarters are fifty paces from the line of troops and 200 yards west of Cummings' house. Cavalry had already occupied the other field near the run. Am in good shape, ready and anxious to serve you.

Your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—9.13 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

General Gregg went to Dinwiddie, and captured there 18 wagons and 50 prisoners, including 1 colonel. General Warren crossed as ordered and went to Hargrave's. General Humphreys went to the crossing of Vaughan road and Armstrong's Mill. It was found difficult to communicate down the Vaughan road with Warren, and much delay was caused by this. Hill massed in front of Humphreys' right, and at 4.15 p. m. attacked vigorously with Heth's division in two lines, supported by Gordon's division, of Early's corps, and Mahone's division. Smyth and McAllister, of Humphreys' corps, repulsed two attacks handsomely. This morning Warren has been moved to connect with Humphreys to drive Hill back. Gregg has come up the Vaughan road with Warren. This force is ordered now to move on Hill and drive him into his works. Wheaton and Hartranft have joined Humphreys. At the time of the attack upon Humphreys, Warren was at J. Hargrave's, on road to Dinwiddie, and Gregg was at Malone's Crossing.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—9.40 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

It has been necessary to take General Wheaton out of the Sixth Corps' line and send him to General Humphreys. Where is the Engineer Brigade, and what is its strength?

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The Engineer Brigade reported last night. It is posted about the center of my line between the Avery and Shands houses. Colonel Brainerd reports its strength at about 1,500 men. He reported from City Point there were about 1,900 men, but on arriving here he informed me that he had to leave many guards at City Point, thus reducing his strength.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Owing to the weakening of the line here by the withdrawal of General Wheaton, the major-general commanding deems it advisable to move up

the Engineer Brigade to this point—the Aiken house. Colonel Brainerd will halt his command here, and will then report to Major-General Getty at Globe Tavern. Please see that they are properly rationed and supplied with ammunition. Have you any indications of their having weakened the force in your front?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

There are no indications of the enemy weakening their force on our front. The signal officers report no change in the appearance of their line.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865. (Received 12.10 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

A deserter from Twenty-sixth Virginia came in early this a. m. just after the moon went down. Does not think there has been any movement of troops on our front; knows that there was something going on on their right.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 6, 1865. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A brigade of General Ayres' division has relieved my dismounted men. About one-half the horses of my command are on the north side of Hatcher's Run. That the horses may be fed and watered and the men be able to get something to eat, I would, if practicable, like to have the men with their horses. Can I send the half of my command which is dismounted to the north side of the river, or shall I bring the horses back?

Very respectfully,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., February 6, 1865.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 251, of August 31, 1864, from the War Department, and for the purpose of enabling general

courts-martial to be convened by the commanding officer, the forces under command of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, are hereby designated as a separate brigade.

By command of Major-General ORD:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The signal officer on Crow's Nest Tower states that an orderly from the commander of the pickets reports at 7.30 p. m. that the rams are moving down the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. B. NORTON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

It has been reported to me that there was a movement on the part of the rams. I have a staff officer out. I will inform you what he reports as soon as he returns.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 6, 1865—11.50 p. m.

General GRANT,
City Point:

General Heckman reports as follows:

My staff officer has returned. He reports one of the enemy's wooden patrol boats as having passed the grave-yard. He could learn nothing of their rams or any of their other boats.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 6, 1865—9.50 p. m.

General HECKMAN,
Commanding Twenty-fifth Corps:

A report comes from Fort Brady that the orderly of the commander of the pickets on that front has come in with a statement that the rams are moving down the river. Direct General Wild to send out scouts to his front to learn if there is any truth in the report, and send me word by courier.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 6, 1865—8.35 p. m.

General FERRERO,
Commanding Bermuda Front:

Signal officer Crow's Nest Tower states that an orderly from commanding officer of the pickets reports the rams coming down the river. Investigate the truth of this statement and report to me. If there is any foundation for it get your batteries ready. Use your calcium light as soon as there is any use for it. The pickets on the river-bank should be strengthened and your reserves held in readiness.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 6, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Spear has just returned from a reconnaissance with 200 men. He went as far as the White Oak Swamp, on the other side of which was a picket-post of eight men, one of whom he captured. The picket-post belonged to the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, Gary's brigade. No signs of the enemy on this side of the swamp, and no changes in the position or strength of Gary's command could be ascertained. Colonel Spear went out by Riddell's Shop, the same route pursued by Colonel Evans on the 31st ultimo. I have a number of individual scouts out; two came back, reporting that they could not get through White Oak Swamp on account of the enemy's pickets; they could give no information of the enemy; one represented himself as a deserter, and found a man who wanted to show him the way to Long Bridge and help him on, saying seven deserters had crossed there the day before. Colonel Spear has four other prisoners, two of them soldiers and the others claiming to be citizens.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. I. N. PALMER,
Commanding District of North Carolina, New Berne, N. C.:

GENERAL: When you were here I understood that you would immediately relieve the troops at Coirjock. General Ord also informed me that you were instructed to do so. I should be greatly obliged if you will do so immediately, as I must withdraw the troops now there, and it is indispensable that their places should be filled by troops from your command, in order to protect the mail-boats to New Berne and Roanoke Island. I shall be obliged by a reply as early as convenient.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Foote decides to go to New York. Has no further communications to make. He will leave for that place at once, accompanied by one of my personal aides.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

A small party, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker, sent out by General Merritt to break up Harry Gilmor's band, at a point south of Moorefield, was quite successful. Major Young, of my staff, and chief of scouts, captured Harry Gilmor and brought him in.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 6, 1865.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I would respectfully ask permission to send Maj. Harry Gilmor to either Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren for confinement. He is an energetic, shrewd, and unscrupulous scoundrel and a dangerous man. He must be closely watched, or he will escape.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Commissary-General of Prisoners.)

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., February 6, 1865.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The patrols report all quiet to-day. It is reported by persons from Prince William County that the rebels are preparing to conscript every able-bodied man in Prince William and Fairfax Counties that can be caught. They are said to have formed a conscript camp about five miles below Fredericksburg.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 6, 1865.

[Capt. A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: The party sent out in obedience to instructions of yesterday have returned to camp, with the exception of detached party sent to neighborhood of Smithfield. Lieutenant-Colonel McGee, who was in command, reports that in obedience to written and verbal instructions he scoured the country last night between the Berryville pike and Kabletown, sending one column up the Berryville and Charlestown pike, another along the river from Castleman's Ferry to Kabletown, and a third column intermediate. Almost every house was visited, but with little success, as far as captures go. The colonel is fully satisfied that there are but very few of the enemy anywhere in that scope of country. The testimony of the best-disposed citizens is that the enemy do not stay this side the Shenandoah in any number, but that they occasionally cross from the east side the river and return the same day or day following. A party of twenty or thereabouts was on this side two or three days ago and in the neighborhood of Kabletown. But two were seen during the march, one of whom was captured and is forwarded under guard. Lieutenant Gardner, of my staff, accompanied the party and reports that instructions were well executed. There is no stock of consequence in the country. There are three safeguards near Kabletown belonging to the Forty-ninth New York Infantry, one at the house of a Mr. Starkey, who have been there, it is said, over a year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Summit Point:

A force of cavalry will swing round toward Summit Point from Ripon to-day, if it has not already done so. A small force of cavalry will soon be sent to Summit Point, to assist in cleaning out guerrillas.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 6, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The following has been received from Colonel Wilkinson:

CLARKSBURG, *February 5, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

The following just received from Buckhannon, viz: "Two reliable Union men reached Colonel Westfall's this morning, eight miles up Buckhannon River. They live four miles from Beverly, and say they saw six or eight rebels yesterday a. m. and heard there was a force of about 1,000 advancing. Citizens in the neighborhood had been talking of it for some days previous. Westfall is reported perfectly reliable, and he is personally acquainted with the men."

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel.

I have telegraphed the above for your information. I have instructed the post at Bulltown that I wish to hear of no surrender or surprise. That post is strong to hold out against any force that can be brought against it.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 6, 1865.*

Captain WHITLEY,
Commanding, Loup Creek, W. Va.:

A good many of the rebels are now and will be near your lines home on furlough. Pick up all you can, but see that your scouts are very cautious or they may be picked up.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, *February 6, 1865.*

Maj. CHARLES H. DAY,
Bulltown:

The following just received from Buckhannon:

A man just from Centerville reports the rebels to the number of fifteen came into that place about 3 o'clock this morning, and after robbing the stores left in the direction of Bulltown; told some citizens they came from Braxton County, and there were some 1,500 there.

H. C. RIZER,
Major.

Have you any information of this? Please answer.

CHAS. F. A. YAHRLING,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 23. } *Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1865.*

It is hereby ordered that the troops in this department be drilled three times a day and prepared for active service in the field. During the cold weather overcoats will be worn on parade and while at drill. Commanding officers of districts, brigades, posts, regiments, and detachments will be held to a strict accountability for the faithful observance of this order.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Morris, U. S. Army:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, February 6, 1865.

Major-General SANDFORD,
Comdg. First Division New York State National Guards:

SIR: In view of the coming draft, which has been fixed for the 15th, I have the honor to request that you will advise these headquarters as to the probability of any resistance to the officers of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department. If you anticipate resistance please state

the character of the same and the locality or section where the authorities may look for any disloyal combinations. Please inform me, also, whether you consider the State forces under your command as sufficient to preserve the peace under any circumstances likely to occur.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General.

HALIFAX, *February 6, 1865.* (Received 7th.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

Another raid into the United States from Canada is in contemplation, full particulars and instructions respecting which are given in several letters addressed to N. B. Davis, at Montreal and Toronto.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 7, 1865—10 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A. M. Laws is here with a steamer partially loaded with sugar and coffee, and a permit from the Treasury Department to go through into Virginia and North Carolina, and to bring out 10,000 bales of cotton. I have positively refused to adopt this mode of feeding the Southern army unless it is the direct order of the President. It is a humiliating fact that speculators have represented the location of cotton at different points in the South, and obtained permits to bring it out, covering more than the entire amount of the staple in all the cotton-growing States. I take this to be so from what I know, and from statements contained in a letter recently received from General Canby. It is for our interest now to stop all supplies going into the South between Charleston and the James River. Cotton only comes out on private accounts, except in payment for absolute necessities for the support of the war.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 7, 1865—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The President directs that you will regard all trade permits, licenses, or privileges of every kind, by whomsoever signed and by whomsoever held, as subject to your authority and approval as commander of the U. S. forces in the field, and such permits as you deem prejudicial to the military service by feeding or supporting the rebel armies or persons in hostility to the Government you may disregard and annul, and if necessary to the public safety seize the property of the traders. In short, the President orders that you, "as being responsible for military results, must be allowed to be judge and master on the subject of trade with the enemy."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT. *February 7, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond Dispatch to-day says:

We have no official intelligence of importance from South Carolina. The reports of the flanking of our forces at Branchville, and the capture of that place by Sherman, are contradicted by official advices.

The following documents were laid before Congress this forenoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

Having received written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and the Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit for the information of Congress the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantee than those which the conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all the negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, February 6, 1865.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 5, 1865.*

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ultimo, we proceeded to seek an informal interview with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in the letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th [3d] instant, on board of a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or propositions of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from the States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed, without a satisfactory assurance in advance of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit these pains and penalties if peace be restored.

During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States adopted by Congress on the 31st ultimo were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned, and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER.
J. A. CAMPBELL.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 7, 1865—Noon.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I will be in Washington on Thursday or Friday next. Please notify the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I will be obliged to you also if you will notify Mr. Washburne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy furnished by Halleck to Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. E. B. Washburne.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—10.15 a. m. (Sent 10.50 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Warren reports at 7.30 a. m. everything quiet in his front. The character of the weather to-day, and the ignorance I am under of the exact moral condition of Warren's corps, and his losses from stragglers, has restrained me from giving him positive orders to attack; but I have directed him to push out strong reconnaissances, and left to his judgment, based on the result of these reconnaissances and his knowledge of the state of his command, whether to attack or not. From all I can learn, unofficially, the disaster yesterday arose from the enemy suddenly, toward the close of the day, withdrawing from the column on the Vaughan road and concentrating on the column at Dabney's Mill, which, when one part of the line was broken, the whole retired in disorder. Warren had one whole division (Wheaton's, Sixth Corps) not engaged. One brigade reached the mill just as the line had given way, but were unable, owing to the confusion and the dense woods, to do anything toward remedying the evil. In reference to holding to Hatcher's Run, my idea was to hold it permanently by a strong line, which a small force could hold, if we moved farther to the left. If it is designed only to hold it temporarily and to abandon it, the object I had in view would not be attained. We have now a line of breast-works all the way, but my suggestion was to a permanent line, with redoubts.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 7, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

The idea I intended to convey was that we should hold permanently out to Hatcher's Run, fortifying as you think best, but destroying no works already made. Then when we came to make a general move against the enemy, we would hold our present lines, and abandon all the new works outside of them. You have been over the ground where our troops now are, and I have not. Take up such line for permanent occupation as you think will best secure our purposes. I thought likely we should hold from our present left to Armstrong's Mill. The cavalry could then picket down Hatcher's Run and cover our rear easier than at present. In view of the bad weather the troops had better be

got back to the position you intend them to occupy. It will be advisable to send this order to Warren at once, so as to prevent any further attack, unless promising great advantages to us.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 7, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

I will go to Washington to-morrow, or as soon as you notify me the troops now out are in the new position they are to occupy. I was summoned some two weeks since to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—2.45 p. m. (Sent 4 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Cipher dispatch received. I will notify you as soon as the troops are in position, but I hardly think it will be by to-morrow, as I have some works to erect before I can unmass the forces on the left. As soon as your dispatch of 11.30 was received I forwarded it to Warren, directing him to cease offensive operations unless some very important advantage was to be gained. At 12.20, before my dispatch had reached him, he reported Crawford having carried the enemy's line of skirmish rifle-pits, and that a prisoner reported them in line of battle near Dabney's Mill, where they were yesterday. I expect soon to hear my dispatch has reached him. I was desirous, for the morale of the command, that the offensive should be taken. Warren has sent in the return of one division, and I hope from it that the losses yesterday will be much less than was at first supposed. Large numbers of stragglers have come in during the night and this morning. A deserter reports Rodes' old division as having been moved from the north of the Appomattox to enemy's right. Has Ord heard anything of this?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—5.15 p. m. (Sent 5.22 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have just received a dispatch from Major-General Warren, announcing he had recovered most of the ground he occupied yesterday, and had again drawn the fire of the artillery in the enemy's works. As this accomplishes all I expected him to do I have directed him to withdraw to Hatcher's Run, and shall hold the line from Fort Sampson to Armstrong's Mill with the Second Corps, and post the Fifth Corps from the Vaughan road crossing back toward the Halifax road, prepared to meet a flank movement of the enemy or to support any point threatened in front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—6.55 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Grant's Headquarters, City Point:

Has there been any special assignment of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry from your headquarters, or is there any desire to have it specially assigned?

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 8.35 p. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

The Eleventh U. S. Infantry was assigned to the Army of the Potomac by Special Orders, No. 25, of date 3d instant. General Grant desires the regiment to remain on duty at City Point to guard quartermaster and commissary property, it having been brought here for that purpose.

Respectfully,

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865.

Captain O'HARE,
Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Army of the Potomac:

The commanding general directs that, unless otherwise ordered, four days' rations be sent us to-morrow for issue to the troops engaged in the actions of the past two days.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—12 m.

Judge H. E. DAVIES,
Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York:

General Davies was wounded yesterday, not seriously, and will leave at once for New York.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 7, 1865.

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21. Paragraph 28 of Special Orders, No. 55, February 3, 1865, from this office, is hereby so amended as to read: By direction of the Pres-

ident, Maj. Charles A. Whittier, aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps as assistant-adjutant-general, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect January 31, 1865.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865.

The following changes and dispositions of troops will be made as soon as practicable, viz.:

1. The chief engineer will at once proceed to lay out and construct an intrenched line from Fort Sampson to Armstrong's Mill, placing works at the latter point and the crossing of the Vaughan road, so as to hold and command both these crossings. This line will be formed by selecting suitable positions for artillery, erecting batteries, and connecting the same with breast-works, making slashings, abatis, &c. Dams will be built on Hatcher's Run, and this stream obstructed as much as possible.

2. When this line is constructed, or as soon as practicable, the intrenched lines will be held as follows: The Ninth Corps, from the Appomattox to Fort Howard; the Sixth Corps, from Fort Howard to Fort Gregg, both inclusive; the Second Corps, from Fort Gregg to Armstrong's Mill. The Fifth Corps, holding the works at the crossing of the Vaughan road, will picket Hatcher's Run above and below, and will be posted on a line from the crossing of the Vaughan road via Cummings' and Wyatt's houses, and so held as to meet any attack from the rear, or to support the Second or Sixth Corps, if attacked. This corps will also picket from Hatcher's Run to the intersection of the Church and Halifax roads. The cavalry division will be posted on the Jerusalem plank road, and picket from the left of the Fifth Corps to the James. The cavalry (dismounted) will constitute a reserve, to meet any attack on the center.

3. The chief quartermaster will extend the military railroad to conform to the new disposition of troops, and the chief engineer and corps commanders will construct the necessary corduroy roads to establish secure and prompt communications.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.05 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

General Gregg, with two brigades, has been ordered to watch the Halifax road and the old stage road. He is ordered to report the position chosen to you and to hold himself in readiness to support you. One of his staff officers will be at General Warren's telegraph station. General Warren may attack this morning, and in case he should you will

hold all your available men ready to support or aid him, if called upon by him. A company of the Pennsylvania cavalry is now with General Smyth; will you order it back if not necessary?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

Since the line between your old headquarters and the run has been interrupted frequently, the general commanding directs that you put a guard on it.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—7 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Warren threw forward Crawford's right to clear the enemy from the angle they held opposite Armstrong's Mill, and requested me to give him the benefit of artillery fire, which I did. I have not heard from him since, but take it for granted he effected what he wished, which was desirable for him and me.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.35 p. m.

General WARREN:

GENERAL: I am directed to support you with my available force, in the event of your requiring the same, and have ready in reserve for that purpose De Trobriand's and West's brigades, the first 2,300 strong and the second 1,700.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Warren to send you the inclosed copy of a dispatch from General Meade.* Crawford is pushing the enemy out toward Dabney's Mill, but General Warren desires to know if you cannot use some artillery to fire over in the direction of the enemy, more for the moral effect it will produce on our own troops than anything else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Webb to Warren, 10.40 a. m., p. 455.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch by Major Palmer. I have ordered two brigades of Gregg's to Rowanty Post-Office by General Meade's order. Having Wheaton's division, of the Sixth Corps, I think I shall not need any support from you. My instructions leave me to attack so far as I think practicable, and if what I have will not succeed my defensive arrangements are ample. General Crawford's division has retaken the enemy's advanced rifle-pits near Armstrong's Mill and is pushing the enemy toward Dabney's Mill, where their line of battle is said to be. We have drawn the enemy's artillery fire from the north side of Hatcher's Run. If any of your artillery can reply to these guns it would be desirable, for moral effect if for no other, and if your artillery near Armstrong's Mill would fire to the west of the sound of musketry firing in front of General Crawford it might have the same advantage.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.40 p. m.

General MILES:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to say that General Warren is now carrying on some operations that may necessitate him (General Humphreys) to take away one-half of General Hartranft's force. If such should be the case you will be notified, and it may be that the general will be obliged to call upon you for your available force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—10.15 a. m.

General SMYTH:

You will strengthen the rifle-pits in the vicinity of the R. Armstrong house. Captain Howell, of the engineers, will superintend the work. The parapet should be four feet wide on top, so as to resist artillery.

By order of Major-General Humphreys.

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General SMYTH:

GENERAL: I have received the following dispatch.* You will please use your artillery as requested.

Respectfully,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

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*See Locke to Humphreys, 12.45 p. m., p. 451.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—1.40 p. m.

General SMYTH:

GENERAL: General Warren informs me by a second dispatch* that General Crawford, in advancing, has drawn the enemy's artillery fire from the north side of Hatcher's Run, and requests that if I have any artillery that can reply to these guns that it will do so, and that if I have any artillery near Armstrong's Mill requests that it may fire to the west of the sound of musketry firing in front of General Crawford, who is advancing to Dabney's Mill. Please do whatever you can to carry out the wishes of General Warren.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—8.15 a. m.

General MOTT:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you detail as large a force as possible to make slashings in your front as far out as possible. You will keep the men continually employed, using all the axes in your possession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Hartranft and Smyth.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. WEST,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding desires me to inform you that the pickets of your command will be relieved by a detail from General McAllister's command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. MCALLISTER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that you relieve the pickets of Brevet Brigadier-General West by a detail from your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See 1.15 p. m., p. 452.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS.
February 7, 1865—8.15 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have to report everything very quiet during the night and up to this hour this morning. The picket-line reports the enemy moving some troops along the advanced rifle-pits we drove him out of yesterday, which is either to relieve the troops put in there by him last night or to re-enforce them. There is also some report of the enemy felling wood in their front during the night.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—8.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

The general commanding desires to know the condition of your command, and to have as early as possible some estimate of the casualties of yesterday. He directs that you put out your skirmishers to ascertain if the enemy is still in your front, and that you exercise your judgment, dependent upon the circumstances developed, as to attacking.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—9.20 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

In any operations or combinations you may make the major-general commanding desires that you will hold in remembrance the fact that he is desirous of withdrawing General Gregg's cavalry as soon as it will be proper to do so.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S RUN, *February 7, 1865—9.40 a. m.*

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am getting in positive information and endeavoring to get the parts of divisions together. The enemy made but a slight demonstration up the Vaughan, though it was at first reported as quite alarming. We have picked up some men from Mahone's division that came out to gather up arms. I believe the enemy will make no stand this side of Dabney's Mill, and I believe I can drive him back that far, if at all, without the aid of more than one of Gregg's brigades, and you can call back the other two at once if you think it best.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—10.40 a. m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN:

Since your dispatch of 9.40 the general commanding directs that you order General Gregg to take two of his brigades to Rowanty Post-Office, with their horses, &c., and to prepare them there with supplies, to be ready to move either upon information received of the enemy's cavalry or upon requisition being made upon him for support from yourself or General Humphreys. A staff officer from General Gregg will remain at your telegraph station to carry to him the information or requisition.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Received 12.30 p. m., and copy furnished General Gregg, with directions to carry out the instructions contained therein.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.45 a. m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN:

In view of the weather and of instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, it is not advisable to make any attack to-day, unless you are satisfied that thereby great advantages will be gained. It is intended to withdraw you to-night or to-morrow this side of Hatcher's Run, and to permanently occupy the line to Armstrong's Mill.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following are the casualties up to this hour: Ayres' division, 18 killed, 188 wounded, 123 missing; Wheaton's brigade, Sixth Army Corps, 17 wounded, 40 missing. Reports of the other divisions will be telegraphed as soon as received, and a tabular statement of casualties and field report of strength present will be forwarded at the earliest moment practicable.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.20 p. m.

General WEBB:

General Crawford has again carried the enemy's rifle-pits near Armstrong's Mill and is pushing his skirmish line out toward Dabney's Mill. A prisoner reports the enemy's line of battle to be near Dabney's Mill, the place to which we drove them yesterday.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: We have drawn the enemy's artillery fire from the north side of Hatcher's Run, and the shots come over beyond the breastworks, but doing no damage. General Griffin reports his loss as 22 killed, 153 wounded, 264 missing; total, 439.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—3.40 p. m. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The following dispatch was sent to you at 12 m. Owing to a break in the wire it has been impossible to hear that you received it.*

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have just received your dispatch by Captain Emory; I had already received the same by telegraph. If I have to withdraw I would prefer to do so in the morning instead of at night. We have regained most of the ground we held yesterday, and drawn the artillery fire from the enemy's works, and we can hold the south side of Hatcher's Run toward Dabney's Mill so long as may be required.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—5.15 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The major-general commanding has received your dispatch. He is pleased to hear of your success to-day, and of your comparatively small losses yesterday. You will be withdrawn, but not at night. Your new position will be to hold the tete-de-pont, to picket from Armstrong's down Hatcher's Run, and to hold your corps at points convenient to support a picket-line from Hatcher's Run to junction of Church and Halifax roads, and to support the Second and Sixth Corps, if needed. You will receive the order soon. It is desirable to relieve Wheaton soon, since he will take Hartranft's place, and Hartranft will be sent

* See Webb to Warren, 11.45 a. m., p. 455.

back to Ninth Corps. The cavalry will be in its old position, and will then picket from Halifax road to James River. From this you will see that your corps will not return to old camps.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—6.40 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

Heavy firing was heard from these headquarters thirty minutes since. Can you tell me what it was?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Humphreys.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865. (Received 7.40 p. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The firing you heard about 6 p. m., if in this direction, was an attack of General Crawford's upon the enemy, which drew their artillery fire. I have had no report from him since it began; it now has ceased.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—6.45 p. m.

General WEBB:

I have received your dispatch requiring us to occupy a new position and forsake our old quarters. We will do it cheerfully, and, for my part, I am glad that, when any extension of our line is to be made, we have the privilege of doing it. All is satisfactory with us to-day. Wheaton's division can be recalled at any time.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—7 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Wheaton's division can be withdrawn at any time you may desire. I do not need it to hold my position.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—7.30 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

We have ascertained from prisoners that we fought four divisions of the rebel army yesterday, viz: Mahone's, Heth's, Pegram's, and Gordon's.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—7.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

Can you withdraw and relieve the remaining brigade of Gregg's cavalry to-morrow morning and let it report to General Gregg?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—7.40 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Kerwin's brigade, of General Gregg's division, can be relieved to-morrow morning.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—8.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

Since receiving your dispatches the major-general commanding directs that you send the brigade of cavalry to rejoin General Gregg to-morrow, and General Wheaton's division of infantry to rejoin General Getty. This will enable him to extend the Ninth Corps and the Sixth Corps, and to make the new disposition of the troops.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR, No. 10. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—10 a. m.

I. General Crawford will move with his division along the breastworks to their right, and from there move out to the front and take possession of the enemy's advanced rifle-pits, if practicable. Having done this he will push a skirmish line out toward Dabney's Mill as far as it can go.

II. General Griffin as soon as General Sickel's brigade reports to him will put it in the breast-works in place of the one of his now there, and send out the brigade so relieved to relieve General Winthrop's brigade.

III. General Ayres will send an officer to General Griffin's headquarters to show the brigade of General Griffin's where to relieve General Winthrop's, and General Winthrop's brigade will be camped in reserve behind the breast-works.

IV. General Gregg will make dispositions to hold the Vaughan road with one brigade, and hold his two other brigades ready to be sent back to General Meade, if he calls for them.

V. General Wheaton will have his division ready to move at short notice.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Colonel Kerwin, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, will be relieved to-morrow morning at 7 a. m. by a brigade from General Ayres' division. Upon being relieved by General Ayres Colonel Kerwin will proceed to rejoin General Gregg's division at Rowanty Post-Office, on the Halifax road.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—9.35 a. m.

General GRIFFIN:

The major-general commanding has directed General Gregg to relieve General Sickel's brigade, which will return to you. You will hold Sickel's brigade in reserve ready for use. The major-general commanding is thinking of making a demonstration upon the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—11 p. m.

Brevet Major-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has ordered General Crawford to withdraw his troops to-night behind your line. Please notify your pickets of this. General Crawford has also been directed to notify them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE:

The general commanding directs me to say that General Crawford's line will withdraw and fall behind our line, and that you will give Major O'Neill, field officer of outposts, more men, if he desires them. Please notify your pickets of this change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865. (Received 9.35 a. m.)

Brevet Colonel LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the corps last evening expressed his intention to relieve my First Brigade (General Winthrop's) as soon as some other troops could be fitted out to take its place. General Winthrop reports that his men are worn out, and I would like him to be relieved if possible. The enemy are hard at work throwing up breast-works apparently in front of General Winthrop; they are felling trees.

Very respectfully,

R. B. AYRES,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM SERGEANT,
210th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Division Pickets:

COLONEL: The division commander directs that you post a strong portion of your reserve on the Vaughan road; also, that you put an outpost in neighborhood of the chimney on the hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. SWAN,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Major SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: My picket officer reports that the enemy are moving a column of troops round on his (the picket officer's) right flank.

Respectfully,

F. WINTHROP,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brevet Major-General CRAWFORD:

GENERAL: Drive the enemy just as far as you can in the daylight that is left you, and use all your supports I have sent you. Report the result to me.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865—6.20 p. m.

[General G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: I have advanced my entire lines in accordance with your instructions. I have driven the enemy back to his new line of works which he constructed last night; they include Dabney's Mill, and are in the woods on this side of the open field near the mill, with slashing, &c. I went up to the slashing. The same troops are opposed to me that I fought yesterday. The prisoners say that four divisions are here. I am extending as far as the condition of my command, now much exhausted, will allow. I have directed one brigade of the Sixth Corps to go in on the left of my line for the present.

Respectfully,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865. (Received 9 p. m.)

[General G. K. WARREN:]

GENERAL: My advanced line is established. One brigade of Wheaton's is on my left. I have just been to my skirmish line. The enemy's works from the road I was on ran northeast and southwest. I have developed no fire from the enemy since driving in his advance except on my right where we are very close. My men need relief and rest, general, having had no opportunity to make coffee. In holding and advancing my skirmish line this morning, the brigade has necessarily become shaken. I am at work securing my present position. Wheaton is here.

Respectfully,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours. Colonel Brainerd reported with the Engineer Brigade, and his command is now occupying the line between Batteries 24 and 26, with its right resting on Battery 24.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Major-General GETTY:

Please send back to headquarters the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Sixty-third [Sixty-eighth] Pennsylvania Volunteers, detached yesterday morning, to report in front of these headquarters to commanding officer on your line.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865—8.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WHEATON:

GENERAL: Major-General Warren desires you to send one of your brigades as far as this point. It is reported that the enemy are making demonstrations on our left near the Vaughan road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865—8 p. m.

Colonel LOCKE,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: As two of my brigades are here, I prefer staying with them, though there does not seem to be much to be done. Shall be with or near General Crawford and co-operate with him in every way in my power.

Your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—8.40 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WHEATON,
Commanding First Division, Sixth Corps:

GENERAL: If nothing happens you will withdraw your division at 7 a. m. to-morrow and return with it to General Getty. Please inform General Crawford of the above.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that you extend the line of the Second Brigade of your division toward the right,

so as to connect with the left of the Engineer Brigade (temporarily attached to this corps). There is at present an interval of about 300 yards.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
February 7, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

No positive changes or movements of the enemy have been observed in our immediate front. It was reported that the picket force on the left had been reduced, and on the right that some 50 or 100 yards of the chevaux-de-frise had been removed opposite to the interval between Stedman and No. 9; also, that the smoke of camp-fires had largely increased. A deserter, sergeant of a South Carolina regiment, came in during the night; reports no change on our front. The Engineer Brigade moved over to the Aiken house yesterday.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Please examine into the matter of the chevaux-de-frise and report positively whether or not any of it has been removed.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Breret Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Warren drove the enemy handsomely for some time on both the Vaughan road and the Dabney's Mill road, but at 6 p. m. the force in front of Gregg, on the Vaughan road, left him and concentrated on the left of Crawford, on the Dabney's Mill road, driving back the whole line to the original position. For a time there was much confusion. If the weather be not too bad Warren will renew the attack to-day.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Breret Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Getty.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Three deserters have just been reported—two from Twenty-fifth North Carolina, one from Forty-first Alabama; all new men. They left their lines before daylight this a. m.; know of no movements in our immediate front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865. (Received 1.15 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Willcox reports that, from a careful observation this morning, he is inclined to think that the reported gap in the line of chevaux-de-frise is owing to a depression in the ground; that the points of the stakes seemed visible near the surface. No unusual camp-fires or other evidence of increased force on his front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—12.40 p. m.

General HARTRANFT:

GENERAL: In the event of its being absolutely necessary, I shall draw from your line about 1,500 men to support General Warren, or my left. There is no probability of any attack from the enemy where you are. Please be prepared to answer such a call as the above promptly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—11.05 a. m.

Major-General GREGG:

When ordered by the major-general commanding to take two brigades of your division to Rowanty Post-Office, this point is designated as the most suitable for the purpose of watching the Halifax road and the road to W. Perkins'. You can post your command in what you consider the most suitable position to accomplish this end, and should you find it difficult to supply your command at this point you are authorized to move back to vicinity of Fort Dushane, watching these roads. Report the position chosen to Generals Warren and Humphreys, and to these headquarters.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—5.50 p. m.

Major-General GREGG,
Halifax Road:

The following just received from the picket-post at W. Perkins':

Major ROSENCRANTZ:

I have the honor to state that a brigade of rebel infantry crossed the road at Perkins' Bridge, marching down the creek on the southwest side. Their pickets hold one side of the creek, and mine the other; they show no disposition to attack.

R. BELL,
Major, Commanding.

This officer must soon report to you. Where are your headquarters?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865. (Received 6.27 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have two brigades [of] this division on the Halifax road at the junction with the Wyatt road, with one regiment near Rowanty Post-Office, picketing toward Gravelly Run and Reams' Station. I have sent a regiment on a scout to and beyond Reams' Station, to ascertain if there is any movement of enemy in that direction. My command will be supplied with forage and rations to-night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. McM. GREGG,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Brevet Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry:

The major-general commanding desires you to at once relieve General Sickel's brigade, and direct him to report to General Griffin. He desires you to hold the portion of the line now held by Sickel's brigade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865—2.15 p. m.

Colonel KERWIN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs you to send a force of 300 men, mounted or dismounted (as you may deem proper), down the Vaughan road and drive the enemy all they can, and, if possible, over Gravelly Run. If this force is attacked by a force of the enemy greater than they can stand, they will fall back on the main body. Please report the result as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 7, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Capt. JOHN B. MAITLAND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, I moved with my regiment out the Vaughan road at 1 p. m., striking the enemy's pickets half a mile this side of the bridge across Gravelly Run, driving them at the jump to the creek, and by a quick flank movement of

my first battalion (which dismounted before forming) drove them across the creek and into the rifle-pits on the other side. The enemy opened on me with two Whitworth guns, shelling my return briskly, but I had neither man nor horse harmed. They appear to have one brigade of cavalry beyond the creek. One squadron of the enemy, dismounted, followed me back to the point where their pickets were attacked, but so soon as they understood we meant fight they immediately withdrew beyond the creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The enemy's flag-of-truce boat with prisoners for exchange now comes below Fort Brady. They learn all about it and vicinity. I think they should land their boat above the fort on a sort of neutral ground. Shall I so order it through Colonel Mulford?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 7, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

The flag-of-truce boat running down below Fort Brady gives no opportunities to the enemy to learn about our lines that they would not have by landing farther up the river and transporting their returned prisoners through our lines on shore. I would quite as lief the enemy would come down to the obstructions as any other way.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 7, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

Colonel Spear has just returned from a reconnaissance with 200 men. He went as far as the White Oak Swamp, on the other side of which was a picket-post of eight men, one of whom he captured. The picket-post belonged to the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, Gary's brigade. No signs of the enemy on this side of the swamp, and no changes in the position or strength of Gary's command could be ascertained. Colonel Spear went out by Riddell's Shop, the same route pursued by Colonel Evans on the 31st ultimo. I have a number of individual scouts out; two came back, reporting that they could not get through White Oak Swamp on account of the enemy's pickets; they could give no information of the enemy; one represented himself as a deserter, and found a man who wanted to show him the way to Long Bridge and help him on, saying seven deserters had crossed there the day before. Colonel Spear has four other prisoners, two of them soldiers and the others claiming to be citizens.

A. V. KAUTZ,
Brevet Major-General.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 7, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

You had probably better assign a temporary commander to the District of Norfolk. It is by no means certain that Washburn will be here. I ordered him here, but the day following I asked to have him put in command of West Tennessee. The first order was suspended until boundaries of Western departments are rearranged. It may or may not be that Washburn will come East.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Have you any particulars of the fighting on the left yesterday? If so, would be pleased to hear the news. New troops occupy the line near the Appomattox; will ascertain to-day who they are; a portion of them are dressed in zouave uniform. No change in the remainder of the line.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 7, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General VOGDES,
Portsmouth:

Your report of a reconnaissance to Pagan Creek, and that no torpedo parties could be found, all having returned to Richmond, is received. The following dispatch from Brigadier-General Graham is forwarded for your information:

The expedition to Pagan Creek resulted in the capture of a torpedo-boat, with torpedo weighing seventy-five pounds, and taking prisoner Ensign Harris, of the Confederate Navy, who destroyed the schooner in Warwick River last fall and the tug-boat Lizzie Freeman, off Pagan Creek, in December.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 7, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Norfolk, Va.:

Your report of the expedition to Pagan Creek is received. The following dispatch from Brigadier-General Vogdes, February 4, is forwarded for your information.* I am much pleased with the result of the expedition and the ability displayed by the officer in charge. Please communicate this dispatch to him. Copy of your dispatch is sent to General Vogdes.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 384.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1865—2.40 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

The Secretary of War directs that the two prisoners mentioned in your telegram of the 3d be sent to the penitentiary of Ohio, you notifying the Governor by telegram. Major Gilmor will be sent to Fort Warren for confinement. A special guard should be selected to take him there.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Commissary-General of Prisoners.)

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Col. W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Through your Department I am in receipt of a communication from Mrs. P. Y. Cutler asking a pass to Winchester. If Mrs. Cutler will inform me who wrote the letter urging her to hasten with her relief she can come and see me. A lady so easily deceived is safest at home. The worst case of distress in this Valley was the case of old Mr. Hupp, who lives near Strasburg. I issued to him thirty days' rations, and afterward found that he had six months' supplies buried; two sons in rebel army; and at one time Mr. White, one of my scouts, found $10,000 in gold under his floor, and a sword that belonged to Stonewall Jackson. The gold was returned to him, and he has not since lost it, unless he sent it South.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., February 7, 1865.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: A party of guerrillas, about fifty or seventy-five, came in this side of Annandale about 11 a. m. and captured a train of quartermaster's carts, hauling brick from Benton's place, near Annandale. This was on the Little River pike, one mile from Cloud's Mill. I have sent a copy of this dispatch to Colonel Gamble, and have sent what cavalry I have in pursuit.

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. MCMILLAN,
Stephenson's Depot:

It is too stormy to follow with cavalry to-day. A small force of cavalry will be sent to operate in conjunction with the forces at Summit Point.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 7, 1865.

Col. H. CAPEHART:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to notify you that a party of guerrillas, twenty or twenty-five strong, are reported looking about the left of your line. He desires that you will notify your pickets to be especially vigilant and on the alert, particularly on the left of the line.

Respectfully,

WILL RUMSEY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Cumberland:

From papers taken from Harry Gilmor it appears he has had a rough time with Woodson's and McNeill's men. He says in a letter that they are in a state of mutiny, and had dispersed; that he arrested one of the commanding officers, but that he would not recognize the arrest, and calls on some officer from Warren County to hurry over with his company and help him. One paper also says the Swamp Dragons must be let alone.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 7, 1865.*

General JOHN D. STEVENSON:

Our company is having great difficulty now with owners of coal shipped over the road, from the frequent depredations made upon the cars by the soldiers along the line, as well as others. May we not ask you to issue such orders as will, in some measure, arrest this evil. Our accounts with all shippers of coal are greatly complicated, and much difficulty experienced from this cause.

W. P. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1865—12 53 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

Mr. Foote, late member of the rebel Congress, having come within our lines, and not being willing to return to Richmond, the President permits him to go out of the jurisdiction of the United States by way of New York. He is now on his way under guard, as a prisoner, from General Sheridan's command, with orders to be turned over to you. On his arrival you will take charge of him, keep him under guard, permit no communication between himself and others, except by your leave, and place him on board any vessel he may choose, to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

I think an arrangement will be made of the Kentucky command that will substantially answer the purpose, without interfering with existing arrangements.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your dispatch is received. I am always ready to assume any duty you may think proper to assign to me, but if the arrangement suggested can be made, it would be more satisfactory to me to retain my present position.

JNO. A. DIX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, February 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. F. TOWNSEND,
Superintendent, &c., Albany, N. Y.:

The cavalry company now being organized at Plattsburg, N. Y., will, upon its being mustered into the United States service, be reported to Brevet Major-General Robinson, commanding, to be sent for duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

By command of Major-General Dix:

D. T. VAN BUREN,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
New York City, February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. C. ROBINSON,
Commanding Northern District of New York:

GENERAL: The commanding general has information "that a man named Briggs has been for some time past, and is now, engaged in organizing a body of men at or near Cape Vincent, with the avowed object of making a raid upon Kingston in retaliation for that upon Saint Albans." The commanding general directs that you make immediate investigation as to this allegation, and that your utmost efforts be used to prevent the outrage, if the same appears to be contemplated.

By command of Major-General Dix:

CHAS. O. JOLINE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1865.

[Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS:]

SIR: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates of war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiator, under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give, for your information, an account of an affair of the same general character which recently received much attention here, and which, doubtless, will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President thereupon, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was, is, and always should be willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the Government might send to confer informally with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our one common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter, and then again came back to Washington. On the 29th instant [ultimo] we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant-General Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as peace commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by the lieutenant-general to come to his headquarters, to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at General Grant's headquarters. The major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the major, in which they were directly informed that if they should be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter

of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fort Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them.

It being thought probable, from a report of their conversation with Lieutenant-General Grant, that the Richmond party would, in the manner prescribed, accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fort Monroe in the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted, in writing, the conditions upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fort Monroe. The major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to so return, without waiting for instructions from the President; but at this juncture Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fort Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a U. S. steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on board the U. S. steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous, and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation, upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition

which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that, while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. His power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ultimo, adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be soon accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the National organic law.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *February 7, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

Contemplated raid from Canada, to be composed of about 600 men. Cannot ascertain place of starting or point of attack. One object of raid to make trouble between United States and England. Davis referred to yesterday doubtless person recently arrested near Cincinnati.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 8, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I am called on by the House of Representatives to give an account of my interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, and it is very desirable to me to put in your dispatch of February 1 to the Secretary of War, in which, among other things, you say, "I fear now their going back without any expression from any one in authority will have a bad influence." I think the dispatch does you credit, while I do not see that it can embarrass you. May I use it?

A. LINCOLN

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865.*

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington, D. C.:

By all means use my dispatch referred to in yours of this date, if you desire to do so. It was marked confidential in contradistinction to official dispatches, but not to prevent such use being made of it as you or the Secretary of War might think proper.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have not yet got the full report of casualties in the Fifth Corps. General Warren, however, pushed forward yesterday to most advanced position occupied by him the day before. His casualties, so far as heard, were much fewer than was expected. The number of prisoners delivered at City Point is 207.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865—5 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In the movements of the last few days the cavalry picked up the following poster:

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Communications having been interrupted by the recent rains General Lee's army is now almost without rations. We therefore call upon the citizens to sell or loan as much corn meal and molasses as they can spare. We will pay market price for the same, or return it in kind as soon as practicable. Persons having any of such supplies to spare will please apply to—

W. H. MANN,
Agent for Major Tannahill.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond Whig to-day says the following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 6, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cat-tail Creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court-House, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry, and retired. In the afternoon parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him intrenched they were withdrawn after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to

be recrossing. This morning Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoiter, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but General Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Colonel Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division, ordered by General Gordon to support Pegram's, charged the enemy, forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

R. E. LEE.

It adds that Branchville has not been captured by the enemy. There was telegraphic communication with Augusta yesterday, and points beyond. General Hood has arrived in Richmond.

The Southern Confederacy, now published at Macon, has the following:

Cabbages, $15 per head; cucumbers, $10 each; a bunch of six small fish, $20.

General Beauregard has been in the city several days. It is rumored this morning that the Yankees are in force at Corinth. A disgraceful affair is now going on up town. A mob of women, with a black flag, are marching from store to store on a pillaging expedition. The Pelham Cadets are ordered out to disperse them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have news from Richmond by our agents who left there yesterday. Failure of peace negotiations, although used by the party to arouse people, is having very depressing effect generally. Provisions and gold, which had heretofore fallen, are again advancing, flour being sold for $1,200 per barrel. This is also partly due to the fact that cold weather has prevented much movement on the James River Canal. Day before yesterday only three boats arrived with provisions and forage. Nothing is brought in on the Fredericksburg road but passengers and wood. There seems to be considerable movement of troops in the Valley, or of those in Southwestern Virginia, lately commanded by Breckinridge, which our friends in Richmond have not been able to sift. They say Central railroad has been bringing in field artillery for three days past, and that on Saturday last about 2,000 infantry went through Richmond south, probably to our left; whether the infantry came from the Valley, Western Virginia or from the north side, we are unable to say, except that the information is contained in the same sentence which states arrival of the field artillery by the Central railroad. Our friends say with certainty that Wickham's brigade of cavalry, from Early's late command, has arrived at Richmond; that it was understood day before yesterday that it was en route for the enemy's left on the north side; that it was thought that Wickham was to relieve Gary's command, and that latter was to be sent south. Another of our agents says: "We hear that it is expected to concentrate in North Carolina, and siege guns are being removed. The Staunton men and detectives of Richmond have made arrangements to run the blockade to save themselves." Our agent says he was present at the great meeting on the evening of the 6th instant, and that in his speech Jeff. Davis made use of an expression that every negro would be armed, which has been suppressed in the published accounts.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

Sent for information without comment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Rodes' division was the only one left in the Valley. If it has come to your front I have no information of the fact. If you ascertain certainly it is there let me know, so that I can inform Sheridan of the fact. Let me know about the result of Warren's two advances. I sent no dispatch yesterday to Washington.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—12.30 p. m. (Sent 1.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Yesterday Major-General Warren again advanced from his position on the right bank of Hatcher's Run, and, encountering the enemy, carried the line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy's skirmish line, and continued the advance till the fire of the artillery in the enemy's works near Dabney's Mill was drawn, and till he (Warren) had passed over most of the ground he had occupied the day before. This operation was performed during the prevalence of a violent hail-storm. The resistance offered by the enemy outside his works was not, however, so great as the day before. Having accomplished all that was practicable, and the enemy declining battle outside his works, I directed the withdrawal of the troops to Hatcher's Run, which was effected soon after night-fall. I forward Major-General Warren's report, just received.* The casualties of the three days' operations will not now, as far as I can judge in the absence of official returns, exceed 1,500, which is about double the number of wounded brought to the rear. The prisoners will exceed 200. The cavalry on the 5th captured twenty-five wagons, instead of eighteen, as previously reported. I am now preparing an intrenched line from Fort Cummings, our old left, to Armstrong's Mill. This line will be held by the Second Corps, and the Fifth will be massed to defend our left and rear. The cavalry and the reserves of the Sixth Corps have been returned to their former positions. The reserves of the Ninth will be returned so soon as the condition of the new line justifies.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865. (Received 2.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The above [following] is all the information we have about Rodes' old division. It would appear from it, if reliable, that this division has been here since the 17th of January:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
February 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The last information from Rodes' old division (now Battle's) was, from the statement of a deserter from the Sixth Virginia Infantry, Weisiger's brigade, Mahone's

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* See 12.10 p. m., p. 487.

division, that came into our lines from Mahone's old picket-line, day before yesterday. He was left out on the picket-line at the time his division moved to the right. He stated that there were seven divisions of infantry south of the Appomattox, viz, Johnson's, Wilcox's, Mahone's, Heth's, Rodes', Gordon's old, and Pegram's; that only one brigade of Wilcox's moved a little to the right, and Mahone's and Rodes' moved farther to the right of Wilcox. This is all the information of the movement of Rodes', except several informants who thought Rodes' division was somewhere on the line. Gordon and Pegram arrived in Petersburg from the Valley on the 8th of December, 1864. Rodes' division remained behind at Staunton. Shortly after Rodes' division was reported to have arrived at Dunlop's Station; the date and authority will be found in report to General Meade from this office made at the time, on January 17.

A deserter from Forty-fifth Georgia, of Thomas' brigade, Wilcox's division, who left camp near Swift Creek, reported Rodes' division in camp three and one-half miles north of Petersburg and half a mile west of Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, near the factory. This report was made January 17 to the commanding general Army of Potomac.

A report from office at City Point of information elicited from deserters from the Army of the James, dated January 31, states:

"Rodes' old division (now Battle's) is somewhere near the factory on Swift Creek. Gracie's brigade, of Rodes' division, Daniel's old, is about 200 yards in front of it, &c."

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Official returns of casualties received show: Fifth Corps, 1,400; Second Corps, 140; cavalry, 150; in all, 1,690, which includes over 600 missing, of whom the greater portion will turn up, being stragglers. I send a notice* found by Gregg posted up in Dinwiddie Court-House. If the enemy does not attack us to-day I think you can leave with security to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 8, 1865—4.45 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

The following telegram is from to-day's Richmond Whig:

PETERSBURG, *February 7.*

There was heavy firing on our right yesterday and to-day, which resulted favorably to our arms. During a reconnaissance made by General Pegram beyond Hatcher's Run yesterday the enemy attacked and forced his division back some distance. He was re-enforced by General Gordon's division, when in turn the enemy was forced back. A second time the enemy, being re-enforced by a corps, attacked and drove our men, until the latter being strengthened by Mahone's division, commanded by Finegan, a grand charge by the three divisions was made and the enemy's lines broken. A running fight was kept up until dark, when the Yankees took shelter in their new works on Hatcher's Run, from which they were not driven. General John Pegram was killed. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and a few prisoners. Our loss is several hundred. This morning the enemy advanced upon and charged our lines south of Burgess' Mill, but were handsomely repulsed. In a charge upon the enemy General Sorrel, of Georgia, was painfully wounded. Very heavy firing was heard late this afternoon in the same direction, but the cause is unascertained.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Grant to Stanton, 5 p. m., p. 474.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

General Meade desires me to say that by the assignment to be made of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry to City Point he presumes it will constitute a portion of the garrison of that post. The command of the post will thus be devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, as senior to Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh. If this meets with the approval of the lieutenant-general the assignment and the new commandant will be immediately and simultaneously announced in orders.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Eleventh U. S. Infantry is intended to form a part of the garrison, with a view to returning the Tenth Colored to the Army of the James. Sprague is a lieutenant-colonel, Hardenbergh is a full colonel. Ask General Meade to please defer the orders you refer to for a day or two, if he has no objection to so doing.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Meade thinks the Eleventh Infantry had best be assigned at once to City Point, in order that it can be taken up on our returns. The promotion of Colonel Hardenbergh had been overlooked, and the change suggested in the command it was thought would be agreeable to you. How would you like Brevet Brigadier-General Collis as commander of the post?

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In accordance with my recommendation made on the 19th of December, 1864, to the Adjutant-General, the following-named officers of this army were on the 29th of December assigned to duty according to their brevet rank, viz: Bvt. Col. J. C. Duane, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thomas A. McParlin, medical director, Army of the Potomac; Bvt. Maj. W. W. Sanders, Sixth U. S. Infantry,

commissary of musters at these headquarters. This recommendation was made by me under the impression that such assignment would of itself entitle these officers to the pay and allowances of their brevet rank. I now learn that such is not the case, unless the fact be specifically set forth in the order of assignment. As an act of justice to these officers serving in the field, and brevetted for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the campaigns against the enemy, and as a further recognition of their distinguished services, I urgently request that you will cause to be issued the orders necessary to entitle them to pay and allowances according to their respective brevet grades, to date from the day of their assignment thereto. On the 13th of December, 1864, by Special Orders 444, Adjutant-General's Office, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edmund Schriver, inspector-general attached to these headquarters, was assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, to date from December 12, 1864. For the reasons stated in the cases of the other officers herein mentioned, I request that General Schriver may also be allowed the pay and allowances of the brevet rank to which he has been assigned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 8, 1865.

Capt. PH. SCHUYLER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Provost-Marshal-General's Office:

CAPTAIN: On the night of the 5th I received orders to be ready to march with my command and "occupy the works north of" army headquarters. Accordingly, just before daylight of the 6th, I advanced and reported to the officer commanding the line indicated. My command, consisting of the Battalion U. S. Engineers, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was posted in the works extending from Battery 24, on the right, to near Battery 26, on the left. In the afternoon of the same day I moved my command more to the left, the right resting on Fort Howard, the left on Battery 26. I received a force of 100 men, belonging to the Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, which enabled me to present a strong line. Nothing occurred during the night, and the enemy made no demonstration whatever. Before daylight of the 7th a hail-storm set in, which turned to rain about 7 a. m., rendering it very disagreeable, the men being without shelter of any kind. About noon the command was relieved and marched back to camp. No casualties occurred.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. TIPPIN,
Colonel Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Hdqrs. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

At 12.30 p. m. a train of nine box-cars passed westward on South Side Railroad, and soon afterward a locomotive in same direction. No troops seen on train. Several volleys of musketry were fired in enemy's

lines in vicinity of Mrs. Hart's house at about 2 p. m. It sounded like discharging pieces. This p. m. the camp smokes of all camps, excepting part of large camp 10 degrees west of north, have increased. The force encamped near Boisseau's house was in line behind their works for a short time, and then returned to their quarters. Wagons and ambulances have been continually moving each way on Cox road; the larger number toward the city. A battery of four guns, followed by five ambulances, passed toward city on Cox road at about 3 p. m. A column of infantry passed toward city on a road north of Cox road and more hidden. They were twelve minutes passing a point, but not always well closed. At the same time thirty-seven wagons and twelve ambulances were moving in same direction on Cox road. The troops and wagons all disappeared behind large camp 10 degrees west of north, and have not been seen to the right of that. A locomotive and two trains have passed toward city on South Side Railroad. One train had two passenger and two box cars, and the other five box. No persons could be seen on them.

T. H. FEAREY,
Lieutenant.

(Same to Captain Davis.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865.

So much of paragraph 1 of circular of February 7, 1865, from these headquarters, as directs the chief engineer to at once proceed to lay out and construct an intrenched line from Fort Sampson to Armstrong's Mill, placing works at the latter point and the crossing of the Vaughan road, so as to hold and command both these crossings, is so far modified as to read:

The chief engineer will at once proceed to lay out and construct an intrenched line from Fort Sampson to the crossing of the Vaughan road, placing a work at the latter point to hold and command that crossing.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—6 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

If there is no objection to it, I will notify General Getty to relieve my line as far as Fort Gregg, included, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and the corresponding pickets at the same time, and at 9 o'clock take up the new line of Second Army Corps. I shall leave the garrison and artillery at Fort Cummings for the present. The garrisons of Siebert and Emery I propose to take away. My picket-line to be advanced at 8 o'clock.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

The major-general commanding has directed General Getty to relieve the portion of the Second Corps line now assigned to him as soon as possible. When you shall thus have been enabled to relieve Hartranft, will you report the fact to me by telegraph?

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—7.15 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

When examining the new line to-day I was informed that General Getty had sent a staff officer to my headquarters to inquire when I wished him to relieve my troops in the intrenchments as far as Fort Gregg. I have sent him word whenever he was ready. I understand from your telegram of this evening that I am to do nothing toward forming and occupying the new line until I have received further orders.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—8 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Getty has just telegraphed me that he will relieve my troops between Forts Fisher and Gregg in an hour from this time. I know nothing of the necessity of relieving General Hartranft to-night, but, unless it is important, I would suggest that they be relieved to-morrow morning, and that my troops be permitted to remain where they are to-night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—8.15 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

You have misunderstood my telegram. The major-general commanding only desires to have the new line established and the corps in their new position as soon as possible. I only alluded to Hartranft because when he is no longer necessary to hold your line, or to support it, he is to be sent to his own corps.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—8.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Corps:

General Hartranft will be relieved from duty with you and ordered to report to General Parke to-morrow morning, unless you desire him to remain. Will you please give him the order.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

The general commanding directs me to call your attention to the fact that your left cannot be withdrawn to occupy the new line until General Warren shall be prepared to withdraw Generals Ayres and Griffin. This cannot be done until the new works at the crossing of Vaughan road shall be finished, which will probably take three days.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—9.40 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The part of the new line I propose to take up to-morrow morning is that which extends from the proposed battery in the vicinity of the Tucker house to Fort Sampson. The other part, under the change in the order, is not indicated to me yet.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—7.15 p. m.

Major-General GETTY,
Sixth Corps:

I was absent when your aide called at my headquarters this afternoon. It will be satisfactory to me for you to relieve my troops in charge of the line between Forts Fisher and Gregg as soon as possible. I will ascertain from General Miles the number of men that will be required to picket the line.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Major-General GETTY,
Sixth Corps:

The number of men required to relieve the picket-line between Fort Fisher and Fort Gregg is 500.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

I have directed Brigadier-General Seymour to relieve the troops of the Second Corps now on the line between Forts Fisher and Gregg. They will probably reach there in the course of an hour. I will also relieve the artillery as soon as possible.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—9 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

Do you wish your troops occupying the line between Forts Fisher and Gregg relieved to-night? General Miles does not wish to move till 8 a. m. to-morrow.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

General HUMPHREYS:

Dispatch received. The troops will be relieved at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

G. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

The following changes and dispositions will be made to-morrow:

At 8 a. m. Major-General Miles will be relieved of that part of the intrenched line he now holds, comprised between Forts Fisher and Gregg, both inclusive, by troops of the Sixth Corps, together with the corresponding picket-line. At 9 a. m. he will move his troops to take position in the new line, from Fort Sampson to the chimneys of the

Westmoreland house, and at once throw up the infantry parapet on the line marked out by the engineers, omitting the batteries. The woods in front of the line will be slashed to the distance of 700 yards.

The First Division will hold the line from Fort Gregg to the chimneys of the Westmoreland house. The force assigned to the part of the line between Forts Gregg and Sampson will remain, as well as the garrison of Fort Sampson. The garrison at Fort Cummings will remain temporarily. Major-General Mott will direct Brigadier-General Ramsey to report for orders to Major-General Miles.

At 9 a. m. Major-General Mott will move that part of his division destined to occupy the new line on the right of the battery to be erected on McAllister's front, and take position on the new line, the right resting at the chimneys of the Westmoreland house. He will at once throw up the infantry parapet on the line marked by the engineers, omitting the batteries, and slash the woods in front of the line to the distance of 700 or 800 yards.

The troops will be permanently assigned to positions on the new line in such manner as to hold one brigade in reserve for each division. The parapet thrown up will be substantial, with a ditch on the outside. A part only of the troops will be used on the works; the remainder will be kept under arms prepared to meet any movement of the enemy. Strict vigilance will be enjoined on the pickets, and they will be made to understand that they are to resist the advance of the enemy, not to retire upon his appearance. Division commanders will report when their troops have reached their positions on the line.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—11 p. m.

The following disposition of troops will be made at 9 a. m. to-morrow, 9th instant:

General de Trobriand will place his brigade in the new line, with the right resting at the chimneys of the Westmoreland house. The position for the left will be indicated by a staff officer.

General McAllister will change the position of his right as will be indicated by a staff officer.

General Ramsey will report to Major-General Miles at 8 a. m. for instructions.

The position for General West's brigade will be indicated hereafter.

The infantry parapet on the new line will be thrown up at once, omitting the batteries. The woods will be slashed in front of the line to the distance of 700 or 800 yards. The parapet thrown up will be a substantial one, with a ditch on the outside.

A part only of the troops will be used on the work; the remainder will be kept under arms, prepared to meet any movement of the enemy.

Strict vigilance will be enjoined on the pickets, and they will be made to understand that they are to resist the advance of the enemy, not to retire upon his appearance.

By command of Brevet Major-General Mott:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Fisher	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	Lieut. W. B. Beck.
Do	C, 4th New York Artillery	Four Coehorn mortars	Second Lieut. William S. Ball.
In reserve	do	Two Cochorn mortars	Do.
Fort Welch	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. George W. Davey.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery	Four 3-inch	Capt. George K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	Capt. A. J. Clark.
Fort Fisher	do	Two light 12-pounders	Do
Fort Cummings	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	Second Lieut. W. B. Westcott.
Attached to K, 4th United States, for this movement.	do	Two light 12-pounders	Second Lieut. Chace.
Ready to move	10th Massachusetts Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. W. Adams.
Do	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders	Capt. C. A. Clark.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Lieut. F. Seymour.
Ninth Corps line	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner.
	G, 1st New York Artillery	do	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Capt. W. H. Rogers.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery	Six 3-inch	Lieut. J. F. Campbell.

Bvt. Maj. J. H. Sleeper on leave of absence.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—7.45 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Crawford, last evening at 6 o'clock, drove the enemy to near Dabney's Mill, though not getting quite so far as we did the preceding day. I sent two brigades of General Wheaton to support him and to prevent his being flanked, but they were not engaged. This close proximity kept up firing between the lines after dark. Upon being informed that I should withdraw General Wheaton to return to his camp, General Crawford reported that he thought he would be unable to maintain himself in his position after I did so if the enemy should attack him in any force. I then directed him to withdraw to this side, which he did, along with General Wheaton's troops, by 3 a. m. The firing from the enemy's lines ceased about 1 a. m. The cavalry on the Vaughan road drove a small force of the enemy's cavalry across Gravelly Run, when they drew the fire of two pieces of artillery. General Crawford's casualties yesterday were about sixty; the cavalry none. The cavalry are being relieved, and will report to General Gregg as directed. I shall send out at once to have the picket-line selected from Hatcher's Run to the intersection of the Church and Halifax roads. I wish to be informed as soon as the enemy have established their picket-line from this last point to James River, so that I can relieve my old picket-line in front of my

old camp. Our proposed intrenched line ought to strike Hatcher's Run where the banks are the highest, on the north side. This is not the case at Armstrong's Mills, and unless we occupy the south bank the enemy will be able to enfilade all of General Smyth's present line and freely observe the location and strength of our forces in that vicinity. This is not the case at the crossing of the Vaughan road, the left bank being the higher.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

General Gregg is ordered to send two brigades of his cavalry to their old camps and to relieve the infantry pickets from the Halifax road toward the James. Will you please send the necessary orders to your picket officer in order that these pickets may rejoin you?

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—10.50 a. m.

General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

When will this new line be established, and what engineer officer will be sent to establish the works I am intrusted with?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

In reply to your dispatch of 11 [10.50] a. m., Major Harwood, U. S. Engineers, is now at work at your line. Colonel Duane will leave here shortly to see to it himself. Everything is being done to push this matter.

Respectfully,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—11 a. m.

General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

General Crawford has been so much engaged that he has been unable to make out his list of casualties. Reports received are unreliable. The medical director reports about 650 wounded received in hospital.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—11.12 a. m.

General WARREN:

Will you give me briefly your account of the operations of yesterday. This is for General U. S. Grant, and I am preparing the dispatch, and would like to see your narration. Please let it be short, and answer soon.

Respectfully,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

About 10 a. m., having got my troops in hand and arranged, I directed General Crawford to attack the enemy from the right of our intrenchments, and by 12 m. he had again carried the enemy's advanced rifle-pits near the mill, which were considerably strengthened since the preceding day and were now defended by a portion of Mahone's. At 12.30 p. m. I received dispatch that, "in view of the weather and the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, it was not advisable to make any attack to-day, unless I was satisfied great advantages could be gained." We had now drawn the enemy's fire, and his artillery fire from his main works. I then directed General Crawford to hold his main line on top of the hill and push a strong line of skirmishers as close to Dabney's Mill as possible. I then sent two brigades of General Wheaton to his support, and at 3.15 p. m. instructed him to drive the enemy as far as he could just before dark. This brought on a spirited fight about 6 p. m., driving the enemy back nearly as far as we had done on the preceding day, nearly to Dabney's Mill. Some of our dead were thus recovered and buried. The enemy had artillery near Dabney's Mill, and I did not think it advisable to assault the position. At midnight I withdrew General Crawford behind our line of breast-works without molestation from the enemy. General Crawford lost about sixty killed and wounded. General Wheaton's division was not engaged. Colonel Kerwin's cavalry brigade also drove the enemy down the Vaughan road across to the south side of Gravelly Run. The troops behaved most commendably during the trying weather, with no opportunity for rest or sleep.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—12.25 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Crawford's division is here without shelter-tents, and has had scarcely any chance for rest or sleep since it left camp. I propose

sending them back this evening, if there is no objection, to enable them to have one good night's rest and come out with all their property to-morrow morning.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—1 p. m.

General WARREN:

Under existing circumstances the general commanding cannot authorize the sending of Crawford's division to the old camp. Details may be made to send for all they may need.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—12.35 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I feel quite assured that unless we have a work on the south bank of Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill, as I stated this morning, the line now occupied by General Smyth on the left of General Humphreys' corps will be untenable. The enemy will have commanding ground that will overlook and take the line in rear in front of Armstrong's house. Major Harwood is of the same opinion. If the line is taken up on this side it cannot be well located nearer than from one-half to three-quarters of a mile off the stream. It seems to me the best line would be about from Fort Cummings, Westmoreland house, Tucker house, and C. W. Cummings. No matter where we put the line on the left bank, if the enemy establishes one on the other side along the high ridge from Armstrong's Mill to the Vaughan road a small force will be able to prevent us from crossing the stream.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Your dispatch of 12.35 has just been received, and has been laid before the major-general commanding.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—2.40 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Crawford states that the number of his casualties yesterday considerably exceeds those reported by me in my report of operations

this morning. We have not yet received the corrected report. General Crawford would like to know if he can go back to camp to-morrow, as it is so much trouble to get up their things by details.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—4.10 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

The major-general commanding cannot authorize the withdrawal of General Crawford's division until he fully understands the military situation. You may be attacked by General Lee this evening. He considers that General Crawford had no right to leave his camp for four days without his shelter-tents, and for doing this he alone is responsible. The general commanding cannot consent to withdraw, even temporarily, at the present time a support that may be needed at any moment.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—4.30 p. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following is the corrected report of casualties in Crawford's division: February 7—killed, 23 enlisted men; wounded, 8 officers, 144 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers, 156 enlisted men; aggregate, 333. February 6—killed, 5 officers, 46 enlisted men; wounded, 19 officers, 354 enlisted men; missing, 1 officer, 410 enlisted men; aggregate, 835. Making the total loss in this division for the two days, 1,168.

A tabulated statement was forwarded before we were made aware of the error in General Crawford's report; a new one will be made and sent in.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR, No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Each division commander will send a staff officer to our old picket-line and inform their division picket officers that they are to be relieved by General Gregg's cavalry, and, as soon as they are relieved, that they will rejoin their own commands here.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—8.25 a. m.

General GRIFFIN:

GENERAL: As soon as the cavalry has crossed the river move all your ordnance train to this side of the stream. They will be parked near the Cummings house, under the direction of the chief quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Ayres.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—5 p. m.

Brevet Major-General AYRES,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to extend your pickets down so as to connect with the right of General Crawford's pickets on this side. Extend yours down on your own side to the point where General Crawford's pickets begin on this side, which may be half a mile from where the bridge crosses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 8, 1865—3.30 a. m.

General WARREN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: My command has recrossed the run. The enemy did not interrupt my movements. The report of the officer in charge of the skirmish-line is to the effect that the firing had ceased and the fires became dim after his withdrawal.

Respectfully,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865. (Received 9.25 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The First Division of this corps having returned, what disposition shall be made of the Engineer Brigade, temporarily assigned to this command?

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Major-General GETTY:

Let the Engineer Brigade occupy that portion of the old line of the Sixth Corps now assigned to the Ninth Corps.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865. (Received 9.55 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours. The First Division has returned to its old position on the line.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—12 m.

Major-General GETTY:

The major-general commanding suggests to you that probably it would be better to hold your new line with two divisions, and to hold Wheaton in reserve at some convenient point. This not to interfere with your own dispositions, but the suggestion authorizes your doing this if you consider it to be well.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Major-General GETTY:

The major-general commanding directs that you relieve as soon as possible that portion of the Second Corps line now assigned to the Sixth Corps, and report to Major-General Humphreys as soon as you shall have done this.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

The portions of the line to be occupied by the divisions of this command are hereby designated as follows: The First Division will occupy the line from Fort Howard to Fort Keene (not including the latter); it will also furnish the garrisons of Forts Davison and McMahon, on the rear line. The Second Division will occupy the line from Fort Keene to Fort Fisher (not including the latter); it will also furnish

the garrison of Fort Dushane, on the rear line. The Third Division will occupy the line from Fort Fisher to Fort Gregg, both inclusive. The picket detail from this command will be 1,435 men, proportioned as follows: From the First Division, 474 men; from the Second Division, 439 men; from the Third Division, 393 men; from Engineer Brigade, 129 men. The details from the respective divisions and the Engineer Brigade will be made to conform to the above, and the pickets posted, under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, corps officer of the day, at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

The Engineer Brigade, under command of Col. Wesley Brainerd, will occupy that portion of the line extending from Battery 24 to Fort Howard, not including the latter. Brevet Major-General Wheaton will withdraw the Second Brigade of his division from that part of the line and place it temporarily in reserve (provided the remainder of his line is fully occupied by troops).

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WHEATON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding, you will please order the Second Brigade of your division to occupy the line from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Keene (not including the latter). The brigade of the Third Division hitherto occupying this part of the line is now moving, and you can carry out the above instructions either to-night or early to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. MACKENZIE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding the division you will please occupy with your brigade the line from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Keene (not including the latter). The brigade of the Third Division hitherto occupying that part of the line is now moving, and you can carry out the above instructions either to-night

or early to-morrow morning. The force occupying Fort McMahon, in the rear line, will be returned to the brigade at the same time, except the company or similar detail formerly garrisoning it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that you will at once relieve the troops of the Second Corps which now occupy the line between Fort Fisher and Fort Gregg, and as soon as you shall have done this you will please report the fact to these headquarters. You will also please give explicit directions to the troops who will occupy the ground near Fort Fisher not to encamp within 200 yards of that work.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

The Engineer Brigade has been ordered to hold that portion of the old line of the Sixth Corps which, under the last order, is assigned to you. When General Hartranft's division is returned to you, and you shall have assigned your divisions to your new line, please notify me, in order that the Engineer Brigade may receive its orders.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 8, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report this a. m. Enemy repairing works. Two deserters from Thirty-fifth North Carolina came in last night. Their camp full of rumors—that we had South Side Railroad; that General Pickett was killed; that Cooke's brigade refused to charge, &c. Dispatch in reference to assignment of troops to line received. Will notify you as soon as disposition is made.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Major-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry:

When joined by the other brigade of your cavalry you are directed by the major-general commanding to send two brigades to their old camp, leaving one to watch the Halifax road. You will relieve the infantry pickets from the Halifax road toward the James.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 8, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have just received a report from the commander of the brigade of cavalry on the Halifax road that the infantry picket-line is established to that road on the west side, and the cavalry line to the same place on the east side. It is very necessary that my horses be fed hay. Will you please inform me if the brigade will be relieved, now that the line is established; or shall I make arrangements to send hay to it in its present position?

Respectfully, yours,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 8, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received official notification from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, of the acceptance of my resignation. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg is the senior officer present, and reports himself for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

All quiet on our left. On the 5th I moved out with the cavalry, Fifth Corps, and two divisions of Second Corps. The cavalry occupied Dinwiddie Court-House, captured a train of twenty-five wagons, and inflicted all the injury possible. The Fifth Corps took position near Dinwiddie, and were unmolested. The Second took position at Armstrong's Mill, on Hatcher's Run, and were attacked about 5 p. m. by portions of Hill's and Gordon's corps. The attack was handsomely repulsed and enemy severely punished. In the night the cavalry and

Fifth Corps were withdrawn to form connection with the Second, and the latter re-enforced by a division of the Sixth and one of the Ninth. On the 6th the enemy was found to have retired from the front of the Second Corps, but the cavalry and Fifth Corps on advancing encountered him and had a spirited contest on two roads—the Vaughan road, and the road leading from it to Dabney's Mill. About dark the right column near Dabney's Mill was violently assailed, and a part giving way, the whole came back in confusion to the position they had advanced from, at which point the enemy was checked and the men rallied. The left column was withdrawn when the right came in. Yesterday, the 7th, the Fifth Corps again advanced and re-occupied most of the ground held the day before, which was the ground in front of the enemy's works. Having accomplished this they were withdrawn, and are all now forming an intrenched line from our old left to Armstrong's Mill. Casualties not over 1,000. Several officers severely wounded, but only one of rank, Colonel Wilson, commanding Maryland Brigade, killed. Prisoners taken, about 250. I don't think the enemy will disturb us, and I don't propose any further immediate offensive movements. Deserters report Rodes' old division as having been moved from north of the Appomattox to their right.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., February 8, 1865.

Officers are prohibited from divulging contents of rebel or United States documents relating to military or naval matters which may come into their possession, except to persons authorized to receive such information. All rebel documents and papers will be at once forwarded to these headquarters. Any violation of this order will subject the offender to immediate punishment.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 8, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

There has been considerable movement of troops from the Valley or elsewhere over the Virginia Central road. Field artillery has been coming in for three days past. Rodes' division was reported in front of Meade yesterday. We learn from Richmond that 2,000 infantry passed through there, going south, last Saturday. Wickham's brigade of cavalry has arrived here, and Butler's gone from here south. We have extended our lines over four miles to our left. This brings us no nearer the South Side Railroad, but will enable us to secure a good crossing of Hatcher's Run when we do move. I believe there is no enemy now to prevent you from reaching the Virginia Central road, and possibly the canal, when the weather will permit you to move.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 8, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of to-day received. I feel very certain of being able to break the Central railroad and the canal as soon as the weather will permit. At present we have twelve inches of snow on the ground, and have had snow on the ground since the 10th of last December, with extremely cold weather. All the late expeditions to break up guerrilla bands have had many men frost-bitten. The following is my latest information as to the movements of the enemy; this information I have had through different sources for the last ten days: Two divisions of the troops from the Valley were encamped on the road from Petersburg to Richmond; the other division was in the trenches, having taken the place of a division sent south, said to be Kershaw's. Wharton's division, from 3,000 to 4,000 strong, was on the railroad, near Fishersville, between Staunton and Waynesborough. Lomax's cavalry moved from the east side of the Blue Ridge to the Valley, and thence to Warm Springs, scattered through the numerous little valleys in the vicinity of Harrisonburg. Rosser sent Wickham's brigade to the east side of Blue Ridge; his own (Rosser's) brigade was six miles west of Staunton. Payne's brigade was near Lexington. Two horse batteries were disbanded and the pieces sent to Waynesborough or Richmond. There was considerable artillery in the upper Valley in the vicinity of Lynchburg. This artillery belonged to the infantry division sent by Early to Richmond, as these divisions I know did not take their batteries with them. It has been reported to me within a day or two that one brigade of Wharton's division had left for Dublin Station; probably it went to Richmond. The foregoing information was obtained from a man that I sent to Richmond; also from my scouts sent to Staunton. Since then I have sent down to burn the bridge at Lynchburg. There has been the report here, and it has undoubtedly reached the rebels, that there was to be a big cavalry raid sent out from this point. This report was brought here from Washington, where it originated. It may have caused this movement of artillery by the rebels.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1865.

Major ANDREWS,
Commanding, Muddy Branch, Md.:

Complaints are made that your men from near Seneca cross the river on the ice and rob from the people in that vicinity. See that this is corrected. Complaints have also been made to me that your men at Muddy Branch have been in the habit of selling their forage, particularly to a Mr. Strong, a contractor along the river. Please have this matter investigated, and report the result. You must not leave detachments along the river, without an officer with them who can be held responsible for these irregularities.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 8, 1865.

Capt. A. F. HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Headquarters:

CAPTAIN: I sent out last night a party of seventy-five men, under command of Captain Howe, of the First Virginia, to the neighborhood bordering on the Shenandoah, between Castleman's Ferry and Shepherd s Mill, returning by way of Salem Church. They bring in as prisoners one Confederate captain (Marshall) and seven men, who are forwarded to headquarters cavalry, through provost-marshal. The party were guided by a deserter who came into my lines evening before last, and whom I desire to keep for a few days for similar purpose. All the captures were made in dwelling-houses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *February 8, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The train of carts captured yesterday belonged to Colonel Ludington, quartermaster, Department of Washington. There were eleven carts; only the horses were taken. One of the bosses stated that the drivers were armed, and that there were eight or ten armed employés with them, in addition to the drivers.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I start in a few minutes for Washington. If there is any difficulty to be apprehended from ice please telegraph me to Fort Monroe.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 9, 1865—12.45 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Fort Monroe:

General Rucker thinks you will have difficulty with ice in the Potomac. If you come by Annapolis, you had better telegraph to Captain Blodgett, as trains are very irregular.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have published the result of their investigation of the mine explosion. Their opinions are not

sustained by my knowledge of the facts, nor by my evidence, nor yours either. I suppose Burnside's evidence apparently has been their guide, and, to draw it mildly, he has forgotten some of the facts. I think in justification to yourself, who seems to be the only party censured, Burnside should be brought before a court-martial, and let the proceedings of the court go before the public along with the report of the Congressional committee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 9, 1865—11 a. m.*

General MEADE:

I will leave here at 12 m. for Washington, to remain absent four or five days, unless sooner recalled. Please inform Colonel Bowers of all movements or changes, so that he may keep me advised.

U. S. GRANT.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 9, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I think the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, when the truth comes to be put before the country, will prove a greater failure even than the mine. If I can get the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry published, I am willing to abide by the judgment of the public. One of my friends in the Senate promised to call for it, but I asked him not to do so till I could ascertain [whether] it would be agreeable to the War Department. My return direct to this place prevented me from seeing Mr. Stanton upon this point. If you are going to Washington you might mention the subject. You are aware I preferred charges against Burnside, but they did not include his neglect of duty about the mine, because that was then in the hands of the Court of Inquiry. Are you going to Washington to-day?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

General Grant started at 11.30 a. m. Your cipher dispatch of 11.15 will reach him at Fort Monroe.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 9, 1865.*

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

General Rucker reports heavy ice in the Potomac again. Probably you had better go by way of Annapolis. If you do so telegraph to Captain Blodgett there to have ambulance and cars in readiness.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 9, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

The Richmond papers of to-day contain no news; they have no intelligence from Sherman. General Sorrel, of Georgia, was killed* in the fight of Tuesday. The Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, rejected the bill putting 200,000 negroes in the Army.

The Enquirer says:

SUPPLIES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

Messrs. Bevill and W. C. Allen, of the Richmond ambulance committee, will leave this city this morning in charge of a large amount of supplies, brought by the last flag-of-truce boat, for Federal prisoners confined at Danville, Va., and at Salisbury, N. C. Three Federal officers have been selected at each place, and paroled, to attend to the distribution of the supplies.

The Whig says:

FROM NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

The Canton (Miss.) Citizen has heard it intimated by a gentleman of intelligence that it is altogether probable that no further efforts will be made to hold the country between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers, or to protect the Mississippi Central Railroad, but that our lines will be moved back as far as Brandon, and perhaps farther east, the only hope now being to hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Three very intelligent deserters from the enemy came into the lines of the First Division, Second Army Corps, about 12 o'clock last night. They are from the Forty-second and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, Davis' brigade, Heth's division. One of them left camp, the others the picket-line. They state that their division (Heth's), also Gordon's old and Mahone's, have gone back into their old quarters again. Mahone went back yesterday morning. Gordon's old division is encamped just north of Burgess' mill-pond, on Hatcher's Run. Rodes old division (now Johnson's) and Pegram's are yet in line near Dabney's Mill. Informants are positive of this. On Sunday last General Lee addressed the three divisions of Gordon, Mahone, and Heth, which were drawn up in three lines of battle in front of the Second Army Corps. Informants state that the orders to charge were repeatedly refused, and that General Lee wept like a child. Heth's division afterward made three charges, with two lines of two brigades each. Have no information from Sherman, other than a camp rumor that he had occupied Branchville. No other information of importance elicted.

J. C. BABCOCK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 39. } *February 9, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. The resignation of Brig. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers and captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, commanding

*A mistake.

Second Cavalry Division, having been accepted by the President, he is hereby relieved from duty with this army, and will turn over his command to the senior officer present for duty with it.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865—7.10 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I should have reported this 9 a. m. that no changes had taken place in my command during the previous twenty-four hours.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865—8.55 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
First Division:

Please direct so much of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery as may be necessary to superintend the construction of the five batteries on the new line and prepare the revetments to be detailed for that purpose. Please furnish a working party of 200 to each of the two batteries on your part of the new line, to report at those batteries at 9 a. m. to-morrow, to Major Gould, or one of his officers, each party to be furnished with 100 shovels, 50 picks, and 50 axes. Please direct the slashing on the line to be continued as rapidly as possible to the full distance of 800 yards.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865—2 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that since my dispatch of 12.10 p. m. of yesterday everything has been very quiet along my front, the enemy making no demonstrations or showing any disposition to advance or attack. General Ayres has constructed a strong work in his front on the Vaughan road, below the run. General Griffin's troops are in the breast-works, with a picket-line thrown out and connecting with the Second Corps on the right. I established my picket-line yesterday afternoon, starting from a point near the burnt saw-mill, thence running easterly, passing through Rowanty Post-Office, and connecting with the cavalry pickets at the intersection of the Church and Halifax roads. This portion of the line is held by General Crawford's troops, General Ayres

connecting with it on the right, and his right with General Griffin's left. I am working all the men I can spare from the old line in constructing the new one, in addition to the 2,000 men who are working on the corduroy road.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865—7 p. m.

General WARREN:

I shall be unable to move General Smyth to-morrow, but will be able to the day after.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., February 9, 1865.

I. Capt. E. Szabad, additional aide-de-camp, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 35, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is assigned to duty with Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding Second Division, and will report accordingly.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865—8 p. m.

The following will be the operations of to-morrow:

I. General Crawford, with his division, will move in time to be at the Cummings house at 7 a. m., to construct the corduroy along the Vaughan road which is being done under the direction of Major Van Brocklin, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

II. General Griffin will, at 6 a. m., begin to relieve the pickets of General Ayres' division, and General Ayres, with his division, will report at these headquarters at 7 a. m., to construct a new line of intrenchments. A special detail of 400 men, already ordered from the Second Division, will report to Lieutenant Heap, U. S. Engineers, at the fort near Hatcher's Run.

III. General Griffin will use his pioneers to cut down all the timber between the line of breast-works on the right bank of Hatcher's Run and the edge of the stream.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

The division will move to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock precisely, left in front, in the following order: Third Brigade, Second Brigade, First Brigade. The troops are to cross the run and construct a line of intrenchments. The pickets will be relieved at 6 a. m. by a detail from General Griffin's division. The fatigue details already ordered to report at the bridge at 6.45 o'clock will report there at 6.20.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ayres:

W. W. SWAN,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired along the lines of this command during the past twenty-four hours. The portion of the lines between Forts Fisher and Gregg, both inclusive, is now occupied by troops from the Second Division of this corps.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

The division of your corps hitherto occupying the line from Fort Fisher to Fort Gregg has been relieved by troops from this corps.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

The new work recently erected between Fort Keene and Fort Urmston will be known, and is hereby designated, as Fort Tracy.

By command of Brevet Major-General Getty:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General GRANT,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding desires me to inform you that the present garrison of Fort Dushane will remain there until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General SEYMOUR,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: General Getty desires me to say the garrison of Fort Dushane will remain there until further orders. The commanding officer of the Second Division will be notified of this. The garrison of Fort Keene can remain or be relieved by troops from the Second Division, at your option. Please inform these headquarters of your preference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 9, 1865—1.10 p. m.

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding notices that you have not made mention of the firing of last evening on your line. He desires you to report these occurrences, whether deemed important or not. Will you also see that your report is made by 9 a. m.? The general has to make his report to General Grant by that hour.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
February 9, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: There is an insane asylum at Williamsburg, within our lines, under care of our appointees, and whose bills I am called on to pay. As there is no appropriation for such places the bills are paid from a civil fund that has accrued from fines, penalties, taxes, &c., under General Butler's administration. As I presume I shall have no authority to collect such fund some other mode must be taken to meet the bills or the insane people should be sent somewhere else. I recommend they be sent to the asylum at or near Washington, for it will not do to let them starve, and they can be supported much easier at the North than where they now are.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 15, 1865.

Referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, to cause the rebel authorities to be informed that these insane people will not be supported by the United States, but must be provided for by them; and to propose that a part of the fund lately raised for the relief of rebel prisoners by the sale of cotton in New York be appropriated to this purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 9, 1865. (Received 11.48 a. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

Cannot Ensign Arnold Harris remain on duty with the army gunboats under General Charles K. Graham? Ensign Harris is of great use here—familiar with these waters, and is now operating in conjunction with the navy.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *Before Richmond, Va., February 9, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as commander of the District of Eastern Virginia and as military governor of Norfolk. As soon as the court-martial of which he is president is dissolved he will report to Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

II. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to the command of the District of Eastern Virginia, and will relieve Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley, U. S. Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 9, 1865.

Governor ARTHUR I. BOREMAN,
Wheeling, W. Va.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say, in reply to your dispatch of this date, that General Crook has sufficient troops at Cumberland to re-establish the post at Beverly and give ample protection to the line that he commands. General Sheridan saw Lieutenant-General Grant about the Tenth West Virginia Infantry, and he was not willing to let it come. General Crook will be telegraphed to concerning the occupation of Beverly.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 9, 1865.

Col. M. A. RENO,
Commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

A report has just been received from Brigadier-General McMillan, commanding Stephenson's Depot, to the effect that a band of 150 to 200 guerrillas have been concentrated at Kabletown, or on the opposite side of the Shenandoah, for the purpose of operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The major-general commanding directs that you send a force from your command and ascertain if such is the case. If such a force is found the party sent out by you must attack and disperse them.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Your telegram just received. Major Gelray will be sent to Falls Church as directed when he reports. On the 7th, at 5 p. m., I received a telegram from Colonel Wells stating that about fifty guerrillas attacked a quartermaster's train of carts about a mile from Cloud's Mill, on Little River pike, at 11 a. m., and that he sent all the cavalry he had after them. I sent one squad to scour the country about Wolf Run Shoals, and two squadrons went by Union Mills and Brentsville, scouring the country until within five miles of Dumfries, expecting to meet and cut off these guerrillas. but could neither hear nor see anything of them.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NEW YORK, *February 9, 1865.*
(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Foote was put yesterday in the Ludlow-street jail as the only place where he can be kept under the restrictions specified in your telegraphic dispatch. I do not quite understand his status, or the precise wishes of the Government in regard to him. He will probably remain four or five days more and then go to England. He can be kept securely, under charge of an officer, at a hotel, if it be permitted. He is very sensitive as to the place of his confinement, and I have thought proper to advise you, that I may receive your directions, if you have any to give.

JNO. A. DIX,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1865—5.25 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

You will place Mr. Foote in charge of an officer and allow him to remain at a hotel to be designated by you until he leaves the United States, or further order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
February 10, 1865.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

In response to your resolution of the 8th instant, requesting information in relation to a conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of the date I gave Francis P. Blair, sr., a card, written on as follows, to wit:

DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, sr., to pass our lines, go South, and return.

A. LINCOLN.

That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought the card as a means of getting to Richmond, Va.; but he was given no authority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Afterward Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond, and had seen Mr. Jefferson Davis; and he (Mr. B.) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, VA., *January 12, 1865.*

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.:

SIR: I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable to you, to give you in this form the substance of remarks made by me, to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, &c.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing, now as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace; and am ready to send a commission, whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission, if the United States Government shall choose to send one. That notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister, or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately, and renew the effort to enter into conference, with a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Afterward, and with the view that it should be shown to Mr. Davis, I wrote and delivered to Mr. Blair a letter, as follows, to wit:

WASHINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.:

SIR: Your having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of our one common country.

Yours, &c.

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward Mr. Blair dictated for and authorized me to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above recited, which entry is as follows:

JANUARY 28, 1865.

To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st instant he delivered to Mr. Davis the original, of which the within is a copy, and left it with him; that at the time of delivering it Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence, at the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked that the part about "our one common country" related to the part of Mr. Davis' letter about "the two countries," to which Mr. Davis replied that he so understood it.

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward the Secretary of War placed in my hands the following telegram, indorsed by him as appears:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, January 29, 1865, from headquarters Army of the James, 6.30 p. m. January 29, 1865:

"Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
"*Secretary of War:*

"The following dispatch just received from Major-General Parke, who refers it to me for my action. I refer it to you in Lieutenant-General Grant's absence.

"E. O. C. ORD,
"*Major-General, Commanding.*"

'HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
'*January 29, 1865—4 p. m.*

'Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
'*Headquarters Army of the James:*

'The following dispatch is forwarded to you for your action. Since I have no knowledge of General Grant's having had any understanding of this kind, I refer the matter to you as the ranking officer present in the two armies.

'JNO. G PARKE,
'*Major-General, Commanding.*'

'HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
'*29th.*

'Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
'*Headquarters Army of the Potomac:*

'Alex. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell desire to cross my lines, in accordance with an understanding claimed to exist with Lieutenant-General Grant, on their way to Washington as peace commissioners. Shall they be admitted? They desire an early answer, to come through immediately. Would like to reach City Point to-night, if they can. If they cannot do this, they would like to come through at 10 a. m. to-morrow morning.

'O. B. WILLCOX,
'*Major-General, Commanding Ninth Corps.*'

"JANUARY 29—8.30 p. m.

"Respectfully referred to the President for such instructions as he may be pleased to give.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"*Secretary of War.*"

It appears that about the time of placing the foregoing telegram in my hands, the Secretary of War dispatched General Ord as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 29, 1865—10 p. m.
(Sent 2 a. m. 30th.)

Major-General ORD:

SIR: This Department has no knowledge of any understanding by General Grant to allow any person to come within his lines as commissioner of any sort. You will therefore allow no one to come into your lines under such character or profession until you receive the President's instructions, to whom your telegram will be submitted for his directions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Afterward, by my direction, the Secretary of War telegraphed General Ord as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Headquarters Army of the James:

SIR: By direction of the President, you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell—that a messenger will be dispatched to them at or near where they now are, without unnecessary delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Afterward I prepared and put into the hands of Maj. Thomas T. Eckert the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 30, 1865.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

SIR: You will proceed with the documents placed in your hands, and on reaching General Ord will deliver him the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of War; then, by General Ord's assistance, procure an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, or any of them. Deliver to him or them the paper on which

your own letter is written. Note on the copy which you retain the time of delivery, and to whom delivered. Receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which, if it contain their decision to come through, without further condition, will be your warrant to ask General Ord to pass them through, as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War to him. If, by their answer, they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through. And this being your whole duty, return and report to me.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Messrs. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, J. A. CAMPBELL, and R. M. T. HUNTER:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with the information that, if you pass through the United States military lines, it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference, on the basis of the letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that, if you choose to pass on such understanding, and so notify me in writing, I will procure the commanding general to pass you through the lines and to Fortress Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person, or persons, for the purpose of such informal conference; and, further, that you shall have protection, safe conduct, and safe return in all events.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.:

SIR: Your having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of our one common country.

Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward, but before Major Eckert had departed, the following dispatch was received from General Grant:

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, January 31, 1865, from City Point, Va., 10.30 a. m. January 30, 1865:

"His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
"*President of the United States:*

"The following communication was received here last evening:

PETERSBURG, VA., *January 30, 1865.*

'Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
'*Commanding Armies of the United States:*

'SIR: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy; and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you upon the subject.

'Very respectfully, yours,

'ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
'J. A. CAMPBELL.
'R. M. T. HUNTER.

"I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

"U. S. GRANT,
"*Lieutenant-General, Commanding Armies of the United States.*"

This, it will be perceived, transferred General Ord's agency in the matter to General Grant. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with his message, and accordingly telegraphed General Grant as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 31, 1865.
(Sent 1.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings as far as applicable, it having been made up to pass through General Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines.

A. LINCOLN.

When Major Eckert departed he bore with him a letter of the Secretary of War to General Grant as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The President desires that you will please procure for the bearer, Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell, and if, on his return to you, he request it, pass them through our lines to Fortress Monroe, by such route and under such military precautions as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and comfortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect upon your movements or plans.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I dispatched the Secretary of State with the following instructions, Major Eckert, however, going ahead of him:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 31, 1865.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

You will proceed to Fortress Monroe, Va., there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blair, esq., of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have.

You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit:

1st. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

2d. No receding, by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.

3d. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

You will inform them that all propositions of theirs, not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say, and report it to me.

You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the day of its date the following telegram was sent to General Grant:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1865.
(Sent 9.30 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder, or delay your military movements or plans.

A. LINCOLN.

Afterward the following dispatch was received from General Grant:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, 2.30 p. m. February 1, 1865, from City Point, Va., February 1, 12.30 p. m., 1865:

"His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
"*President of the United States:*

"Your dispatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stephens and others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice, if occasion should justify it.

"U. S. GRANT,
"*Lieutenant-General.*

To notify Major Eckert that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe, and to put them in communication, the following dispatch was sent:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1865.

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:
(Care of General Grant, City Point, Va.)

Call at Fortress Monroe, and put yourself under direction of Mr. S[eward], whom you will find there.

A. LINCOLN.

On the morning of the 2d instant the following telegrams were received by me, respectively, from the Secretary of State and Major Eckert:

FORT MONROE, VA., *February 1, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Arrived at 10 this evening. Richmond party not here. I remain here.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865—10 p. m.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication and my letter at 4.15 this afternoon, to which I received a reply at 6 p. m., but not satisfactory.

At 8 p. m. the following note addressed to General Grant was received:

"CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

"Lieutenant-General GRANT:

"SIR: We desire to go to Washington City to confer informally with the President personally, in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January ultimo, without any personal compromise on any question in the letter. We have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"ALEX. H. STEPHENS.
"R. M. T. HUNTER.
"J. A. CAMPBELL."

At 9.30 p. m. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note would not, in my opinion, be insisted upon. Think Fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my instructions I will return to Washington to-morrow unless otherwise ordered.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

On reading this dispatch of Major Eckert, I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State, when the following telegram of General Grant to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, 4.35 a. m. February 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., February 1, 10.30 p. m., 1865:

"Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War:

"Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticency. This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression from any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated, to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General."

This dispatch of General Grant changed my purpose; and accordingly I telegraphed him and the Secretary of State, respectively, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1865. (Sent 9 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Say to the gentlemen I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1865.
(Sent 9 a. m.)

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Induced by a dispatch from General Grant, I join you at Fort Monroe as soon as I can come.

A. LINCOLN.

Before starting the following dispatch was shown me; I proceeded, nevertheless:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, February 2, 1865, from City Point, Va., 9 a. m. February 2, 1865:

"Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State, Fort Monroe:

"The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms, and will leave for Fort Monroe at 9.30 a. m.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General."

(Copy to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.)

On the night of the 2d I reached Hampton Roads, found the Secretary of State and Major Eckert on a steamer, anchored offshore, and learned of them that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer,

also anchored offshore, in the Roads, and that the Secretary of State had not yet seen or communicated with them. I ascertained that Major Eckert had literally complied with his instructions, and I saw, for the first time, the answer of the Richmond gentlemen to him, which, in his dispatch to me of the 1st, he characterizes as "not satisfactory." That answer is as follows, to wit:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 1, 1865.*

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: Your note, delivered by yourself this day, has been considered. In reply, we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President Lincoln to Francis P. Blair, esq., of the 18th of January ultimo, another copy of which is appended to your note.

Our instructions are contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"RICHMOND, *January 28, 1865.*

"In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington City for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably.

Our instructions contemplate a personal interview between President Lincoln and ourselves at Washington City, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate.

Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or to submit propositions which may possiblylead to the attainment of that end.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
R. M. T. HUNTER.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

A note of these gentlemen, subsequently addressed to General Grant, has already been given in Major Eckert's dispatch of the 1st instant.

I also here saw, for the first time, the following note, addressed by the Richmond gentlemen to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 2, 1865.*

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say that we are willing to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an informal conference, with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, on the basis of his letter to Francis P. Blair of the 18th of January ultimo, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self-government and popular rights, upon which our institutions are founded.

It is our earnest wish to ascertain, after a free interchange of ideas and information, upon what principles and terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the further effusion of blood, and to contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result.

We think it better to add, that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything, but to carry to this informal conference the views and feelings above expressed.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
J. A. CAMPBELL.
R. M. T. HUNTER.

NOTE.—The above communication was delivered to me at Fort Monroe, at 4.30 p. m. February 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff.

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

On the morning of the 3d the three gentlemen—Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell—came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned; no other person was present; no papers were exchanged or produced; and it was, in advance, agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part, the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State, hereinbefore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while, by the other party, it was not said that in any event or on any condition they ever would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they never would so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question, and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result.

The foregoing, containing, as is believed, all the information sought, is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 10, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

Everything quiet. No report from either army since you left.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 10, 1865—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

Order to Baltimore some of your old reliable and reduced regiments, so that the whole number of men sent will number from 1,000 to 1,200, to go North to take charge of camps of drafted men. We want the most reliable men and officers for this duty. There is a regiment of regulars here, numbering about 700 men for duty, mostly new men, that will be sent to you. Telegraph to General Halleck the regiments you select.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—9.15 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

I have ordered to Baltimore, in compliance with the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding, the following regiments from this army: Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth Michigan, One hundred and forty-third, One hundred and forty-ninth, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania, constituting the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, numbering 78 officers and 1,261 enlisted men. Briga-

dier-General Bragg, commanding, is sent with the command, and is directed to report his arrival at Baltimore to you by telegraph. These regiments are all old and reliable troops, and have been selected in preference to taking isolated regiments, and thus weakening other commands. If the brigade organization is not required, I would mention that I have approved of an application of General Sol. Meredith to have General Bragg assigned to his command, and I would be glad if this transfer can now be made, if General Bragg's services are not required with his present command.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

TOWER SIGNAL STATION, *February 10, 1865—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

This p. m. three brigades of rebel infantry were seen moving toward Petersburg on military road, running parallel to Cox road, and nearer South Side Railroad. They were first seen at a point 50 degrees west of north, and last at a point north by east, still marching. Two of the brigades had four regiments, and the other three. The column was eighteen minutes passing a point. Two trains have passed toward city on South Side Railroad, in all twelve platform and two box cars. The platform cars were loaded with wood. One train of nine platform cars, with nothing on them, passed westward. A brigade on parade at large camp 10 degrees west of north. Camp-smokes as usual.

T. H. FEAREY,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 10, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. In obedience to instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, will at once proceed to Baltimore, via Warren's Station and City Point. On the arrival of these troops in Baltimore the commanding officer will report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 10, 1865.*

The commanding general directs that you report to these headquarters the names of all such non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of your command as have pre-eminently distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in the actions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, 1865.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following changes in my command since yesterday morning: That part of the First Division holding from Fort Fisher to Fort Gregg were relieved by troops of the Sixth Corps yesterday morning, and the First and Third Divisions were placed upon the new line, from Fort Gregg to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road, the Second Division remaining in position near Armstrong's Mill. The intrenched line was put in defensible condition as far as the battery near the Tucker house.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General WEBB:

I presume that under the amended order defining the new line of intrenchments to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road, I am to hold half-way between the battery near the Tucker house and the crossing and the picket to Hatcher's Run. I propose to have the picket-line on my left watch the Duncan road from the R. Armstrong house to its crossing of Hatcher's Run, and to be posted on the west side of the little swamp running north and south in that vicinity.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—11.10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Second Corps:

You are to hold to the crossing of Vaughan road and Hatcher's Run. General Warren holds the crossing and the works at that point. His picket west of the stream is to connect with the left of your line.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General HUMPHREYS:

General Meade desires to know whether you have an old reliable brigade, numbering not over 1,000 or 1,200 men, to go North on temporary duty. The most reliable officers and men are needed. Please designate the brigade, if you have such.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-Generals Warren and Getty.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—8.57 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The brigades that are considered to possess the qualifications asked for are stronger than the number named. Three regiments, numbering 1,129 muskets, might be selected from the First Brigade, First Division, General Macy commanding, not quite one-half the brigade. General Macy could be illy spared from the division, except for a very temporary purpose. The Third Brigade of the Second Division is composed of very good troops; it numbers 1,700 for duty. General Smyth, its commander, now commands the division. There is the Second Brigade of the Third Division, numbering about 1,700 effective men, Brevet Brigadier-General West commanding, the permanent commander being Brigadier-General Pierce.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Colonel HAZARD,
Commanding Artillery Brigade:

I have directed General Smyth to withdraw before daylight to-morrow morning, and informed him that the artillery will be withdrawn at midnight by you. Please be governed accordingly.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have taken up the new line, from Fort Gregg to the chimneys of the Westmoreland house, in the manner prescribed in circular of February 8, headquarters Second Corps. The Fourth Brigade occupies the right; the First, the center; and the Third, the left of the line. The Second Brigade is in reserve, about 500 yards in rear of the center. A verbal report to this effect was made to [the] major-general commanding yesterday.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 35, current series, from headquarters Second Corps, I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade of this division is the only one in this command which,

from a lack of general officers, is now commanded by an officer of less rank. Said brigade is commanded by Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, the senior officer.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Brigade commanders will at once cause all the timber in their front to be slashed to the full distance of 800 yards, and as soon as the breast-works are completed, will cause a strong and effective abatis to be constructed about 100 yards in front of the works. They will also take such measures as will effectually prevent any of the men from cutting away or removing any portion of the abatis or slashing. The men's huts will be put up 100 feet in rear of the works. It is noticed that wagons have been permitted to go in front of the works to the picket-line for wood; this must be stopped immediately. The wood now in rear of works will be used while it lasts, or until definite arrangements are made to procure the necessary supply.

By order of Brevet Major-General Miles:

RICHD. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

General SMYTH:

GENERAL: You will withdraw your division before daylight to-morrow morning and occupy the intrenched line on the left of McAllister's brigade, extending as far as the Vaughan road. You will post one brigade in reserve, some 500 or 600 yards in rear. The artillery will be withdrawn at midnight, under the direction of the commander of the Artillery Brigade. You will withdraw your picket-line to the new line at the same time, and destroy such rifle-pits you leave as might be useful to the enemy.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

General G. MOTT:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to inform you that General Smyth has been instructed to withdraw to the new intrenched line to-morrow morning just before daylight. General West should be withdrawn just previously.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. DE TROBRIAND,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that in the morning you relieve the troops of General Miles on your right as far as the first fort on the right of the chimneys, using one or both of your reserve regiments, as may be required. General Miles will be notified of this change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. WEST,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Smyth will withdraw his troops to the new intrenched line just before daylight to-morrow. He directs that you withdraw about 5 a. m. and mass in rear of General McAllister. He directs that you continue the slashing at 8 a. m., on the same line as to-day, with a force sufficiently large to furnish reliefs to keep every ax at work, until you have slashed 800 yards in breadth or reach the picket-line. Captain Atkinson, engineer officer, has been directed to send you fifty additional axes in the morning.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report all quiet in my front during the past night. The following order will show what is being done on this portion of the new line to-day.*

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—10 a. m.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The breast-works will be completed to-day down to the battery on Hatcher's Run. Where will General Humphreys' troops hold down to? The change in the line of works since the first order, saying they would hold down to Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill, may require some

*See Circular No. 14, Fifth Army Corps, February 9, p. 501.

more definite statement. The line to the run from Fort Sampson is shorter now than it was before, and leaves but little to hold along the run itself. I have had Hatcher's Run surveyed below here. It runs south 40 degrees east for one mile and three-fourths below the Vaughan road crossing. My pickets extend one mile below the crossing on the left bank, thence nearly due east along a road to J. W. Spiers', on the Halifax road, and up the latter to the crossing of it by the Church road. I will send you a map by orderly.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—11.10 a. m. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

You are to hold the crossing on the Vaughan road and the works at that point; General Humphreys to the crossing. The right of your picket-line west of the stream to connect with the left of his, northeast of the stream.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—5 p. m

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report, in answer to your dispatch to know whether I have an old reliable brigade numbering not over 1,000 to 1,200 men, that, in the First Division, the Third Brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Pearson, General Bartlett being now absent on sick leave, has 77 officers and 1,614 men, which includes nearly all the old regiments left of the old Fifth Corps. The First Brigade, Second Division, Brevet Brigadier-General Winthrop commanding, has 53 officers and 950 men; the major part is a heavy artillery regiment (the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery). First Brigade (Brigadier-General Bragg), Third Division, has 78 officers, 1,261 men; Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Baxter), 52 officers, 800 men; Third Brigade (Brevet Brigadier-General Hofmann), 50 officers, 788 men. These are all old regiments and old brigades. I have already sent an old and reliable brigade when the regulars left me last October. I cannot designate which of the above brigades is the one most desired, but either of them will cause regret if it has to leave.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—10.20 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general directs that the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, be immediately placed in readiness to move to Baltimore, via Warren's Station and the City Point Railroad, when directed

from these headquarters. On the arrival of these troops in Baltimore the commanding officer will report by telegraph to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff. Please acknowledge receipt hereof.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received ordering First Brigade, Third Division, to be placed in readiness to proceed to Baltimore.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—10.55 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Cars will be ready at Warren's Station for the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, at 12 meridian to-morrow. Let the troops start in time to reach there at that time. The special order will be sent by messenger at daylight to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—4 p. m.

Brevet Major-General CRAWFORD,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: It having been officially reported that the corduroy work on the Vaughan road is completed, you will return with your division to your old camp at once, when the men will take from their old quarters all their property, and at 6 a. m. to-morrow will set out on their return to the vicinity of Colonel Wyatt's house. On arriving there they will be massed and await orders. The provost guard of these heardquarters has possession of Colonel Wyatt's residence for the headquarters of the corps, and the guards will not be interfered with.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 10, 1865. (Received 12 m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 10, 1865—11.10 a. m.

Major-General GETTY:

Please designate a company of artillery to hold the battery now to receive the heavy guns, and let it report to your chief of artillery. This will enable the chief of artillery here to receive the customary reports, &c.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865. (Received 6.15 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to designate the Second Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, as being an old reliable brigade, and about the smallest one in this corps. Its present strength is: Present for duty, 1,425; aggregate present, 1,935.

G. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: By direction of the brevet major-general commanding, you will please designate a company of heavy artillery to hold the battery between Forts Fisher and Welch (which is about to receive the heavy guns), and direct its commanding officer to report to Brevet Major Harn, commanding Artillery Brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

I have the honor to report that nothing unusual has occurred upon my line.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865—10.15 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

General Hartranft has just reported to me that the Third Division is now on its return to its former position. I have therefore directed General Potter, commanding Second Division, to extend his line to the left, relieving the Engineer Brigade. As soon as Potter has relieved the brigade and occupied the line to Fort Howard I will notify you.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1865.

General HARTRANFT:

GENERAL: Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys desires me to inform you that you are relieved from further duty with this corps, and will rejoin your corps without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 10, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR:*

PETERSBURG, *February 8.*

There was no fighting to-day, and quiet was once more resumed. The enemy still holds his position on Hatcher's Run. His lines have thereby been extended, but not advanced. General Sorrel was wounded in the lungs, but the wound is not considered mortal. Colonel Hoffman, of Virginia, was killed in the fight Monday. Our loss will not reach 500. The enemy's loss is estimated to be treble that number. The dead have all been buried, and the wounded brought from the field. The enemy are erecting observatories on our right. The heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon was caused by our artillery shelling the enemy's lines. Both sides were engaged to-day in strengthening their new lines.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 10, 1865—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Wilson's Wharf:

A regiment of cavalry will be at Fort Powhatan to-morrow. Have forage and rations ready for them. Send out scouts from Fort Powhatan to see if any signs of the enemy are observable in that vicinity.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 10, 1865—1.15 p. m.

General KAUTZ,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Have you a good cavalry regiment, 300 to 500 strong, ready for a scout? Will probably want them to-morrow or next day. Call at my quarters this p. m. about 5.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

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*For portion of dispatch here omitted, see Vol. XLVII, Part II.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 10, 1865—8.30 p. m.

General GORDON,
Norfolk, Va.:

Notify commanders of boats and vessels on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and Chowan River that a large party has left Petersburg probably to intercept navigation of these or neighboring waters by torpedoes or boarding vessels. Send word also to General Palmer to notify vessels to be prepared for such parties.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., February 10, 1865.

Lieut. J. L. DE PEYSTER,
Aide-de-Camp, Headquarters District of Eastern Virginia:

LIEUTENANT: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you proceed at once to Wolf Trap Shoals Light-Ship and inquire into the strength of the force there, the regiment from which they are detailed, by whom detailed, and who commands them; also, into the danger of an attack from the rebels, upon the means of defense, and if necessity exists for a re-enforcement, and, if so, to what extent. You will get all the information in your power to enable the commanding general to judge of the danger of an attack and of the necessity for re-enforcements. If in your opinion there exists any danger of an immediate attack, upon your return you will call upon the commanding officer of the naval force at Fort Monroe, and request him to send a gun-boat to that neighborhood. You will apply to Colonel Webster, chief quartermaster at Fort Monroe, and request immediate transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 10, 1865.]

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

I have seen Commodore Radford, and arranged matters with him; he will communicate with Commodore Schenck. The cavalry should leave the fort by 8 o'clock Sunday morning. If the officer in command of the cavalry will report to me to-morrow I can give him the roads by which he should advance. The boat expedition will take place Sunday night. Commodore Radford agrees with me in the supposition I formed of the destination and object of the reported torpedo party; he thinks it confirmed by intelligence received to-day from Admiral Porter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *February 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

My scouts report about fifty mounted rebels at Leetown at noon to-day.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 10, 1865.*

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

Last Tuesday a squad of about forty rebels crossed at mouth of Big Birch, heading toward Little Kanawha, in Calhoun, and several small parties of five to seven each have since passed same way. I have no force west of here to send in that direction. Have ordered a scout from Bulltown to Calhoun.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
Cape Fear River, February 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: The Secretary of the Navy has referred your letter of the 24th January to me, in relation to the ram said to be building at Rainbow Bluff, as it is in my district. Ample precautions have been taken to meet any case of this kind, and more are in progress. No ram can get into the sounds if officers do their duty and carry out my orders. At New Berne there are torpedo-boats, also at Plymouth, which are the best defense against rams. The obstructions at New Berne, originally very strong, have given way in one place. The vessel sunk there has been moved by the force of the current. As these obstructions are under the charge of the military commander, I would suggest that the gap be filled up with crib-work and stone, which is stronger, and will stand better than sunken vessels. Torpedoes are ordered to be sunk in both rivers worked by galvanic batteries. The ram Albemarle is being raised, but could not be made available in four months, except to sink as an obstruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 11, 1865—3.10 p. m.

J. W. GARRETT,
President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore:

I wish to leave here at 10 this evening. Besides my own party there will be a committee of Congress going with me; probably a party of fifteen in all. If more convenient for you to send a car at a later hour it will answer my purpose. Please answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 11, 1865.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

Colonel Sharpe reports that the greatest excitement prevails in Richmond, which is used by the Government to brace up the people, but

there is a counter excitement on the part of the people, giving circulation to the wildest rumors. The James River Canal is frozen up. No boats have been able to pass down it since the last cold snap, which greatly reduces the amount of provisions in the city. The people have no confidence in the late meeting. It was reported yesterday morning and night before last that Charleston was being evacuated, and it is believed that the War Department has information to that effect. Night before last the troops north of the James were under marching orders, but no movements have been made. It is said preparations are being made to move the sick and wounded away from the hospitals in Richmond, but no intimation is given as to where they will be taken. No reports from either army since you left.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Through our scouts we have news from Richmond by an agent who left there yesterday. Our friends in Richmond say that an extraordinary excitement is prevailing there, and that it is impossible for them to distinguish truth from falsehood in the rumors. The war excitement is used by the Government for the purpose of bracing up the people, but there is a counter excitement on the part of the multitude which is giving room for the circulation of the wildest reports. It is certain that the James River Canal is frozen, and that no boats have been able to pass down it since the last cold snap, thereby greatly reducing the amount of provisions that are brought into the city. It was also currently believed in Richmond yesterday that the South Side Railroad was in the possession of our forces, and other alarming disasters to the Confederate cause are continually reported, showing that the people have no confidence in the late meetings or their effects. It was reported from mouth to mouth in Richmond yesterday morning and night before last that Charleston was being evacuated, and our friends say that they have reason to believe that the War Department has information to that effect. Night before last the alarm bells were rung in Richmond, and everybody turned out upon the streets. The cause of the alarm could not be distinguished, except in the unsettled state of the public mind. Night before last and the day preceding it was understood that all the troops on the north side of the James were under marching orders. Gary's cavalry command had had marching orders for two or three days previous, but had not yet moved; in fact, there have been no military movements whatever since late operations. A prominent merchant in Richmond told our agent yesterday that preparations were being made to move the sick and wounded away from the hospitals in Richmond, but nothing further could be ascertained in reference to the report, nor could it be learned to what point it was intended to take them.

GEO. H. SHARPE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 11, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

20. The following officers will report in person without delay to the commanding general Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty: Capt. George B. Halsted, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; Capt. Frank Adams, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF CITY POINT AND ENGINEER BRIG.,
Near Fort Howard, February 11, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command is now being relieved by General Griffin's brigade, and I would respectfully inquire what disposition to make of my troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WESLEY BRAINERD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865.

Col. WESLEY BRAINERD,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

COLONEL: Your communication of this date is received, and, in reply, I am directed by the commanding general to say that, on your command being relieved by the troops of the Ninth Corps, you will, with your detachment, proceed to rejoin your former station near City Point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The Second Division was withdrawn from its position covering the crossing of Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill just before daylight this morning, and is now in position on the new intrenched line, its left resting on the Vaughan road. General Hartranft's division was directed to return to the Ninth Corps last evening. The infantry parapet of the new line assigned to Second Corps is completed; the slashing probably will be by night, as well as the batteries. I shall remove my headquarters this morning to a point between the Claypole and Heth house, on the Squirrel Level road, about half a mile south of the former house.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, I have the honor to report the following brevet brigadier-generals as serving in Second Corps under permanent assignments to brigades, according to their brevet rank: Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. N. Macy, colonel Twentieth Massachusetts, First Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, colonel One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania, Third Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Ramsey, colonel Eighth New Jersey, Fourth Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. McAllister, colonel Eleventh New Jersey, Third Brigade, Third Division. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. West, colonel Seventeenth Maine, is in temporary command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce, U. S. Volunteers, on leave. There are no brevet brigadier-generals unassigned, except Brevet Brigadier-General West.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you push forward the slashings in your front as vigorously as possible to-morrow. The detail for the two batteries is respectively 250 and 200 privates, with the proper complement of officers and non-commissioned officers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

1. Brigade commanders will continue the slashing in front of the division to the prescribed distance (800 yards or to the picket-line) at 8 a. m. to-morrow, with sufficient force to keep every ax at work. The detail from Second Brigade will work at any point in front of the division where it is practicable. The details from First and Third Brigades for work on the batteries will report at 8.30 a. m., as previously directed.

2. As soon as the slashing in front of the line of works is completed to the prescribed distance, the commanding officers of the First and Third Brigades will proceed to lay out camps for their troops, leaving a space of thirty yards in rear of the breast-works, the best ground being selected. The commanding officer of the Second Brigade will camp on the ground now occupied by it. The camps will be laid out in a proper manner, sinks dug, all offal in the vicinity buried. A small detail from each regiment will be allowed to go back to the old camps for the pur-

pose of bringing out anything of value that will add to the comfort of the troops. Brigade and regimental wagons will be ordered up. The ambulance officer of the division will see that two ambulances are constantly kept at each brigade headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-General Mott:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. WEST,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs that, instead of slashing on General Smyth's front, you slash in front of the battery on General McAllister's line. General Smyth, it is supposed, can slash his own front. The slashing should be made as far [as] possible to the picket-line.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report everything quiet in my front during the night. The corduroy work on the Vaughan road was completed yesterday about noon. The work on the defenses here is progressing rapidly.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

In reply to your letter of February 10, I have the honor to report the following list of brevet brigadier-generals serving in the corps, assigned and unassigned: Permanently assigned—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop, First Brigade, Second Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. W. Denison, Second Brigade, Second Division (absent sick); Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn, Third Brigade, Second Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. M. Gregory, Second Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. W. Hofmann, Third Brigade, Third Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Wainwright, Artillery Brigade. Temporarily assigned—Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. G. Sickel, First Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. L. Pearson, Third Brigade, First Division. Unassigned—Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. A. Morrow, First Brigade, Third Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. Coulter, Second Brigade, Third Division.

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—12.50 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

Did you receive my dispatch of last evening conveying the order for Bragg's brigade to be started in time to reach Warren's Station at 12 meridian to-day? The cars are now awaiting their arrival.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—12.50 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch directing Bragg's brigade, Third Division, to take the cars at 12 m. to-day was received at 11 p. m. last night. A copy of it was immediately sent to General Crawford, with directions to have the brigade at the station at the hour named. A copy of the special order received this morning was also sent to him.

For Major-General Warren:
Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865. (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Bragg's brigade was in its old camp last night, and has only to march from the plank road to Warren's Station.

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Meade desires me to say that General Bragg's adjutant-general reports to Colonel Batchelder 1,700 men ready to take the cars and 200 on picket. The strength reported from your headquarters was 78 officers and 1,261 men. General Bragg has just been telegraphed at City Point to send back one or two regiments, enough to cover 700 men, if his brigade numbers 1,900, to direct the commanding officers to report to you, and to telegraph his action and the designation of the regiments here. If the men on picket constitute an entire regiment, and you desire to retain it, you have authority to do so, in case the brigade numbers over 1,261 men.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The 200 men from Bragg's brigade who are on picket are a detail from a regiment. If practicable I think they had better join it.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—4 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand from General Crawford that the 200 men on picket from General Bragg's brigade are all new men. On that account I think they had better be left here.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.20 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

It is possible that Bragg's brigade may not return. The men on picket and the recruits under Major Hoyt, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and Captain Morgan, provost-marshal of the division, should follow the command, unless they belong to, and of themselves form, one regiment, none of whose members have gone on. In such case they may be retained, otherwise they should be sent forward.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

A staff officer of General Crawford reports the men left behind by Bragg as belonging to different regiments. They should, therefore, go forward. Please order them at once. General Bragg has been directed to order back a regiment or more, sufficient to cover his surplus—over 1,200 men.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—6.55 p. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

General Bragg telegraphs he has sixty-six men unarmed in old camp, detachment of pioneers at headquarters division, 155 men and 4 officers on picket near Hatcher's Run, and odd men, with number scattered through division and corps. He is directed to return the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. All of his men not belonging to these regiments should be sent forward. He is directed to await them at City Point. I have notified General Crawford by telegraph of all matters in this dispatch.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—7.15 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Two deserters from the Twenty-first North Carolina came into our lines to-day. They belong to Lewis' brigade (Hoke's old brigade), Pegram's division. They say Lewis is now in command of Pegram's division. These men are very intelligent and communicative, and I send them up to-night. They say that they have a good line of breastworks and abatis at Dabney's Mill, held by a very strong picket-line; that their main camps are way back on the Boydton plank road; only one division is south of Hatcher's Run, and that all Mahone's men have gone back. They say that their corps won't fight; that one division ran under no fire at all, just at the sound of the others firing. General Pegram was killed right at the saw-mill. They think we would have no trouble to drive the enemy back north of Hatcher's Run. They got information of our last movement from the bugles and drums sounding and beating that night, and not sounding the reveille at the usual hour, so that hereafter we ought to keep our music silent and leave it in camp to sound the calls at the usual hours. They represent affairs as being very desperate down South in the way of supplies. They understood that their cavalry had orders to go back to Belfield this morning.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., February 11, 1865.

I. Special Orders, No. 36, from these headquarters, assigning Capt. E. Szabad, additional aide-de-camp, to Brevet Major-General Ayres, commanding Second Division, is rescinded. Captain Szabad will report for duty at these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Major-General CRAWFORD,
White House:

Send Bragg's detached men forward at once. The brigade may not return. Bragg has been directed to send back a regiment or more, sufficient to cover his surplus—over 1,200 men.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—7 p. m.

Major-General CRAWFORD,
White House:

General Bragg telegraphs that he has sixty-six unarmed men in his old camp, a detachment of pioneers at division headquarters, 155 men and 4 officers on picket near Hatcher's Run, and odd men, with number scattered through division and corps. All except those belonging to the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers should be sent forward. General Bragg is directed to send the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers back, and to await the arrival at City Point of the other men.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—9.40 p. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the detailed [men] of Bragg's brigade, except employés of the quartermaster and commissary departments, will report at Warren's Station to-night. The pickets reported shortly after noon to-day. If Bragg's brigade may not return, I earnestly desire to retain the Twenty-fourth Michigan, with the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin. I have a surplus of regiments which can much better be spared from this army, and I especially desire to call the attention of General Meade to the subject. The three regiments mentioned have served together from the beginning of the war, and are identified with the Army of the Potomac. They desire to remain, and I ask the privilege of sending other reduced regiments in their place. All detailed men from the quartermaster and commissary departments belonging to the regiments now leaving will be placed under charge of an officer and ready to leave by 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Please reply to Second Corps headquarters.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—9.40 p. m.

Colonel RUGGLES:

General Bragg will endeavor to take with him all the Western regiments. Please refer any report of his to me.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—10 p. m.

Major-General CRAWFORD,
Headquarters Second Corps:

General Meade says no further change can be made. The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin have been ordered back. The Twenty-fourth Michigan will have to go.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865. (Received 8.15 p. m.)

[General WARREN:]

GENERAL: The pickets belonging to Bragg's brigade were relieved shortly after noon to-day. All detailed men in the quartermaster and commissary departments will be at once relieved and sent under an officer to Warren's Station by 11 o'clock to-morrow. I sent an officer at once to communicate with army headquarters. He has returned this evening with the statement that General Ingalls has been directed not to forward this brigade until the detached men return, and as Bragg has considerably over the number required, two regiments have been directed to be returned, namely, the Sixth Wisconsin and Seventh Wisconsin. I have telegraphed Colonel Ruggles that I have many regiments better fitted for service out of this army than the Twenty-fourth Michigan, and have asked that I be allowed to supplant it by another, so as to retain my Western regiments. They wish to remain. I hope you will second my efforts.

Respectfully,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

P. S.—All detailed men from pioneers, provost guard, and sharpshooters are en route for Warren's Station.

S W. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRAGG:
(Care General Ingalls, City Point.)

It is not intended you should take over 1,200 men. If you have more send back a regiment or more to cover the surplus. As your brigade may not return, your recruits and detached men from regiments must proceed with you. Generals Warren and Crawford have been so informed.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRAGG:
(Care General Ingalls, City Point.)

Do not take with you more than 1,200 men, or as near that as you can, taking complete regiments. This to include men now with you and those detached, but who will join you. Order back regiments enough to cover the surplus.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.47 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRAGG,
Commanding Brigade:
(Care General Ingalls, City Point.)

General Meade designates the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin as the regiments to be left behind. The number called for is between 1,000 and 1,200 men. Your command should not be below the former nor exceed the latter number.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 11, 1865.*

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I take with me 1,169 muskets. A detachment of recruits and the picket are left under charge of Major Hoyt, Seventh Wisconsin, and Captain Morgan, provost-marshal of the division.

EDWD. S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—6.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BRAGG:
(Care General Ingalls, City Point, Va.)

General Meade directs that you [are] not to embark until your command is organized. I have telegraphed Generals Warren and Crawford to send up your men left behind. Wait for them.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865. (Sent 1.15 a. m. 12th.)

Brigadier-General BRAGG,
City Point:

Proceed with your command, leaving the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin. If you leave Baltimore before the details come up inform the quartermaster there where they can join their regiments, and if necessary, telegraph the quartermasters at City Point and Fort Monroe.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 11, 1865—5.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, City Point:

General Meade desires that Bragg's command be not sent off till his detached men left behind come up and his command is fully organized.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 11, 1865.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

General Bragg has been informed of General Meade's wishes. His command will not leave until fully organized.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—5.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General BAXTER:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you permit the pioneer officer who is building the bridge to take timber from the woods near it, also that which he has already cut for the purpose. The major-general commanding desires that this work be not interfered with; and, as it has been already delayed, as has been reported, by your preventing the timber being taken, he directs that you furnish a detail to-morrow to complete the bridge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865. (Received 7.50 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report my return from leave of absence.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual transpired along our lines during the past twenty-four hours. The Third Division returned during the night, and the regiments occupied their old position. The Second Division, General Potter commanding, was extended to the left this morning, relieving the Engineer Brigade and occupying the line as far as Fort Howard.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In compliance with communication of this date, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report as follows: Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, and assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, by paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 473, Adjutant-General's Office, December 29, 1864; Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 109, headquarters Armies of the United States, October 22, 1864; Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, U. S. Volunteers, colonel Fourth New York Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, by paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 473, Adjutant-General's Office, December 29, 1864; Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin, U. S. Volunteers, captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, acting chief of staff, Second Division, not assigned to duty according to brevet rank.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865—10 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

Two of the enemy's gun-boats (wooden) are passing down the river.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Major-General KAUTZ:

The enemy's cavalry attacked the picket-line of Fort Magruder this morning. General Ord wishes to know if you can cut them off. The force is supposed to be small.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I see very little prospect of finding a small force on the peninsula, and the Chickahominy is a serious obstacle at this season to any force, in view of the fact that there are no bridges nearer than New Bridge, and it is not certain that there is one there. The distance from here to Williamsburg by that route cannot be less than eighty miles. I do not see much prospect of cutting off a small force; it would be chance work.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *In the Field, February 11, 1865.*

I. Col. E. V. Sumner, First Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, is hereby assigned to command of Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the James, during the temporary absence of Col. A. W. Evans.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Kautz:

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *February 11, 1865—1.30 a. m.*

General SHEPLEY,
Norfolk:

I am instructed by General Ord to notify "commanders of boats and vessels on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and Chowan River that a large party has left Petersburg probably to interrupt navigation of these or neighboring waters by torpedoes or boarding vessels, and word also to General Palmer to notify vessels to be prepared for such parties." You will therefore send the above notification to all commanders of boats and vessels on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal and Chowan River, and also to General Palmer.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Commanding Eastern District of Virginia.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 11, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the James:

My picket-line was attacked this morning about 3 o'clock by about twenty-five or thirty of the rebel cavalry dressed in Union uniforms. They were driven off, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 4 wounded; lost 5 horses, 4 captured and 1 killed. There may be a cavalry force somewhere near the Chickahominy. I have strengthened my picket-line and sent a strong force to re-enforce the reserves. I will give a good account of them if they favor me with another visit. They carried off their own wounded.

J. C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Commanding Post.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 11, 1865.*

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Norfolk:

The enemy attacked our picket-lines this morning about 3 o'clock. We lost 1 man killed, Company D, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, 3 wounded, and 4 horses. It was only a dash. I am prepared for them. I think we wounded 6 or 8 of them. I think that they were rebel cavalry, about forty or fifty, as near as it can be ascertained.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Commanding Post.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON,
Commanding District of Eastern Virginia, Norfolk:

All is quiet. I have largely re-enforced the picket-lines, and have a strong force in reserve. I will give them a warm reception if they call again. I have sent a report by mail directed to Major Hoffman.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., February 11, 1865.

In obedience to orders from headquarters department, Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, hereby assumes command of the District of Eastern Virginia. The officers of the different staff departments will remain on duty at these headquarters until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *February 11, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. C. Newhall, having been assigned by the President assistant adjutant-general Middle Military Division, is announced as such, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *February 11, 1865.*

Capt. Isaac Bronson is announced a volunteer aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The general does not wish to move the 100 infantry from your command at Duffield's Station. The cavalry are only on the railroad temporarily.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 11, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The following has just been received from Colonel Oley, at Charleston:

7TH—LATEST.

It gives Echols' brigade at the Narrows, McCausland's at Lewisburg, Jackson's in Bath and Pocahontas. Lomax's headquarters at Millborough Depot.

J. H. OLEY,
Colonel.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 12, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Colonel Sharpe reports as follows:

Our scouts report that it is understood within the enemy's lines that Sheridan's cavalry is making a forward movement, in what direction cannot be ascertained, and that Lee's cavalry has been sent to meet him. Day before yesterday Government was telegraphing in every direction for clothing. The city of Richmond was cleared of cloth of every color—every shelf of every store, including the Jews. Understood that enough only was obtained for 1,600 pairs of pants. The enemy are preparing for an attack from us on the north side. On the 10th gold sold at 66 for 1.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865—1.47 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, excepting the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, left City Point during the night for Baltimore. The strength of this brigade reported in my dispatch to you of the 10th instant was 78 officers and 1,261 men. This was reported by the corps commander from his field returns, and did not include men detached or new recruits without arms, in number about 700. Upon ascertaining this I directed General Bragg to return the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers to their old camps, to proceed with the remainder of his brigade, about 1,200 men, and report to you by telegraph on his arrival at Baltimore.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865—7.24 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

General Bragg's brigade, of the Fifth Corps, is en route to Baltimore, detached to guard camps of drafted men. With this brigade is an independent company of New York sharpshooters that do not belong to the brigade, but to which are attached some men that do belong to the regiments of the brigade. The company is armed with telescopic rifles, and can be of service here. Please have such of the company that do not belong to regiments of the brigade actually with him—that is, the company, excepting the attached men—ordered back. General Bragg is ordered to report by telegraph to General Halleck on his arrival at Baltimore.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *February 12, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Bragg ordered the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments to disembark, but he gave them no further orders. They are now on the wharf, not knowing what to do. Will you please give them orders?

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865—10.10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

At 5 p. m. yesterday General Bragg was telegraphed to send back one or two regiments, sufficient to cover the surplus of his brigade—over 1,200 men; commanding officers to report to General Warren,

commanding Fifth Corps. At 5.47 p. m. he was notified by telegraph that General Meade designated the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin as the regiments to be left behind. I was surprised to learn their commanding officers were without orders to report, and instructed them immediately on receipt of your dispatch.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No changes have been made in position of my troops since last report. The batteries and slashing have progressed more slowly than I anticipated. Two deserters from Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, came into our lines last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

The major-general commanding desires to express to the officers and men engaged in the recent operation the satisfaction he has felt at the prompt, skillful, and spirited manner in which every duty imposed upon them was performed. While all did their duty, some were favored by fortune in being placed at the points against which the enemy's efforts were concentrated, and were thus afforded the opportunity of displaying conspicuously their soldierly qualities. Among those favored were Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second Division; Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division; and Col. Mathew Murphy, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division. The enemy concentrated a powerful force, composed of parts of two corps, Hill's and Gordon's, on the right of Smyth (Murphy's brigade and the artillery), and in front of McAllister, and made a determined effort to break our line. They were skillfully and gallantly met, and repulsed with severe loss to them and slight to us. The commanding general accepts this first operation of the Second Corps under his orders as an earnest of what is to follow.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Division commanders will at once take measures to place two lines of abatis along their respective fronts, the first 50 and the second 100 yards in front of their breast-works. A competent officer, or the engineer officer of each division, will be detailed to superintend the work.

The commanding officers of the First and Third Divisions will see that these abatis are first placed in front of the batteries and where there is not a good slashing, and placed so that it can be enfiladed.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3-inch	Capt. George K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders.	First Lieut. V. H. Stone.
Battery in front of Fort Cummings.	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	do	Bvt. Capt. J. W. Roder.
Battery right of Westmoreland chimneys.	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. G. W. Davey.
Battery left of Westmoreland chimneys.	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. A. J. Clark.
Battery near Tucker house.	10th Massachusetts Battery.	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. Webb Adams.
In park	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.	Six light 12-pounders	First Lieut. W. B. Wescott.
In park near Patrick's Station.	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
In reserve	C, 4th New York	Six Coehorn mortars	Second Lieut. William S. Ball.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Second Lieut. Frank Seymour.
Ninth Corps line.	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Six 3-inch	Lieut. J. F. Campbell.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Capt. W. H. Rogers.

Bvt. Maj. J. H. Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, on leave of absence; Bvt. Maj. T. Fred. Brown, First Rhode Island Artillery, on leave of absence; Second Lieut. Charles A. Brown, First Rhode Island Artillery, discharged by expiration of term of service, to date January 21, 1865; Second Lieut. James A. Manning, Eleventh New York Battery, on leave of absence; First Lieut. V. H. Stone, Fifth U. S. Artillery, reported and assumed command of Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST DIVISION:

The commanding general desires me to inform you that the garrison of Fort Cummings may now be withdrawn.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General RAMSEY, *Comdg. Fourth Brigade:*

GENERAL: I am directed to say that the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers may be withdrawn from Fort Cummings, and will be placed on the left of your line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. BROWN,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

1. The commanding officers of the First and Third Brigades will at once proceed to place two lines of abatis along their respective fronts, the first 50 and the second 100 yards in front of their breast-works. They will see that these abatis are first placed in front of the batteries and where there is not a good slashing, and placed so that it cannot be enfiladed. They will place competent officers in charge, and the whole will be under the superintendence of Captain Atkinson, engineer officer.

2. The commanding officer Second Brigade will furnish a detail of 350 privates, with axes, with the proper number of officers and non-commissioned officers, to finish the slashing in front of the division, commencing at 8 a. m. to-morrow on the left. The commanding officers of the First and Third Brigades will furnish to-morrow the daily details for work in the batteries, as heretofore ordered, and also sufficient number of officers and men to place the abatis in their fronts. This will be put down without delay.

By command of Brevet Major-General Mott:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Capt. HENRY T. LEE,
Commanding Company A, Fourth New York Artillery:

CAPTAIN: The brevet lieutenant-colonel commanding instructs me to inform you that the battery now in your charge is on the Sixth Corps line, and that a company from the Sixth Corps is to take your place. He suggests that these facts should be reported to the commanding officer of your regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865—1.05 p. m.

Major-General WARREN, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

The commanding general directs me to say that it appears from Colonel Locke's telegram of yesterday that Bragg's (First) brigade, of Crawford's (Third) division, was in its old camp on the night of the 10th. The general desires to know by what authority it was there,

why the fact was not sooner reported, and what other portions of this division or of the Fifth Corps have returned to their old camps, or otherwise changed the positions assigned them by his orders.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

The following order* was given to General Crawford, his command having been stretched along the Vaughan road building the corduroy. It was understood from General Crawford that the major-general commanding had no objection to his returning to camp to get the property belonging to the command.

In the absence of Major-General Warren, at the front, I have the honor to send the above.

Respectfully,

F. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865.

Brevet Major-General CRAWFORD,
Wyatt House:

General Bragg left last night. The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments were ordered by General Meade to return to their old camps. I have sent Mr. Snell to conduct them from there to headquarters Third Division. I leave here at 12.45 for City Point, to find the sharpshooters. I have telegraphed them, in your name, to remain there till my arrival.

JAS. P. MEAD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT RAILROAD DEPOT, *February 12, 1865.*

Colonel RUGGLES:

My regiment has disembarked. We await orders.

J. A. KELLOGG,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 12, 1865—9.22 a. m.

COMDG. OFFICERS SIXTH AND SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOLS.:

(Through Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point.)

The major-general commanding directs that you return with your commands to your former camps, and report on your arrival there to the commanding officer Fifth Corps. The chief quartermaster will, on your application, furnish transportation.

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Locke to Crawford, February 10, 4 p. m., p. 520.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new to report on this front. The cannonading of yesterday was caused by our people firing upon working party of the enemy, and was confined mainly to mortar practice. No casualties yet reported.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
Camp Gregg, Va., February 12, 1865.

Lieut. ROBERT HENRY,
Acting Adjutant:

SIR: Agreeable to instructions received from Maj. James H. Hart, commanding the regiment, I have the honor to report having scouted the country yesterday down the James as far as Claremont, at which place I arrived about 8 p. m. On my way out I caught three men belonging to this regiment who deserted from dismounted camp. They were caught at a house five miles this side Fort Powhatan. No enemy was seen on the entire route. I passed out through our lines on the stage route, going by way of Sycamore Church, thence by telegraph road to Brandon Church and Cabin Point, and returned by the same route, reaching camp this morning at 4.30 o'clock. Claremont has been the resort of deserters from our army, but is now diligently watched by our gun-boats, which lie in the river opposite. A party from one of them arrested six deserters yesterday evening before I got to the place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. HUGHES,
Captain, Commanding Company C, First New Jersey Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 12, 1865.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies, City Point, Va.:

The weather here still continues very bad. The deep snow is still on the ground and very cold. It is utterly impossible to do anything here in such weather. I never have experienced a colder or worse winter. I cannot learn as yet that any troops have left here for Richmond. Echols' brigade went to the Narrows, on New River, about twenty miles from Dublin Depot. I do not know what this move means, except it is to collect provisions from about Pearisburg.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL: As the time is approaching for organizing the cavalry for the spring campaign, I forward the following items in regard to its conditions and wants, collected by the Cavalry Bureau, to January 1, 1865:

Cavalrymen present for duty	105,434
Cavalrymen present and absent	160,237
Cavalry horses serviceable	77,847
Cavalry horses unserviceable	9,659
Cavalry horses purchased during the year	154,400

The number expended has been much greater than this, as the cavalry force has been less than the previous year, and, moreover, a considerable number of team and captured horses have been issued to the cavalry, and also recuperated animals. The expenditure of cavalry horses during the year has probably been less than 180,000. The waste or loss of cavalry equipments during the year is estimated as follows: Carbines expended, 93,394; pistols expended, 71,000; sabers expended, 90,000; horse equipments, 150,000. Expense of cavalry in horses, pay, forage, rations, clothing, ordnance, equipments, and transportation, $125,000,000, is certainly a pretty large sum for keeping up our cavalry force for one year. In regard to particular commands, there are in the Armies of the Potomac and the James about 10,000 mounted men, and in the Middle Division, under General Sheridan, about 12,000, which can be kept efficient by issue from here, except in case of extraordinary casualties. General Sherman has with him in the field about 6,500 men, which, since he left Atlanta, he has kept mounted by captures from the enemy. In the Department of the Ohio (now Kentucky) there were issued to General Burbridge for his Saltville expedition 6,000 horses. On his return 4,000 were reported lost or unserviceable. When Hood commenced his march against Nashville General Thomas' immediate command had only about 5,000 effective cavalry, but between the 1st of October and 31st of December all horses purchased in the West were sent to his chief of cavalry, the issue amounting to 23,000, and including those sent to General Burbridge during the same period, 29,000, in three months to General Thomas' entire command. As Generals Wilson and Burbridge have made requisitions since that period for 14,000 additional horses, it is presumed that about the same number were lost or disabled during that period of three months. As soon as General Thomas determined to make no farther advance during the winter, and General Canby was directed to assume active operations in the field, orders were given to resume issues to his (Canby's) command in preference to all others. In General Canby's entire division there were about 30,000 effective cavalrymen, of which only about one-half were mounted. As, however, his cavalry force was so disproportionate to his infantry, his requisitions are for only 6,000 horses, which will soon be filled. Major-General Dodge has made a requisition for 1,000 horses to be sent to Fort Leavenworth to remount some regiments to be sent against the Indians on the Overland Mail Route. Orders have been given to fill this as soon as General Canby receives his 6,000 horses. It is proper to remark that inspection reports for the end of December shows a cavalry force in the Department of Kansas of 4,581 men present for duty and 4,386 serviceable horses. Major-General Thomas has made a requisition for 3,000 cavalry horses to be sent to General Stoneman in East Tennessee. This requisition will be filled next after those of Generals Dodge and Canby. No issue of cavalry horses have been made to the Department of Arkansas for several months, and about one-half of the cavalry there are entirely dismounted.

In regard to the enormous surplus of cavalry in the Western and Southwestern armies, as compared with infantry, I would remark that it has resulted in a great measure from the repeated requisitions of Generals Rosecrans, Banks, and others for increase of mounted forces, and their mounting infantry as cavalry. They were repeatedly informed that so large a cavalry force could not be supported, and experience has placed this question beyond a doubt. Moreover, no general can command and efficiently employ, in our broken and wooded country, a body of cavalry of more than 10,000 or 12,000 men. In regard to the Department of North Carolina, which is nearly destitute of cavalry, I would respectfully suggest that some regiment, or a brigade, be sent there from General Sheridan's command. The mounted infantry and militia in Kentucky and Tennessee have destroyed a vast number of horses, without rendering any effective service in the field. The same remark is partly applicable to the mounted militia in Missouri. The terms of service of many of these will soon expire. There was with General Thomas' army on the 1st of January about 19,000 mounted men, about 16,000 of which were near Eastport. A part of Knipe's division was then dismounted at Louisville. It has since been remounted and sent to General Canby. This will leave General Thomas about 15,000. General Wilson wants 10,000 additional remounts for the spring campaign. It is certain that so large a number of remounts cannot be supplied to that army, even if we make no further issue to other cavalry troops supplied from the West. Neither will it be possible, in my opinion, for such a cavalry force to be subsisted in any operations against Selma or Montgomery. Like all extravagant undertakings, its very magnitude will defeat it; the horses will starve, the equipments be lost, and the men left on foot along the road. Moreover, I learn from the Quartermaster-General that he is now some $180,000,000 in debt, and that unless more money is soon raised it will be very difficult to purchase supplies for the army. Under these circumstances I desire your instructions in regard to the number of cavalry to be fitted out for General Thomas' expedition, and whether horses shall be furnished to him in preference to all other commands in the West and Southwest, bearing in mind that it will not be possible to furnish horses, forage, and transportation to anything like the whole cavalry force in those departments and divisions. It is also proper to determine when the purchase of remounts shall be resumed for Sheridan and the Armies of the Potomac and the James. Considering that the Quartermaster's Department cannot now supply forage to the animals we have on hand, I would not advise purchases to be commenced before the middle of March, and I doubt whether navigation will be sufficiently opened by that time to enable us to bring forward horses and supplies. The railroads of the North cannot do this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 13, 1865—12.30 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I wish every effort would be made to pay the army up to the 31st of December, 1864. There is much dissatisfaction felt by officers and men

who have families partially or wholly dependent upon their pay for a support on account of delay in receiving their dues. Will you please submit this matter to the Secretaries of War and Treasury.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 13, 1865—10.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington:

I requested Lieutenant-General Grant to speak to you on the subject of the recent published report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Petersburg mine. I find on his return to-day the subject escaped his memory. The report of the Committee is a severe censure on me, and I think in justification of my conduct on that occasion I am entitled to have published the opinion and proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, convened by order of the President, at my request, immediately after the affair. I have now to apply for the publication of these proceedings, and in case this request cannot be granted I desire to know if the Department is willing my friends in the Senate should call for them. Several have expressed a willingness to do so, but I requested them to desist till the Department could be consulted.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *February 13, 1865.*
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The lieutenant-general has returned to his headquarters at City Point.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 13, 1865.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

General Grant has returned, and will be pleased to see you any time to-day.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 13, 1865—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Major-General Humphreys was promised a leave of absence on the return of General Warren, some weeks since; just as he was about leaving your order was received forbidding leaves to general officers. Since then military operations have interposed. He now desires to go. Have you any objections to my permitting him to leave? His line is all established.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 13, 1865.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

General Humphreys may be allowed to take his leave now, subject to being recalled at any time by telegraphic orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 13, 1865.*

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9. Leave of absence for ten days is granted Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, commanding Second Army Corps, subject to recall at any time by telegraphic order.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 13, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

41. As soon as he has received official notice of his exchange, Capt. J. L. Greene, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers (a paroled prisoner of war), will report in person without delay to Brevet Major-General Custer, commanding Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865. (Received 10.45 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No changes in the disposition of my command since last report. Two deserters from Pegram's division came into our lines during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My infantry parapet and the slashing in front to the distance of 800 yards are finished. The batteries are nearly finished, and can be occupied by the artillery. The abatis is well under way. My report of the recent operations has been made, and will be sent up to-night; the

transmission has been delayed by the subordinate reports. I am desirous of availing myself of the leave of absence as soon as the commanding general of the army considers that the interests of public service will admit of my doing so.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD DIVISION:

SIR: The commanding general desires that you keep a sufficient detail at work on the lines in your front to construct a parapet at least five feet wide on top.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865. (Received 1.48 p. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Yesterday I worked two brigades on our new lines, and completed the bridge-head across the run and the large battery south of the Vaughan road, destroyed our old breast-work, and had a good deal of timber slashed. To-day I have 1,000 men at work on the battery north of the Vaughan road in extending our breast-works down the run and making abatis and more slashing. I have also a party working the road from the Wyatt house to the Vaughan road. I have my troops encamped in line of battle, reaching on a line nearly east and west, from Hatcher's Run to the Wyatt house, and all camped in the woods. I hope to have my own report of recent operations in to-morrow morning, but will have to do so without waiting for division reports.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865. (Received 12 m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, relative to the brevet brigadier-generals serving in this corps, I have the honor to submit the following report: Permanently assigned to bri-

gades—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, assigned to First Brigade, First Division, now absent on account of wounds; Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. E. Hamblin, colonel Sixth-fifth New York Volunteers, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. W. Keifer, colonel One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division. Temporarily assigned—Col. J. M. Warner, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to First Brigade, Second Division (this officer has been recommended for the appointment, and his name has been sent in to the Senate for confirmation); Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, to Artillery Brigade (this officer has been recommended for appointment, and his name has been sent in to the Senate for confirmation). Unassigned—Col. O. Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers (it is understood that this officer has been appointed, but he is not assigned as far as known; he is now temporarily on duty in the Middle Military Division); Col. I. C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers (this officer has been recommended for appointment, and his name has been sent in to the Senate for confirmation).

The assigned commander of the Third Division is Brevet Major-General Ricketts, now absent wounded, the division being now temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Seymour, who is the assigned commander of the Second Brigade of that division. The only brigade in the corps not commanded by a general officer, or a colonel recommended for the brevet of that grade, is the Third Brigade of the Second Division, and should the nominations now before the Senate be confirmed, a brevet brigadier-general will be available for that command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

1. The regiments of the respective brigades of this division selected at the inspection of Sunday, the 12th instant, as representing the best military appearance and reflecting the greatest credit upon their respective commanders, are announced for the information of the division: First Brigade—Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Capt. E. W. Davis; Second Brigade—Second Connecticut Artillery, commanded by Col. James Hubbard; Third Brigade—Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. I. C. Bassett.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wheaton:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865—9.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual to report on our front. Some deserters are reported, but have not yet reached these headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 13, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. GIBBON,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Corps:

Scatter the newspapers containing President's report of peace conference on your picket-line, so as to have it thrown across to the rebels.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Ferrero.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 13, 1865.

I. Capt. W. H. Male is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, during the temporary absence of Capt. Edward Moale.

II. Capt. M. B. Bessey is hereby announced as acting assistant inspector-general, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, during the temporary absence of Capt. W. E. Potter.

By command of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens:

WM. H. MALE,
Captain, 139th New York Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 13, 1865.

* * * * * *

6. In obedience to orders from headquarters Armies of the United States, received through headquarters Army of the James, Company A, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, will proceed to Fort Fisher, N. C., and report at that place to Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, commanding expedition. The men will carry forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes. Twenty days' rations will be taken on board at Bermuda Hundred. The commanding officer of Company A will proceed with his command at 5 a. m. to-morrow and report to Captain Walbridge, assistant quartermaster at Bermuda Hundred, who will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., February 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. I. Vogdes, commanding Defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth, will assume command of the post of Norfolk and Portsmouth and their defenses. The post quartermasters and commissaries and other issuing officers will issue upon his orders. Brigadier-General Vogdes will exercise all the powers properly belonging to the commander of a post within the limits of his command.

By order of Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 13, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

I do not care about your moving until the weather and roads are such as to give assurance of overcoming all obstacles except those interposed by the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MARTINSBURG, *February 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Can't you let me have the Eighteenth Connecticut here? My force is very weak, and the duty hard on the men.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 13, 1865*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

Will send you Eighteenth Connecticut as soon as I have troops to relieve them.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 13, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Every particle of information which I have goes to show that the rebel cavalry, instead of contemplating any movements, are being furloughed to go home on short leaves. It is so in all this country, and in the mountains in the west. Echols, I think, is at or near Dublin Depot collecting supplies. Would it not be best to put some one in the place of Wilkinson? He is certainly unfitted for his position. I think Kelley would like to have General Sullivan.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War approves of your recommendation of February 7, 1865 (made upon General Butler's report), that what is known as the Naval Brigade be turned over to the Navy, and the officers and men with it be returned to their regiments as soon as their places can be supplied by the Navy, and that the two chartered vessels now with this brigade be discharged.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1865.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

You and your friends are authorized to publish anything you desire in relation to the mine. I will order the publication of the report of the court, but think it well also that it should be published by Congress, and will ask some member to-day to move a call for it.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1865.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Senator Harris, one of your friends in the Senate, will offer a resolution to-day calling for the report of the Court of Inquiry about the mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 14, 1865.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The following dispatch is just received, and is furnished for your information and guidance:

WASHINGTON, *February 14, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have positive assurance from the Treasury Department that money will be furnished during this month for the payment to December 31. Please instruct the adjutants-general of the various commands to have the making up of the rolls of February 28 deferred, as we probably will not be able to complete the December payment until after the 28th instant. The Armies of the Potomac and James will be first paid, unless you otherwise request.

E. E. PAULDING,
Chief Paymaster, District of Washington.

By order:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

58. First Lieut. William S. Stryker, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Pennsylvania for duty, to relieve First Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, in his duties as chief signal officer of that department. Lieutenant Stryker will be accompanied by his flagman, First-Class Private Joseph A. Sedam, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

59. First Lieut. Amos M. Thayer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, on being relieved by Lieutenant Stryker, will proceed without delay to headquarters Army of the Potomac, and report in person to Capt. Charles L. Davis, chief signal officer of that army, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

62. Second Lieut. Charles Herzog, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and will proceed without delay to headquarters Army of the Potomac, and report in person to Capt. Charles L. Davis, chief signal officer of that army, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 43. } *February 14, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. So much of paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 23, current series, from these headquarters, granting leave of absence for twenty days to Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. Volunteers, is so far modified as to read for fifteen days, subject at any moment to recall by telegraph. He will keep himself within reach of telegraphic communication, and report to these headquarters his address during his absence.

* * * * * * *

11. Sergt. Daniel Caldwell, Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in rushing into the enemy's line of battle and capturing all the colors of a rebel regiment during the engagement of the 6th instant at Gravelly Run, will be granted a furlough of twenty-five days. This order will be read at the head of every regiment in the Second Cavalry Division.

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By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command since last report. Six deserters from the enemy came into our lines—two from Pegram's and four from Heth's division.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

SIR: During my temporary absence on leave I have directed Brevet Major-General Miles, First Division, to assume command of this corps, according to his brevet rank.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 18, headquarters Armies of the United States, dated City Point, Va., January 24, 1865, Lieut. C. H. Campbell, First New York Artillery, is announced as acting aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 14, 1865.

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2. Where it has not already been done, division commanders will each detail a suitable officer to have charge of the intrenchments of their respective divisions, whose duty it will be to see that they are at all times kept in good repair. The officers detailed, besides reporting to and receiving the directions of their division commander, will report the condition of the intrenchments to the engineer officer in charge of the intrenchments of the army—Captain Howell, U. S. Engineers.

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By order of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance occurred in my front during the past night. A detail of 1,000 men is at work this morning preparing the abatis in front of the breast-works near Hatcher's Run.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 14, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Locke's dispatch of the 12th instant, sent in your absence at the front, in reply to the telegraphic inquiry from these headquarters of the same date in regard to the presence of Crawford's (Third) division, of your corps, at its old camps on the night of the 10th instant, and to say that he had expected to receive from you immediately on your return a full statement of the transaction. He

acknowledges that he told General Crawford that these troops might return to camp for their property and baggage when matters should have become settled, but, at the same time, he reserved to himself to determine when that time should arrive. The written authority conveying such permission should have emanated from his headquarters only, and, without such order, no instructions changing the disposition of the troops should have issued from the headquarters of your corps. He disapproves of your action in giving such instructions, and in doing so upon verbal representations made by a division commander in regard to the conversation held between such commander and himself, and, furthermore, of the failure on your part to notify him promptly of the fact when such action had been taken by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the inclosed report* of Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, officer of the day of this division. Lieutenant Prickett I have relieved from duty and placed in arrest. I have just finished examining this officer, and can only learn the following facts: Two of the posts under his direction on the picket-line were to the left and west of the Vaughan road. At about 11 a. m. he was lying down near the left picket-post, when he heard a conversation among the men, leading him to suppose that the division officer of the day and an orderly had passed through the lines to the front. He got up and discovered two mounted men, one apparently an officer, some distance in front of his vedettes and going toward the enemy's line at a walk. He told me that he expected every minute they would turn around and come back, supposing they were authorized officers reconnoitering, and for that reason did not order his vedettes to fire when he discovered them. They went out of sight, and men on the posts to his right saw them dismounted and conducted in the enemy's picket-line. Upon questioning his men they all supposed that it was an authorized officer examining the line, and several of them so stated when the men passed them. It so happens that the nearest post and the vedettes, within ten feet of which they passed, were recruits. The vedettes on either side of the post referred to were not recruits, but experienced soldiers. The boldness of this movement seems to have so confounded Lieutenant

* Not found.

Prickett that it did not enter his mind to fire on these two mounted men, so confident was he that they were our own officers. One, the leading man, was dressed in officer's jacket and dark pants, and finely mounted; the second one, much younger, and acting as if he was an orderly, was dressed in a blouse and light uniform pants, and was also well mounted. Charges will be preferred against Lieutenant Prickett for gross neglect of duty, and if, after an investigation of his past record, I find his previous services have not been particularly meritorious, I shall make application to have him summarily discharged the service, with reasons stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: The troops of this command having taken no active part in the affairs of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, I have the honor to report that I have no recommendations to make under circular of the 10th instant, calling for names of enlisted men who pre-eminently distinguished themselves in those actions.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 14, 1865—12.30 a. m.

Major-General WEITZEL:

General Ord has gone to Fort Monroe. You are in command.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., February 14, 1865.

General Orders, No. 101, from these headquarters, dated August 28, 1864, is hereby revoked.

The maximum ration of forage is as follows: For horses—grain, fourteen pounds; hay, ten pounds. For mules—grain, eleven pounds; hay, ten pounds. Under existing orders, only half of the above allowance of hay will be issued to all animals.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *February 14, 1865.*

The following complimentary resolutions, passed by the Honorable Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, are published for the information of all concerned:

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and to the officers and men of his command for their gallant exploits in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in achieving a series of victories which will shine resplendent in our military annals with a luster as enduring as history.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN STATION, *Baltimore, February 14, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is my duty again to report that twenty rebels came in last night at the same place, three miles west of Harper's Ferry, and captured and robbed one of our watchmen. Another of our watchmen, fortunately, succeeded in escaping, and went back in time to warn and stop the trains, and thus prevented their destruction. I fear your suggestions have not received attention regarding the proper protection of this important portion of our line.

J. W. GARRETT,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: If the company of cavalry stationed at Falls Church has been withdrawn return it. The garrison of that post must be kept up as originally ordered.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. A. CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: In pursuance of instructions received from the major-general commanding the Middle Military Division, the acting chief of cavalry directs that each of the three cavalry divisions haul fifty wagon-loads of rails from the farms [of] the following-named citizens—viz, James Gordon, Mr. Pyles, Buck Murphy, Mr. Grimes, and Johnson Fars—and unload them in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester Cemetery, for the purpose of fencing the same. The above-named parties live in the vicinity of the camps of the Second Cavalry Division, and have been guilty of harboring guerillas. The acting chief of cavalry directs that you send fifty wagons, with a proper escort, on Thursday a. m., at 7 o'clock, to the farms of James Gordon and Mr. Pyles, and haul twenty-five wagon-loads from each, and deposit them as heretofore mentioned. The exact locality can be ascertained from Captain Howe, First West Virginia Cavalry, who can be found at the headquarters Second Cavalry Division. This should be ascertained the day previous, that the wagons may take as direct a route as possible. General Fessenden will furnish a guard for the rails after they are unloaded. The commanding officer First Cavalry Division has been instructed to haul fifty wagon-loads from the farms of Buck Murphy and Mr. Grimes, and the Second Cavalry Division fifty loads from the farm of Johnson Fars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 14, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

I think from all the information at hand that the enemy have ordered in all their cavalry that was scattered at home. It has orders to assemble by the 15th of this month. This will draw off these scattered men who have been creating alarm. I will go to Baltimore to-morrow, to return in about three days. Can't you come down to Winchester on my return? I would like to see you.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, my command, composed of four regiments from the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, shipped from City Point on the 12th instant for Baltimore, there to await instructions. Three regiments of the command are supposed to have reached Baltimore; the remainder have been obliged to stop at this point by reason of ice in the bay. The depot quartermaster at this point cannot furnish transportation until to-morrow.

EDWARD S. BRAGG,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. S. BRAGG,
Annapolis, Md.:

Telegram received. Order one regiment to Hart's Island, New York Harbor; two regiments to Elmira, N. Y.; and one regiment to Springfield, Ill.—to report to the commanding officers of the draft rendezvous at those places. Report yourself by letter from Baltimore and await further orders there. See that the regiments are properly started as above, and report by telegraph what regiments are assigned to each place, and when they started.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT NICHOLAS HOTEL, *February 14, 1865.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: I have written this by the urgent solicitation of Governor Foote, of Tennessee, with whom I had an interview previous to his departure for Europe. He begs that you permit him to return to the United States within the next three months, whenever he may deem it most advisable, because, he said, there was a solemn compact entered into between the almost entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee, nearly a majority of that from North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and a portion from Mississippi and Virginia, that if peace was not restored then that they would, in defiance of Davis and the war faction, stump their respective States for an immediate reunion with the Federal States. He further stated to me that every sagacious or well-informed citizen of the South, at the period of his leaving, believed the rebel States were exhausted in all the indispensable resources of war, and must yield before the expiration of six months, if we in the North prosecuted the war with vigor and courage. Governor Foote spoke of you in the kindest manner, and said while his memory remained he would never forget the kindness which you evinced to himself and family. Foote, to my own knowledge, even down to the commencement of hostilities, was a strong Unionist in Tennessee, and was president of the last Union meeting held in the city of Nashville. His hatred to Jeff. Davis and his administration has ever been, as it is now, unabated and uncompromising. Thus I have written you as I promised him.

Your friend,

W. N. BILBO.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram in regard to the payment of the troops before Richmond, I would remark that these troops have been paid generally to a later period than those in the West and South. Some are unpaid for seven or eight months. The fault is not in the

Pay Department, but a want of money in the Treasury. There will be a change of the head in a few days, but whether that will help us any remains to be seen.

Officers and members of Congress have suggested that the money be given to the Pay Department in preference to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, and other supply departments. You will readily perceive by doing this we would necessarily cut off the supplies of our army. I understand that the Quartermaster's Department is already some $180,000,000 in debt, and that until a part, at least, of this is paid it will be almost impossible to purchase and transport supplies. The manufacturers cannot furnish cloth, or the tailors make clothes, or the shoemakers make shoes, or the railroads transport troops and supplies, much longer, unless paid a part, at least, of their claims. Some of the Western roads cannot pay their employés, and threaten to stop running their trains if they cannot be paid what the Government owes them. Serious difficulties also exist with the New York Central, Hudson River, Harlem, and other roads.

What is here said of the Quartermaster's Department also applies to the Commissary, Medical, Ordnance, and other departments.

If we pay the troops to the exclusion of the other creditors of the Government supplies must stop, and our armies will be left without food, clothing, or ammunition. We must equalize and distribute the Government indebtedness in such a way as to keep the wheels going. I give you these views as the result of various consultations with the heads of departments. What we want is some more great victories to give more confidence in our currency and to convince financial men that the war is near its close. In money matters these are the darkest days we have yet had during the war, but I hope that relief is not very distant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *February 15, 1865.*

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will you please inform me where General Benham now is?

T. S. BOWERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Armies of the United States:

General Benham is due at City Point to-day.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 15, 1865.*

A compliance with so much of General Orders, No. 52, of 1863, from these headquarters, as requires the cooking for enlisted men of this army to be done by company, and not by squads or by individuals,

having been found to be inconvenient, and at times on the march entirely impracticable, such portion of that order is rescinded. It is however recommended that the cooking be done by company, whenever practicable, especially in camp, and by squads, when this is found to be inconvenient or impossible.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes to report in this command. Three deserters from Heth's division came in last night. General Humphreys started on leave of absence this morning.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1865—5.15 p. m.

Brevet Major-General MILES:

In reply to an inquiry made by the commanding general he is informed by the War Department that General Mott was confirmed last night by the Senate as brevet major-general, from August 1, 1864. He therefore directs General Mott to assume command of the Second Corps.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. MOTT,
Commanding Third Division, Second Army Corps:

In reply to an inquiry made by the commanding general he is informed from the War Department that you were last night confirmed by the Senate as brevet major-general, from August 1, 1864, and he therefore directs you to assume command of the Second Corps.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Major-General Humphreys being temporarily absent, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the corps.

GERSHOM MOTT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac:

The picket-line of this corps crosses Hatcher's Run about 200 yards below Armstrong's Mill, and extends to the right of Griffin's division.

C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: In compliance with circular of the 10th instant from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of men of this command who distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct in the actions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February: Sergt. Michael Fether, Company H, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. G. W. Gooderham, Company D, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—they being the first to place the colors on the rebel works in the charge at Hatcher's Run, February 5; Corpl. James Haas, Company G, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private Daniel Jordan, Company G, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—for volunteering their services to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy, which was successfully performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report all quiet in my front during the last twenty-four hours. One thousand men are at work this morning on the defenses near Hatcher's Run.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have just sent up two more deserters from Pegram's division, who fully confirm all the others have said. They say their army is very much dispirited and starving, and that they know three-fourths of the men in ranks would make an unconditional surrender now. They are building their new line back at Burgess' Mill, and are ready to run out a new line at Dabney's Mill at short notice, only one division

being there. They believe their cavalry have gone back to Belfield, and say their horses, many of them, are broken down for want of forage. They say, also, that the two days' rations issued them every other day is so small that the men are so hungry when they get it as to eat it all up at one meal; it is only meat and flour. These men say General Lee was at the battle on the 6th; also, that it is reported to them that 600 men laid down their arms a few days ago in the Petersburg lines, but were forced back to duty.

Is it not worth while to try and flank their position at Dabney's Mill and drive them out, to increase their demoralization?

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual to report. Some deserters came in during the night, but they have not yet reached these headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 15, 1865—10 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the following: Two deserters came through your lines on the night of the 12th, passing in about 150 yards to the left of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, through an opening in the works, and in a parallel direction to the railroad. They crossed the railroad near Fort Rice; were stopped by cavalry in rear; were not seen by your command. The Eighth Michigan is reported as having been on picket.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Deserters report a rumor in enemy's camp to the effect that Sherman is in Charlotte.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 15, 1865—4.35 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

All quiet. Nothing from Sherman. A late fire in Danville destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 15, 1865.

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

General Graham has returned, and reported nothing of importance. The Richmond Whig of to-day says:

We learn that a naval party, consisting of 12 officers and 100 men, under the command of Lieutenant (Tacony) Read, were recently captured by the Yankees near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County. Among the party was Assistant Engineer Tomlinson, of the James River fleet, who was married the night before his departure. We do not deem it prudent to give any information as to the object of their expedition, and think we are sufficiently explicit when we say that they started for a purpose, failed in accomplishing it, and are now, no doubt, in a Yankee prison, doing anything else than blessing their luck.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

POINT OF ROCKS, VA., *February 15, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

The cavalry under Colonel Stratton returned to Fort Powhatan this a. m., having visited Cabin Point, Surry Court-House, Farmville (on the Blackwater River), Isle of Wight Court-House, and Smithfield, scouring the country in all directions, pursuant to my orders. They report having met no force of the enemy, except a small party, losing one man, captured. I visited Smithfield on the 13th instant, and landed a small force of infantry yesterday on the Nansemond, which had a skirmish near the village of Chuckatuck with about twenty-five of the enemy, wounding two, we suffering no loss. The cavalry return by land and expect to be in camp to-night.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
February 15, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Comdg. Middle Military Division, Eutaw House, Baltimore:

Nine respectable looking deserters came in last night and this morning from the enemy, amongst them forage master of Fitz Lee. They report Wickham's cavalry brigade gone south; Payne's under orders to go; do not know if it has gone. Soldiers belonging to the working or non-slaveholding classes much disaffected, and that we may expect

many more to come in. General Forsyth is engaged making a detailed statement of what they have to say, which will be sent you by telegraph.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 15, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding, that last night I sent a party toward Snicker's Gap, passing through Purcellville at daybreak, returning by Wood Grove and Hillsborough. Searched all the houses, but the alarm had got out, and the rebs were off. Caught four of Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and six fine horses, fully equipped with our saddles. Chased a great many into the mountains, but the snowdrifts were leg deep and the storm so thick that the troops could not see. The object of the expedition was to catch Mobberly and his band. I will get them yet, if they don't leave. Last night he had to cut the horses from his sleigh and leave it in the road.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 40. } *Before Petersburg, Va., February 16, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

4. The following are designated as the details to report daily at 8.30 a. m. to the engineer officer in charge of the following-named works, until the same are completed; all previous details for this duty are revoked: Battery A—First Division, 150 men, properly officered, with 80 shovels, 30 picks, and 10 axes. Battery B—First Division, 150 men, properly officered, with 90 shovels, 35 picks, and 15 axes. Two-gun Battery—Third Division, 125 men, properly officered, with 75 shovels, 25 picks, and 15 axes. Battery E—Third Division, 75 men, properly officered, with 55 shovels, and 20 picks. Major Gould, Fourth New York Artillery, in charge of the works, will report to these headquarters and to the commanders of the First and Third Divisions as soon as the respective works are completed and the details are no longer necessary.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Mott:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Nothing of importance to report. Two deserters from Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, came in last night.

G. MOTT,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS, *February 16, 1865.*

The U. S. sharpshooters (including the First and Second consolidated battalions), being about to be broken up as a distinct organization, in compliance with orders from the War Department, the brigadier-general commanding division will not take leave of them without acknowledging their good and efficient service during about three years' service in the field. The U. S. sharpshooters leave behind a glorious record in the Army of the Potomac, since the first operations against Yorktown in 1862, up to the last movement of the army on Hatcher's Run, and few are the battles or engagements where they did not make their mark. The brigadier-general commanding, who had them under his command during most of the campaigns of 1863 and 1864, would be the last to forget their brave deeds during that period, and he feels assured that in the different organizations to which they are to belong, severally, officers and men will show themselves worthy of their old reputation. With them the past answers for the future.

By command of Brigadier-General De Trobriand:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

I have the honor to report all quiet in my front last night. Two deserters from Sixth North Carolina were received yesterday and forwarded.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit reports of the different brigades of this division, and submit them as my report of the movements of the troops under my command during the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The brigade reports are returned herewith, with indorsements, and also General Winthrop's report of the operations of his brigade, which, from the orders sent General Griffin, must have been part of the time under his direction. The major-general commanding wishes to have

See Part I, pp. 265, 268, 270.

a fuller individual report from General Griffin, and would like to have him state why he did not order his troops to advance, when formed facing west, to assist those engaged in that direction, near Dabney's Mill. An explanation of this has been asked from various sources. This report to be returned.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865. (Received 11 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report no changes along my line. Some deserters came in during the night, but not yet reported.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865. (Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have received no report yet in reference to the firing. I presume it is No. 5 or Fort McGilvery opening upon working parties of the enemy.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The provost-marshal of the corps will forward twelve deserters from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama regiments. The signal officer reports the firing from No. 5 to Cemetery Hill.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865—2 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The following report has been received from General Willcox:

Battery 5 is apparently shelling a part of the enemy's camp. I have an officer on the ground, who will report further if it is anything else. Lieutenant Holway, just returned, says Lieutenant Bill, First Connecticut Artillery, shelled the enemy out of their camp opposite Fort Stedman, in the ravine.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Major-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

The firing this morning was from the batteries on the Appomattox, and commenced by our batteries shelling the enemy's camps. That this afternoon was in front of Fort Haskell, and was commenced by the enemy.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Capt. JOHN C. YOUNGMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement made by Lieutenant Clifford, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, the officer who had charge of that portion of the line where the rebel deserters claimed to have come in on the evening of the 12th instant. I have carefully examined the line at the point named, and have no doubt that they might have come through in the manner named while the men were observing the ordinary diligence and watchfulness of men on picket. That portion of our line is enfiladed by the enemy's fire, and flankers are built to protect the pits. The point where they claimed to have come through was between two pits thus protected, where there was a drain through the works, and opposite to that, in the rear, a traverse, through which they claimed to have passed, and when once across our line there was a cover to the railroad. The night of the 12th was a very favorable night for such a passage, being very cold and windy, rendering it impossible to hear a person at any considerable distance; and, besides, pickets generally are on the look-out for an attack or ordinary desertions, but it would hardly occur to any one to expect an enemy to pass through the line as a spy, when our rear line would appear to afford better facilities to accomplish that end. I have used every effort to make my pickets efficient and watchful by visiting the line frequently myself, and directing the brigade officer to visit the line once during the day and thrice during the night, besides an officer of the guard, who is kept on the line all night

to see that officers and men are vigilant. If those men passed through my line it is certainly a humiliating fact and should be classed with a recent incident in the experience of pickets, where it is claimed that an iron-clad fleet passed through a picket-line without attracting their attention. I cannot discover that there has been any neglect of duty on the part of the officers and men on my picket-line.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. HARRIMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT. MICHIGAN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 15, 1865.

Lieut. E. R. CHASE,
Adjutant Eighth Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteers:

SIR: I have the honor to report, in pursuance to orders received this evening, in regard to my tour of duty as officer of the picket on the night of February 12, 1865.

I was detailed as officer of the picket as above stated, and posted my pickets at or near 4 p. m. February 12, 1865, and gave them such instructions as I had received from the brigade officer of the day, which I believe were faithfully carried out. During the night I visited the different posts every hour and sometimes twice, and discovered nothing unusual; generally found the men on the alert and apparently doing their duty well. The night was extremely cold, which necessitated the men's unusual activity. No man, I think, felt disposed to sleep in consequence of the severity of the weather, and I do not think it possible for any one to have passed our lines without being observed, although such an incident may have occurred, but without my knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. CLIFFORD,
Acting Lieutenant, Company B.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. EIGHTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have questioned the non-commissioned officers that were in charge of the two picket-posts, between which the two rebel deserters claimed to have passed the picket-line, and they agree in saying that the night being very windy there was a possibility of a man creeping in at the drain between the posts, but no great probability of such a thing happening. I am in the habit of visiting the regimental picket-line very nearly every night, and am very certain that the pickets of the Eighth Michigan Volunteers do their duty well.

R. N. DOYLE,
Major, Comdg. Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL TERRY'S HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Fisher, February 16, 1865.

General R. DELAFIELD,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have been able at last to obtain some information as to the place of explosion of the powder-boat at Fort Fisher. Captain Arey,

of the Navy, and of the U. S. S. Wilderness, towed the powder-boat into position, and after the fuses were lighted brought off Captain Rhind and his party. Captain Arey pointed out to me the position of the powder-boat at explosion, adding that usually a part of its wreck (not certainly visible at the time) could be seen, and stating that it was the first wreck going along the beach north of Fort Fisher. At the place designated by him, at low water, what looks like some appendage of the boiler of a steamer is visible, and probably marks the vicinity of the powder-boat at explosion. The object referred to is 830 yards north, 42 degrees east, from the nearest point of the northeast bastion of Fort Fisher, and is 250 yards from high-water mark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,

Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Bvt. Brig. Gen., Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 16, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,

Comdg. Middle Military Division, Eutaw House, Baltimore, Md.:

Deserters to the number of ten, most of them belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, came in last night. They report that the Second and Third Virginia Cavalry left some time last week for Richmond, and that the First and Fourth Virginia Cavalry had orders to march for Richmond on last Saturday. The above-named regiments composed Wickham's old brigade. Payne's brigade was stationed at Swoope's Depot, seven miles west of Staunton, and had also received marching orders for Richmond. These troops marched to their destination; did not go by railroad. Wickham's old brigade assembled at or near Orange Court-House before marching. The horses of the rebel cavalry reported in a wretched condition. Imboden's cavalry are in Hardy County. One of these deserters, George P. Burtner, First Virginia Cavalry, is from Keezletown. He is a miller; has been in the service some time, but never served with his regiment. He has during the winter (his regiment being disbanded) been grinding wheat for Wharton's division. The last issue made was about one month ago, and it took nine barrels of flour to make a ration for the division. Allowing three-quarters of a pound to the ration would make the division 2,205 strong. The men questioned by me, George P. Burtner and Peter Bonds, are smart, intelligent men, and I am convinced told the truth. Peter Bonds has been forage master for General Fitz Lee since the breaking out of the war. He says that the people and soldiers think that Virginia will be evacuated, and the soldiers belonging to the cavalry are very much disgusted at being ordered back to Richmond; and he says he knows that a great number of them will not go, but will either come North or go into the mountains and swamps. The artillery that was at Fishersville and Staunton has been sent off, and the hospital at Harrisonburg was ordered to be broken up. This order, however, was countermanded. Both these men say that they think Wharton's division has also gone to Richmond. As stated above the last issue of flour made to this division was one month ago. The rebels in the Valley were very hopeful when the Peace Commissioners started North from Richmond, and they reported that they would have peace at once, and so on up to thirty days; bon-fires were burning and salutes fired in this fond expectation. These peace rumors and reports were telegraphed by signal to

Millwood and other points in the Valley. I have been thus particular in the foregoing because these men are the most intelligent, truthful, and reliable men that I have seen. All quiet here. Snow melting very fast. Fitz Lee's and Early's headquarters were at Staunton; Rosser's was at Swoope's Depot.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 16, 1865—12 p. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Washington:

If you desire it, Major-General Schurz can be ordered to report to you to assist in raising your corps and to command a division when raised. I think he might be of much service in the West in raising troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 16, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: The squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry sent out on a scout to the vicinity of Aldie last night has just returned. Eleven rebel cavalry, with horses and equipments, were captured and brought in, without the loss of a man or horse on our part. A written report of the scout by Captain Corbit, the officer in charge, will be forwarded to-morrow.*

Respectfully,

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. C. DEVIN,
Commanding at Lovettsville, Va.:

Information from headquarters Middle Military Division shows Rosser's command at Swoope's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, near Buffalo Gap. It is not probable that he is in Loudoun County. I am directed to say that you should send out scouting parties to satisfy yourself regarding the safety of your train.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 16, 1865.*

Maj. CHARLES H. DAY,
Bulltown:

The post commander at Parkersburg telegraphs that he has information this p. m. that about 200 of Bill Jackson's command have taken

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*See Part I, p. 461.

possession of Ripley and Ravenswood. It is possible that these may be the rebels you referred to in your dispatch this a. m., reported in Calhoun and Roane Counties.

JAS. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 17, 1865—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I would respectfully ask whether Comstock is a brevet brigadier-general in the Regular Army or in the volunteer service. If the latter, I would recommend him for promotion to the full rank of brigadier-general of volunteers.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 17, 1865—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If you will allow me to stop the Bay Line of steamers from running to Norfolk, and to make proper regulations for the carrying of passengers, freight, &c., I think evils now existing may be cured.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 17, 1865—1.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

You are authorized to stop the Bay Line of steamers from running to Norfolk, and to make such regulations for carrying passengers, freight, &c., as you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 17, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The rebel flag-of-truce boat William Allison, while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing, this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets saw no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes which has been in the water for a long time.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 17, 1865.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Have you ascertained the cause of the musketry firing last night, supposed to be on the Ninth Corps front?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 17, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

No special report has been made of the musketry firing last night. I presume it to have been confined to picket-firing, made more lively by the artillery practice during the day. This was brought on I understand by our batteries on the right shelling some camps of the enemy in the morning, the enemy returning the compliment in the afternoon. I have sent officers to investigate the matter. Fifty-six deserters have come in during the last two days. They all concur that their rations are very short, and that there is great discontent among the men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 17, 1865.*
(Received 3.38 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The reply to your telegram concerning the date of General Mott's brevet was based upon the Senate printed list of nominations, which gave him the date of August 1. The official notification of confirmation has just been received through the President, and the date therein is September 9. Upon examination no recommendations for a change of date are found on file, and none was made.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We have information from Richmond, sent yesterday by our friends there. They say that the only military movement which has transpired lately has been the sending of a portion of Wickham's cavalry command to the enemy's intrenched line near White Oak Swamp, which has been previously reported. They add that the remainder of Wickham's command is at or near Gordonsville, but is expected to come to Richmond. It is understood that Beauregard has sent, insisting that Hoke's division shall be sent him from North Carolina, and that he has pledged himself to whip Sherman if it is sent. It has been ordered to him, and it is reported on the streets that Jeff. Davis says that Branchville and Charleston must be held at all hazards, particularly Charleston. Day before yesterday the agent of the Bay Line of steamers was in Richmond

for the purpose of selling the company's steamers to the Government, but it is understood that Government has not money to buy them. Blockade-runners are now turning their attention to passing cotton through Galveston. Our friends also say that, in default of a harbor, goods of every description and Government necessaries are brought weekly, in steam-boats, from Philadelphia to the Northern Neck, unloaded, and taken to a farmer named Phillips and another named Murphy. The boat is understood to arrive and return Saturday night, and it is claimed that the detectives on our side are in league with the blockade-runners there. People in Richmond believe that General Lee has personally gone south. The specie belonging to the Government, heretofore kept at Columbia, was brought from there night before last. It is understood that in the armory and arsenal they are packing up the tools and unfinished work, and that some have been already sent to Danville. I sent you a Richmond paper of yesterday with all the news from Sherman.

GEO. H. SHARPE.

CITY POINT, *February 17, 1865—5 p. m.*

Captain SCHUYLER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Forty deserters received here to-day from Pickett's and Field's divisions. They left the enemy's lines night before last, up to which time all the brigades on the north side and between the two rivers were in the same position as heretofore, as shown on Captain Oliver's map, except that Grimes' brigade is on a line from the junction of the Appomattox and Swift Creek to the right of Steuart's brigade. Grimes commands the division in the absence of Battle, wounded, and Cowand commands Grimes' brigade. By my report to General Webb, inclosed to you this p. m., it would seem that no troops have passed through Richmond up to yesterday noon, which would not be necessary to the movement you indicate. Let me know what the information is on which your inquiry is founded. I shall probably have further news to-night, and will telegraph you again if I get it.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 17, 1865.*

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34. Capt. Francis W. Noblett, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Middle Military Division, for assignment to duty with the Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 17, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES,
Commanding First Division, Second Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inclose a copy* of a dispatch just received from the War Department, and to say that as it thus appears that your rank as brevet major-general is senior to that of Brevet Major-General Mott, you will relieve that officer in command of the Second Corps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

During the absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, U. S. Army, senior officer, will command the Artillery Brigade.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 17, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. MOTT:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inclose a copy of a telegram* just received from the War Department, and to say that as your confirmation as brevet major-general from September 9, 1864, instead of August 1, 1864, fixes your rank as such junior to that of Brevet Major-General Miles, you will turn over the command of the Second Corps to that officer and resume command of your division.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I returned from leave of absence last evening and resumed command of my brigade. I would respectfully state I was unavoidably detained two days over my time by severe snow-storms.

Very respectfully,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Hardie to Meade, p. 575.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 50. } *February 17, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. West, colonel Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of the First Brigade of this division, he having been relieved from command of Second Brigade by the return of Brigadier-General Pierce.

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By command of Brigadier-General De Trobriand:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired in my front during the last twenty-four hours. One thousand men are at work to-day upon the defenses near Hatcher's Run.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General MACKENZIE,
U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication I have the honor to state, by direction of the major-general commanding, that as Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose has been assigned to duty by the President according to his brevet rank, and as he ranks both yourself and Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin as colonel of volunteers and captain in the Regular Army, he is the ranking officer in the division at the present time, and as such will assume command of it during the temporary absence of Brevet Major-General Wheaton. The general is strongly of opinion that you rank Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin, but will refer that question to higher authority. No order is necessary for the assignment of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose to the command of the First Brigade. He has never been relieved from its command, and consequently retains it, although with increased rank.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. MACKENZIE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: General Penrose has just called to say that he assumes command of the division by authority of General Wright, who told him that, as you and he were of the same date of appointment as brevet brigadier-general, the question of rank reverted back to your respective colonelcies, and, by virtue of his seniority as colonel, he was entitled to the command. General Wright said that, as he was assigned to duty with his brevet rank, he was entitled to all the immunities and privileges of a full brigadier, and therefore ranked you. I would have reported this in person, but the condition of the roads is my apology. General Penrose directed me to inform you as early as possible, so that, if there is any question on the subject, you could see General Wright without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865. (Received 10.05 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No movement of troops on our front. The cannonading yesterday morning was brought about by our people shelling a camp. In the afternoon the enemy opened quite briskly on the Fort Sedgwick mortar line, I presume in retaliation.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

The firing yesterday was mostly from the enemy and from the front of Fort Sedgwick. Soon after the enemy opened, the mortars in Battery 20 replied, and after a few shots were opened upon by two of the enemy's mortar batteries to front and right of Sedgwick. The enemy opened with more mortars than heretofore from this point. No casualties.

JNO. C. TIDBALL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 17, 1865.

General RAWLINS:

It was the flag-boat William Allison which was blown up. She went down almost immediately. There were no prisoners going up in her. Another rebel steam-boat was near. No survivors were seen by our pickets.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 17, 1865.

Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am in receipt of an order from army headquarters, by direction of General Grant, relieving detachments of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, serving with this army, and later a telegram of General Barnard's, saying that Captain Lubey's command will remain with me for the present. I represented to General Barnard this morning that I would require this detachment to man the four pontoon trains he ordered to prepare for the spring campaign, and hence his telegram, in ignorance, I presume, of the order issued from your headquarters. To carry out his orders in regard to pontoon trains it is necessary to have this detachment, and hence I ask for instructions as to which order I shall obey.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and Chief Engineer.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 17, 1865.*

Maj. P. S. MICHIE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the James:

It was supposed by the lieutenant-general that you would take care of your pontoons by details from the engineer regiment under your command. If it is impossible to do this, he will consent to your retaining the men of the Fifteenth New York Engineers. It is very desirable, however, that they be returned to their proper command.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 17, 1865. (Received 10.55 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have only 565 engineers for duty in this army at Fort Monroe, New Berne, N. C., and Bermuda; 265 of these are one-year recruits that go out by November. Every day all but seventy or eighty are on detail, and there is not much work required at present. They have had no rest since May. I will not be able to do without the detachment, which I shall reserve exclusively for pontoon duty, if permitted.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, and Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
City Point, February 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING,
Headquarters Army of the James:

We have some slight information that troops from the north of the Appomattox have moved through Petersburg to Hatcher's Run. Do

you get anything from deserters to-day to show the absence of any command on that line, or do you notice any changes on your front? From what brigades are your deserters to-day?

SHARPE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 17, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

No changes on our front. Deserters from Steuart's, Cowand's (Grimes' old), and Terry's, in Pickett's command, report no movements. Cook's, Cox's, and Battle's brigades, Grimes' division (Rodes' old), are in reserve at the old factory on Swift Run, three miles this side of Petersburg. They would move, if any. Our front is unchanged. One company of each regiment in Steuart's brigade attacked our picket-line in front of Bermuda last night. Though old troops and selected ones, they ran in disorder at the first volley, and could not be rallied. A few of them came into our lines. They are evidently much demoralized.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., February 17, 1865.

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5. Brig. Gen. C. K. Graham, U. S. Volunteers, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to the command of the Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, and will relieve Brevet Major-General Ferrero.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 17, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: I would respectfully and earnestly recommend Col. Thomas O. Osborn, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, as a proper person for promotion to rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. Colonel Osborn has been in active service for nearly four years, and has for a long time commanded the First Brigade of this division. Colonel Osborn, from his long service and experience, is well fitted for this position, the duties of which he has so long and ably performed as a colonel. This officer has seen much active service and was severely wounded in May near Drewry's Bluff.

Trusting his services may receive the proper recognition from the War Department, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 17, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Following just received:

HATCHER'S, *February 17, 1865—10 a. m.*

General TURNER:

I have the honor to report that the enemy attempted to drive in my picket at a point opposite Dutton, where the lines are closest, but were repulsed. The attacking column consisted of ten companies of Steuart's brigade. A few volleys from my men stampeded them. Two dead rebels, many hats and muskets, found in front of our lines this morning. This occurred at 1.30 a. m. Twelve deserters came in during the night; four of them were in the attack. They report that their men would not fight, and that they scattered at our first fire. Their object was to drive us back, we being too near at that point. The deserters report some wounded in the affair.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

Nine more deserters just in, making twenty-one on General Ferrero's front.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

POINT OF ROCKS, VA., *February 17, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS:

The authority to recruit the Thirteenth New York Artillery was obtained by Major-General Foster from the Governor of that State. It was expressly stated, I have always understood, that the Third Battalion should consist of seamen, for marine artillery and army gun-boat service, and the men were even uniformed and armed to adapt them for that duty. The Reno, Parke, Foster, and Burnside were built to be manned by this battalion. The First and Second Battalions are doing duty in this department. Three batteries I believe are on the Bermuda line. To transfer the officers and men, most of whom are seamen, to land service would, I believe, occasion great dissatisfaction.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

NORFOLK, *February 17, 1865—5 p. m.*

Lieutenant Colonel SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army of the James:

COLONEL: Major Hicks reports some force of rebels about him at Williamsburg, and fears an attack on Jamestown Island. If two companies of cavalry, previously asked for, can be ordered to report to him, I request that it may be done.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND, *February 17, 1865.*

Maj. J. C. HICKS:

There have been seen last night and this morning a force of cavalry at Burnt Ordinary, on Richmond road. A negro on Mr. Jones' farm carries all the news to rebel scouts. He has been through our lines at Williamsburg several times and back with information to them. Four

rebels were at a house last night above the island; took two mules, and threatened to shoot the man. I am short of ammunition; can I have some up? Can I burn some houses across the island which serve as shelter for rebel scouts, and of which they easily can make a raft to cross over on the lower end of the island?

CARLO BLOMBERG,
Lieutenant.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 17, 1865.*

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a force of rebel cavalry at the Burnt Ordinary at the Richmond road. They are still around my lines. I have only a small force at Jamestown Island. Should they attack at that post I cannot help there. I want more cavalry. The rebels are in the vicinity of Jamestown Island; last night stole some mules just above; threatened to shoot the owner. If possible I would like the two companies I requested a short time since. No news from Major Darling yet.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1865—2.38 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
Commanding, &c., New York:

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Department a telegram, of which the folowing is a copy:

HALIFAX, N. S., *February 16, 1865.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD:

Am informed that Oswego will probably be one of the points of attack by rebel raiders from Canada, and that threats are made against Rochester. Dispatches by steamer.

M. M. JACKSON,
U. S. Consul.

The report of Consul Jackson is referred to you for your information, with directions to take such precautionary measures in the premises as you deem proper.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 18, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The only further particulars learned from the rebel steamer destroyed yesterday by a torpedo is that she had on at the time, besides the crew, the medical director from Richmond, Captain Hatch, assistant agent of exchange, and from twelve to twenty of the ambulance committee. She had also on board 2,000 blankets, 20 cases shoes and blouses, and about 40 boxes express freight for our prisoners South. I had prohibited the laying of percussion torpedoes above the upper end of the

Dutch Gap Canal by the army, and Commodore Radford informs me that the navy have laid none such there. There is but little doubt that the accident occurred from a torpedo that has been a long time in the water, and probably shifted from its original position by freshet. I have not yet learned whether any passengers or crew escaped.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 18, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock was recommended, nominated, and confirmed for brevet brigadier-general in the volunteer service. I fear there are no vacancies now in the full brigadiers to which he could be appointed.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I learn from a telegram from Colonel Hardie that the date of Brevet Major-General Mott's commission is September 10, and not August 1, as previously stated by Colonel Hardie. General Mott was appointed in advance of the other appointments in this army, and owing to his name not being included in the list presented by his corps commander, his name was not on the list sent in by me. As, however, the President has thought proper to confer this appointment on General Mott, to which I not only have no objections to offer, but, on the contrary, approve, justice to General Mott requires the date of his commission should be the same as that given to the other officers of this army similarly situated, viz, August 1, 1864, and I have therefore to recommend that, if practicable, his commission be so amended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Comdg. Army of the Potomac.

CITY POINT, *February 18, 1865.*

Captain SCHUYLER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Received this morning thirty-nine deserters from Field's, Pickett's, and Battle's divisions, and local and reserve troops. There are no changes between the two rivers or on the north side. These men left mostly night before last. Report from Manning late last night saying there were no changes on entire front of Army of the James. Night before last one company of each regiment in Steuart's brigade attacked picket-line in front of Bermuda. Though old troops and selected, they

ran in disorder at the first fire, and could not be rallied. Some of them came in. Last night the rebel flag-of-truce boat, returning to Richmond with blankets and clothing for our prisoners, was blown up by one of the rebel torpedoes. It is understood that Colonel Hatch and all on board perished. They were all rebels. Loss of blankets and clothing heavy to us.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION, *February 18, 1865—9 a. m.*

Capt. C. L. DAVIS:

Enemy have put out about sixty yards of chevaux-de-frise in our immediate front; have also material (unfinished) connecting with that sufficient to extend it eighty yards farther. A short distance to the (our) right of lead-works they have material on the outside of works apparently intended for abatis. All quiet.

A. K. C[AROTHERS],
Sergeant.

JONES' LANDING, *February 18, 1865.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The Ironsides left for Norfolk early this morning. The rebel flag-of-truce boat William Allison was blown up yesterday off Cox's Ferry by one of their own torpedoes.

WM. RADFORD,
Commodore, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 81. } *Washington, February 18, 1865.*

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8. Col. F. D. Sewall, Veteran Reserve Corps, will proceed without unnecessary delay to Annapolis, Md., and relieve Col. A. R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, of his command at that place. Colonel Root on being relieved will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

Nothing of importance since last report. One deserter from Pegram's division came in last night.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865—9 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance transpired in front last night. A detail of 1,000 men from this corps is working to-day on the defenses near Hatcher's Run.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH WISCONSIN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
February 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Ever since the 18th day of June, before Petersburg, Va., I have been thinking of the proposition I made you in July last. I feel that it is of so much importance as to justify a second consideration. I am satisfied in my own mind, as then, that the works of the enemy in front of Petersburg, or at almost any point on the line, can be carried by assault, and I think with less loss of men than in open field fighting. With their present extended lines, judging from our own, it is fair to presume that the enemy can have but a light line of men in their works. If that line can be attacked in force, without giving the enemy previous notice; if Fort Fisher, manned as it was, could be carried, I can see no good reason why we may not have equal success. I think two corps sufficient for the work. I would, a week or ten days in advance of the movement, by order, require that every night each and every man should actually have in his possession sixty rounds of cartridges and four days' rations. I would equip each file-closer with a shovel. The artillery and wagons should not be moved from park until the order of charge was given. I can but believe that their movement is a most treacherous tell-tale, and would be liable to put the enemy on his guard. I would move the troops by night from their cabins, in light marching order, on a short hour's notice. I can see no reason why two corps cannot thus be put in position, ready for the charge, with such secrecy as to preclude suspicion and without the knowledge of our pickets or the pickets of the enemy. My plan of assault is the same I suggested last summer. If you will permit me to select 1,000 picked men from the troops of your corps, permit me to officer them from the officers of the corps, allow me to drill them at least two days in each week until the time of assault, I will carry the work of the enemy at any point on the line that may be selected. The breach once made, the two corps can take position without opposition, and with the pioneer force then on the field, can so intrench before the enemy can make his dispositions as to make our obtained position perfectly secure. I would make the assault at early daylight, in two lines of battle. I believe I can reach the works of the enemy before he can get out of his blankets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The enemy's pickets have several times recently called to our men, requesting that some one who was a Mason come out to meet one of their number, with a view to their ascertaining, in what they conceive to be a reliable way, what disposition is made of men deserting to our lines. It seems that they are informed by their authorities that all such deserters are forced into our ranks, and that the orders in relation thereto, which they have seen, are not observed. Believing that some good might result from such an interview in the way of increasing desertions from the enemy, I have the honor to request authority for sending a discreet officer upon this service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865. (Received 7 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Communication not held with enemy's pickets to-day in consequence of their being so closely watched. The attempt will be repeated to-morrow if authorized by the major-general commanding.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 18, 1865—7.25 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding authorizes the communication to be held with enemy's pickets for the purpose proposed, under your direction, at such time as you may deem proper.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865. (Received 9.25 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report along my lines. Some deserters came in during the night, but have not yet been reported.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 18, 1865—3.50 p. m.

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Thirty-eight deserters in yesterday—forty-three to-day—on my front.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 18, 1865—6 p. m.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

If you have any shells filled with Greek fire I wish you would experiment with a few of them on the abatis of the enemy and see if it can be set on fire.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 18, 1865—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have only a few shells, 100-pounders, and no guns of that caliber facing the enemy's abatis near enough.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Major MICHIE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the James:

In consideration of your dispatch of last evening, the lieutenant-general consents to your retaining the detachment of the Fifteenth New York Engineers until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HATCHER'S, *February 18, 1865.*

Col. E. W. SMITH:

General Graham has reported here. I await instructions.

E. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
February 18, 1865.

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The return of the expedition to Fort Powhatan was reported yesterday on the morning report.

A. V. KAUTZ,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 18, 1865—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General SHEPLEY:

Cole's colored cavalry, dismounted, has been ordered to report to you and leaves to-day. One company of it is mounted. This is all the cavalry General Ord says he can spare you. What detachment have you on Jamestown Island?

JNO. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff.

NORFOLK, *February 18, 1865—10.40 a. m.*

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your telegram that Cole's cavalry is all the cavalry the commanding general can spare me. Will the infantry requested by Brigadier-General Vogdes be sent; and if so when? The force at Jamestown Island is thirty-five picked men of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

G. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CARR,
Wilson's Wharf:

Order back to this command the regiment of cavalry recently sent to Fort Powhatan.

By order:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MAGRUDER, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the James:

I received information yesterday from rebel deserters that there was a force, and quite a large one, between me and the Chickahominy. At the same time the officer in command at Jamestown Island telegraphed that there was a force of them at the Burnt Ordinary, on the Richmond road. They took a pair of mules from a farmer in the immediate vicinity of the island, and the people outside our lines report the same. The pickets report seeing them outside of our lines. I think their object is to get horses to remount their own cavalry. My cavalry force is too small to scout the country. I have only 115 for duty, and there are daily detailed for guard thirty-three of that number. The only damage that I fear is that they may destroy or injure the telegraph wire between Fort Monroe and the front. Should I see or hear anything further I will immediately telegraph. It is quite possible that this may be a portion of the rebel cavalry reported from the front as coming down our way.

Very respectfully,

JULIUS C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Comdg. Post.

NORFOLK, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Major HICKS,
Commanding Fort Magruder:

MAJOR: Application has been made to headquarters for the two companies of cavalry. Telegraph if the enemy appears in force before you. Do you wish the furloughs you have forwarded granted under present circumstances? Major Darling will reach Fort Magruder in a few days, being delayed.

Respectfully, &c.,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 18, 1865.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All is quiet in this vicinity at present. I will promptly notify you if the enemy appears. I think that it will do no harm to grant the furloughs now in hand; I have stopped them here. I have plenty of infantry. I will not approve any more furloughs. If I had the cavalry I would send out scouting parties. I have no doubt of quite a force of rebel cavalry above, as they are seen on York River, Jamestown Island, and by our picket-line; also, by reports of deserters and refugees, which tend to confirm the reports. I have a strong picket-line, also a reserve. I think that I am all right. My cavalry force is so small that they are overworked. Thirty-three are on duty every day, and as I have only 115 total you can see the amount of work to be done.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Artillery, Comdg. Post.

NORFOLK, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Major HICKS,
Commanding Fort Magruder, Va.:

One company colored cavalry mounted and a detachment dismounted have been ordered to report to you at once. What is your force on Jamestown Island?

Respectfully,

W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 18, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram received. The force on Jamestown Island is thirty-five men of the Sixteenth New York Artillery, under the command of Carlo Blomberg, lieutenant Company D, Sixteenth New York Artillery. They are picked men.

Very respectfullv

J. C. HICKS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 18, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Baltimore, Md.:

The party sent by you some time since to operate on the Lynchburg bridge has returned. He did not succeed. He makes the following report:

Fitz Lee's division and Payne's brigade have gone to Greenville, N. C. Some dismounted men and about 300 cavalry at Liberty Mills are the only force on the east side of the Blue Ridge. The reports are that Lee will evacuate Richmond.

This person says that Mosby is back with his command. We had four inches of snow last night; it is, however, thawing very fast. The rebels are conscripting in and around Luray all males from sixteen to sixty. All quiet.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 18, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Eutaw House, Baltimore, Md.:

General Devin telegraphs that his scout, just in from Philomont, reports that all citizens in that vicinity between the ages of eighteen and fifty have been ordered to report at Little Washington. Devin also says that a reliable man at Philomont sent him in word that the rebels are repairing the bridges north of Richmond. I suppose he means the railroad bridges. The rebels are conscripting all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty in the Luray Valley. A party sent out by the cavalry returned from up the Valley yesterday. They went as far as Edenburg, sending a party back by way of Little Fort Valley. This latter party destroyed a furnace that was working for the Confederate Government, and captured twelve prisoners. A scouting party from the Second Cavalry Division captured, at Howellsville, last night, Lieutenant-Colonel Massie, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and three majors, two captains, and six or seven privates. The snow is melting very fast. No other news.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A sufficient number of officers who have heretofore served with me have applied to fill the prominent commands. If the decision should be left with me, I would prefer appointing them, though I have no doubt the officer you mention would be of service in the Northwest in recruiting.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 35. } *City Point, Va., February 18, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding First Army Corps, for duty in recruiting same.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding First Army Corps, Washington, D. C.:

Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report to you to aid in recruiting your corps with especial reference to his operating for this purpose in the Northwest. If, when the organization of the corps is completed, you should prefer some other officer to command, General Schurz can be assigned to duty elsewhere.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., February 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Two of the most notorious guerrillas, Augustine and Cox, were reported to be in Prince William. I sent a scout of First Michigan Cavalry after them last night, and their dead bodies have just been brought in. They were clothed in our cavalry uniform.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. C. DEVIN,
Lovettsville, Va.:

A deserter from Mosby's command, just in, states that it was reported that 150 of White's men were to meet on the 16th between Leesburg and Middleburg. Look out for them.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Major KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:

Thirty-second New York Battery has been ordered to Parkersburg.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *February 18, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON, *Clarksburg:*

Scout from Beverly reports that he saw a squad of Eighth Ohio, from Philippi, yesterday in Beverly. Said they had a skirmish with about thirty or forty rebels beyond Beverly, and were pursued some distance by them. Captured one man and several horses from the enemy.

H. C. RIZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 19, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. INGALLS, *Washington, D. C.:*

The department here is entirely out of coal. Mulford's flag-of-truce boats are unable to go down the river for want of fuel. Please see whether coal cannot be hurried forward.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 19, 1865—10.55 a. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Nothing to report. Five deserters from Heth's division came in last night.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 19, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3-inch	Capt. George K. Dakin.
Fort Sampson	C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.	Four light 12-pounders.	First Lieut. V. H. Stone.
Battery in front of Fort Cummings.	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	do	Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Battery right of Westmoreland chimneys.	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. George W. Davey.
Battery left of Westmoreland chimneys.	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. A. J. Clark.
Battery near Tucker house.	10th Massachusetts Battery	Six 3-inch	First Lieut. J. W. Adams.
In park	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.	Six light 12-pounders	First Lieut. W. B. Westcott.
In park near Patrick's Station.	12th New York Battery	Four light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
In reserve	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Coehorn mortars	Second Lieut. William S. Ball.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Second Lieut. Frank Seymour.
Ninth Corps line.	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Six 3-inch	Lieut. J. F. Campbell.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Lieut. Samuel Thurston.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard on twenty days' leave of absence; Maj. F. M. Edgell ordered to Washington to be remustered as major of First New Hampshire Artillery; Bvt. Maj. T. Fred. Brown, B, First Rhode Island Artillery, returned from leave of absence; First Lieut. Jacob Rhein, B, First New Jersey, returned from leave of absence; Bvt. Maj. J. H. Sleeper, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, on leave of absence; First Lieut. James A. Manning, Eleventh New York Battery, still on leave of absence; Capt. W. H. Rogers, Sixth Maine Battery, on leave of absence.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
Brevet Captain, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 19, 1865. (Received 10.25 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 19, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report. The deserters have not yet arrived.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 19, 1865.

General RAWLINS:

The following received from General Gordon:

NORFOLK, *February 19, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

General Palmer has ordered the troops at Coinjock to report to him. They are two companies—one of them white, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, the other colored, all under Major McLaughlin. Both these companies belong to regiments in this command. Many applications have been made to have these men relieved from General Palmer's command, but evidently General Palmer does not intend to do so. We cannot prevent smuggling with the force here, even with those at Coinjock. About 500 men have reported; about 1,000 more are needed.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 19, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

General Palmer has been directed to relieve the two companies mentioned in General Gordon's dispatch and order them to report to General Gordon at Norfolk immediately.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *February 19, 1865.*

In obedience with Special Orders, No. 48, headquarters Department of Virginia, Army of the James, dated February 17, 1865, I hereby assume command of the defenses before Bermuda Hundred, Va.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: One hundred of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of the squadron at Fairfax Station, have just returned from a scout with fifteen rebel prisoners of Kincheloe's band. Lieutenant DeLaney's horse, and one of the men who captured him, is among the number captured, all without the loss of a horse or man on our side. I hope Mosby himself will soon return. The Eighth wants one more chance at him.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fairfax Station, Va., February 19, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I sent Lieutenant Rucker out with 100 of his command on a scout last night. He has returned, and brought in fifteen prisoners. A number of the prisoners belong to Kincheloe's band. He also recaptured Lieutenant DeLaney's horse and one of his captors. Shall I send the prisoners over?

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Post

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 19, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The following is received from New Creek, dated 18th:

I am informed reliably that a force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be Imboden's, came to Moorefield yesterday. They came from the Valley by a road that crosses the mountains north of Brock's Gap. I will send my scouts on in the morning.

JACOB HIGGINS,
Colonel.

Respectfully,

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 19, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.:

A lieutenant has just come in; he deserted from McNeill's company; he says that he is just from Moorefield, and that McNeill's company, about seventy-five men, are in the vicinity of Moorefield, and that Imboden's command is in Highland County. General Sheridan is now at Stephenson's Depot, on his way back from Baltimore.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Desertions from the enemy are on the increase. Number arrived within our lines the last twenty-four hours is ninety-one. Their testimony is that many more go to their own homes than come within our lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The following dispatch just received:

The Richmond Examiner of to-day, just received, says Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Since so many brevet commissions have been given, I would respectfully recommend the following staff officers serving with me, who have at least fully performed their respective duties in the campaign of 1864, and so far in 1865, to wit: Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins, to be major-general by brevet; Lieut. Col. Horace Porter, Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, and Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, aides-de-camp, Lieut. Col. T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. E. S. Parker and Lieut. Col. Adam Badeau, military secretaries, to be colonels by brevet; and Capt. P. T. Hudson, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have nothing of particular importance to report, everything being quiet along my lines. Within the last two days three flags of truce

have been received. One from General Heth asking for the bodies of two officers buried within our present lines. These bodies were found and delivered on the picket-line under a flag. The second was General Finegan, also asking for a body. It was ascertained the officer referred to was not dead, but was at City Point, wounded. An answer to that effect was sent to General Finegan. The provost-marshal's report this morning shows forty-nine deserters as having been received during the preceding twenty-four hours. Nothing of importance elicited from them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Deserters from Bushrod Johnson's division report that a dispatch was yesterday received to the effect that Columbia was in our possession, our cavalry in Winnsborough, and that Charleston had been evacuated. I forward this for what it is worth.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Rebel papers of Saturday gave full particulars of Sherman's entrance into Columbia on the morning of the 17th instant, and said they supposed the evacuation of Charleston had already commenced. I will have the bulletin prepared for Washington sent to you every evening hereafter. Deserters on Ord's front have been on the increase since the return of the Peace Commissioners; they have been more numerous on his front than on yours so far.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I congratulate you most heartily on the successful working of your plans, as proved by the evacuation of Charleston and the occupation of Columbia and Winnsborough. I shall be very much obliged to you for your promised copy of the daily bulletin made up from the Richmond journals.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

The firing now going [on] is our batteries shelling the enemy's working parties putting up abatis. The enemy replies.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

I believe, under the right sort of a commander, Gregg's cavalry could now push out, striking the South Side Railroad at some point between Petersburg and Burkeville, crossing the Danville road between the latter place and the Appomattox, and the South Side road again west of Burkeville; from thence they could push southwest, heading the streams in Virginia, until they reach North Carolina, when they could turn southwest and push on until it joins either Sherman or Schofield, whichever proves most practicable. They could destroy the railroads as they cross them, but should not stop in Virginia to do any extensive damage. In case you think of a general who can be intrusted with this, I could send you some of Ord's cavalry to do picket duty until a division could be brought from the Valley.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—4.35 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m., in cipher, to General Meade, is just received. General Meade is out, but is expected back in an hour.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brt. Maj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Getty is, I expect, the best officer to intrust with the duty you propose. I will see him to-morrow. The roads at present are very bad, and the streams all full. The cavalry could not take any wagons, artillery, or pontoon trains; and if they do not stop to do any damage to the railroads it appears to me the effect of the movement will only be to re-enforce the army they join, except they will, undoubtedly, stir up the country through which they pass. How long will it take to get a division here to take their places? I am moderate in my cavalry wants, but do not like to be without any.

GEO. G. MEADE.

CITY POINT, *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

I am in receipt of a copy of a dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy announcing the evacuation of Charleston, and that he was moving up to take possession. Please fire a salute at 12 m. to-morrow for the capture of that place and Columbia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

It has just been reported to me that among the deserters who came in yesterday were twenty-seven from one company, nearly all bringing their arms with them. They say another company will probably come in to-night. I would like to have some more of your printed orders to distribute among them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

The orders you request will be sent out to you in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

If I take cavalry from you, other will be ordered to take its place the moment that is decided on. It would probably take a week to move a division from the Valley.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 20, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day:

We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces under General Beauregard are moving in the direction of Charlotte. Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night that Sherman was on yesterday morning advancing toward and was near Winnsborough, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's proposed route, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away. The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg, and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling-stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing treasury notes in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell and Keatinge & Ball were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well-known firms. The first-named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South. The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia reached the banks of the Congaree opposite the city on Thurs-

day evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city. During this movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on yesterday. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless ere this been evacuated.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, *February 14.*

The enemy's gun-boats and one monitor have been shelling our picket-lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, *February 15.*

All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

FROM WILMINGTON—FURIOUS CANNONADING AT FORT ANDERSON.

WILMINGTON, *February 18.*

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this morning it is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on at 1 p. m. We have no particulars. A dispatch has been received here stating that a force of the enemy, 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville and had reached Greeneville, which is fifty-four miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on yesterday that a raid from Washington or New Berne, N. C., was in progress, the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington road, in Edgecombe County. The wires continued to work during yesterday morning through to Wilmington, however, from which would appear that they had not then struck the road. A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed in official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved up to New Berne. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarborough. The force moving from New Berne has fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of these movements in a few days. We are quite certain that they are in progress as we write. Colonel Hatch, one of our commissioners of exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange 10,000 prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on James River will at the same time go on uninterrupted. A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburg County between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured. General Ewell, commanding Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly 100 returned paroled prisoners on Saturday night between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occurring in the streets of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy by Meade to corps commanders.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 20, 1865.*

Maj. P. S. MICHIE,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters Army of the James:

Telegraph me at once the exact condition of the Dutch Gap Canal, as to depth of water which can be carried through, and nature of impediments and amount of work, and of what kind, necessary to make it

available; and also write giving all particulars of its width, depth, and condition; state also the number of guns, and what caliber, bearing on it and the river above.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 20, 1865. (Received 9.20 p. m.)

Major-General BARNARD:

The soundings at low tide on center line, beginning at lower mouth, are 12 feet, 8½, 9, 9, 9, 6, 5, and 3, the distance between the soundings being 60 feet. This brings it up to within 50 feet of the upper mouth. In this latter space it averages 3 feet, being filled with large lumps of hard blue clay. It deepens rapidly to 15 feet in 60 feet of distance from the upper mouth toward the river. The soundings of cross-section at every 70 feet, commencing at the lower mouth, are as follows: No. 1—4, 9, 12, 12, 12, 10, 4; No. 2—4, 9, 12, 12, 11, 10, 4; No. 3—4, 8, 9, 9½, 9½, 9½, 8, 4; No. 4—4, 5, 6½, 6½, 10, 7, 4; No. 5—4, 5, 5, 6 7½, 7, 4; No. 6—4, 3, 7, 4, 3, 6, 4; No. 7—average of 3 feet; No. 8—average of 4 feet; the soundings of each cross-section being taken about 10 feet apart, and all soundings at low-water mark. For high water add 3 feet to the above. The canal is from 55 to 60 feet wide at water-line, and about 500 feet long. There is from 5,000 to 7,000 cubic yards to be removed, to give 15 feet deep at high water. From 3,000 to 4,500 cubic yards is of hard blue clay, in lumps; it can only be removed by good dredges. The time of completing it depends on the capacity of the dredges. Those we had will not do good service; they are all old and worn out. Trowbridge might procure good ones in New York. They should be protected from direct firing, if possible, or run the risk of being destroyed and sunk. They might work at night, and remove a good portion of the stuff. Torpedoes will not, in my opinion, clear the channel. There is no rebel battery which enfilades the canal on that line of works that commands the upper mouth. Fourteen guns are mounted; distance, 2,800 yards from the mouth. I know of only the following armament of that line and the works above: Commencing at the right of Howlett's house is Battery Wood—one 8-inch rifle and two 10-inch columbiads, with four light pieces of artillery; Battery Semmes, near Bishop's—one rifle, 8-inch, and two 10-inch columbiads, and another gun, reported to be mounted, caliber unknown; Battery Brooke, opposite grave-yard—one 7-inch rifle and two 10-inch columbiads, and two others reported going up between this point and Fort Darling. There are probably six more heavy guns from the appearance of the line, but they are not visible.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Major, Chief Engineer.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

A telegram was received yesterday a. m. in Petersburg that Columbia, S. C., had been taken and Charleston evacuated. The men examined to-day all agree in the report of the dissatisfaction existing

in regard to the arming of the negroes, and state that the white men will not fight if they are brought into the line with them; that secret meetings have been held with regard to this. Men of Ransom's and Gracie's brigades have attacked the commissary store-house in Petersburg. Strong guards have been stationed to prevent the recurrence. There is a report that part of Hood's army is on the way toward Columbia, S. C., but I can find no foundation for it other than a rumor coming toward Petersburg.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, In Charge of Office.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 20, 1865.*

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19. Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Lieutenant-General Grant, U. S. Army, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 20, 1865.*

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II. Bvt. Maj. W. W. Sanders, captain, Sixth U. S. Infantry, having been assigned by the War Department as chief commissary of musters for this army, to date from February 17, 1865, is announced as such. All reports and applications to the Adjutant-General relative to musters will be forwarded through his office. Muster-in and out rolls will be forwarded direct, as heretofore, to the Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

III. Bvt. Col. E. L. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, is assigned to duty at these headquarters, and announced as acting judge-advocate of the army, vice Bvt. Col. J. P. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, relieved by reason of expiration of service.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report. One deserter.

N. A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *February 20, 1865.*

During the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, acting assistant inspector-general, Maj. T. L. Livermore, acting assistant inspector-general, will perform the duties of assistant inspector-general of the corps.

By command of Brevet Major-General Miles:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

I respectfully report all quiet on our front during the last twenty-four hours. Nine deserters were received yesterday from the Fifth and Seventh Louisiana.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing of importance has occurred on the lines of this corps within the last twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 20, 1865—8.35 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires to see Major-General Getty to-morrow morning. Please notify him.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. SIXTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *February 20, 1865.*

To guard against all chance of surprise at least one-tenth of the forces will hereafter be kept constantly under arms upon the lines of defense held by this corps, sentinels being kept posted along this line at intervals of fifty yards. The above numbers will be in addition to picket details and the assigned garrisons of the forts. To guard still

further against surprise or confusion in case of sudden attack, the troops will be practiced in taking positions on the part of the lines they are to hold, each regiment and brigade having assigned to it the position it is expected to defend. The First Brigade, Third Division, will remain in reserve till further orders, but details for picket and the trench guards mentioned above will be made from it, as in case of other brigades. Division commanders are charged with the execution of this order, and will make report to these headquarters as soon as the dispositions in conformity therewith are perfected.

By command of Major-General Wright:

R. F. HALSTED,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No change along our lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nine deserters have been reported, all from Bushrod Johnson's division. They state that a dispatch was received yesterday to the effect that Columbia was in our possession, our cavalry in Winnsborough; that Charleston was evacuated.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

Cooper's Coehorns in Battery 15 opened fire on enemy's working party erecting new abatis in front of fort on Baxter road. Enemy replied.

J. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLEN,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: During the absence of Brevet Major-General Willcox the general commanding desires that you take command of the First Division, in virtue of your seniority of rank.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865—12 m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Forty-two deserters have come in since yesterday morning.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865—1.35 p. m.

Major-General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

General Ord being temporarily absent, he directs that you take command of this army.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865—5.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GORDON,
Norfolk:

In answer to Brigadier-General Vogdes' communications of 15th and 16th instant, the major-general commanding states that he can spare no more troops for Norfolk, and, moreover, that he will visit the post himself to-morrow or next day.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 20, 1865.*
(Received 12 m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Scouts which I had up the Valley have returned and report that Wickham's cavalry brigade, four regiments, left for Greenville, N. C., last Saturday week, and that it is probable that Payne's brigade would also go. It is the common talk that Richmond will be evacuated, Lee falling back to Danville. During January and February my scouting parties have had little brushes with guerrillas, capturing over 150 officers and men. These affairs have all been small and were not reported in detail. On the 18th instant one of my parties captured 40 of Mosby's men and about 100 horses, but in getting off with their plunder they were attacked and nearly all the prisoners recaptured, and some of our own men were also taken. We never can tell how many, as they make their escape and come in. The snow is still on the ground here nearly a foot deep, and the weather has continued bad up to the present time.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—1 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

As soon as it is possible to travel I think you will have no difficulty about reaching Lynchburg with a cavalry force alone. From there you could destroy the railroad and canal in every direction, so as to be of

no further use to the rebellion. Sufficient cavalry should be left behind to look after Mosby's gang. From Lynchburg, if information you might get there would justify it, you could strike south, heading the streams in Virginia to the westward of Danville, and push on and join Sherman. This additional raid—with one now about starting from East Tennessee under Stoneman, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry; one from Vicksburg, numbering 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry; one from Eastport, Miss., 10,000 cavalry; Canby from Mobile Bay, with about 38,000 mixed troops—these three latter pushing for Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery; and Sherman with a large army eating out the vitals of South Carolina—is all that will be wanted to leave nothing for the rebellion to stand upon. I would advise you to overcome great obstacles to accomplish this. Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1865.

Maj. George H. Hooker, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 47, Adjutant-General's Office, January 30, 1865, is hereby announced as on the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
Washington, February 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: You will remember that in the list of recommendations for brevets for the Army of the Potomac last fall Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of my staff and assistant inspector-general, was recommended for appointment as full brigadier-general by yourself and General Meade. This appointment was not made, but Colonel Morgan received the appointment of brevet brigadier-general. I was informed at the War Department that there were few vacancies, and that Colonel Morgan, being a staff officer, must give way to commanders of troops who had been recommended for promotion. You may remember saying to me subsequently that you would have Colonel Morgan promoted when I was in a position to assign him to a command in the First Corps. Colonel Morgan is anxious to command troops, and if he is promoted I will assign him to duty to command the First Brigade, unless you should order him elsewhere. As he has served for three years with the Army of the Potomac, he tells me, if the matter is left to his choice, he would prefer some new field, say General Sherman's army. Major-General Slocum applied nearly two years since to have Colonel Morgan promoted and assigned to a brigade in his corps. It is not necessary for me to reopen Colonel Morgan's case in this letter. I will merely say that in General Warren's official report of the battle of Bristoe, Octo-

ber 14, 1863, he recommends in strong terms Colonel Morgan's promotion. General Warren also specially recommended him last fall. Major-General Couch, formerly in command of the Second Corps, has also recommended his promotion. I have recommended him many times, not only in my official reports, but on special occasions. All his recommendations are unsought, and the result of his valuable service in the field. Though now a staff officer, he has commanded troops, having been commandant of artillery of the Second Corps for more than a year. The immediate occasion of this letter is that General Morgan cannot take command on his brevet rank, as he would then be obliged to give up his appointment as assistant inspector-general, and would draw pay as captain only. I trust that before the expiration of the present Congress General Morgan may receive his appointment, so that he can get command of troops in the spring campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding First Corps.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 20, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The following is received from Green Spring Run Station:

Information has been received that General Payne's brigade arrived at Moorefield last Friday. Imboden's command is encamped at Pendleton, Rosser's men at Moorefield. This information comes through Mr. C. Taylor, who came to my pickets to tell me. He gets his information from one of Rosser's scouts, who is a relation of his. The scout says they are making preparations to make a raid on the road.

G. HOBURG,
Captain.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 20, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

One of my scouts just from Lynchburg and Charlottesville reports Payne's brigade as having gone to Greensborough, N. C., on last Saturday week. I know positively that Rosser's men have been disbanded, to meet on the 1st of March. These men are scattered through the Blue Ridge and adjoining valleys.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 20, 1865.

Major-General CROOK,
Commanding Department of West Virginia:

Come down and see me to-morrow if you can be spared. Scouts from near Moorefield report the few men of Imboden's command as having gone to Staunton.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 21, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. Paul, French consul at Richmond, has just presented himself at our lines and requests permission to go to Washington. As it has been but a short time since he went to Richmond I have declined to permit him to pass. I would like your directions in this matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 21, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The frequent surprises in Sheridan's command has excited a good deal of observation recently. Friday an entire detachment of 110 men were captured, of which I have seen no report from him. It was my design yesterday to recommend that Crook be ordered out of Cumberland to his front, but in the press of business it was not done. There has been negligence, I am afraid, along that whole line for months, and I have been in daily apprehension of disaster, so that Crook's misfortune is not unexpected. Can you excite more vigilance?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 21, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Warren or General Humphreys, either, would be good men to put in command of the Department of West Virginia. General Warren I would suggest. Brigadier-General Carroll is a very active officer, and I think would do well to take the place of General Kelley. I will telegraph to General Sheridan to hold commanders on the Baltimore and Ohio road responsible for every disaster.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 21, 1865—8 p. m. (Received 22d.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Warren has a young wife in Baltimore, and of course family connections. I do not think he will suit for Crook's department. Humphreys will do better, but he would not be the right man. Can you not think of some one else? Ought not Crook and Kelley both be mustered out of service for gross negligence, and as an example, even if they should be afterward restored?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 21, 1865—1.18 p. m.*

Lieutenant General GRANT,
City Point:

The Ninety-first New York Regiment was changed by General Banks, without authority, into an artillery regiment. The order was disapproved. The regiment is now in Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and the Adjutant-General recommends that it be sent to Army of the Potomac as an infantry regiment, and that a regiment of artillery serving there as infantry take its place in Baltimore. As such a change might interfere with operations in the field the matter is referred for your action.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Getty does not seem inclined to command the cavalry. I will see Crawford and Ayres; probably the latter is the best man. One difficulty is the evident separation from this army, with which those who have been identified desire to remain. How would it do to bring another division here and send it? Would this require too much time?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 21, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

At the same time I telegraphed you on the subject of the proposed raid I telegraphed to General Sheridan as to the practicability of his starting from where he is, in person, to reach Sherman, going by way of Lynchburg. I do not want to send both. Sherman has but little over 4,000 cavalry, and Schofield none. The main object is to re-enforce Sherman in that arm of service. I may yet send the proposed re-enforcements to Wilmington. Going by Lynchburg would give us great advantages in cutting the Central road, Virginia and Tennessee road, the Danville road south of Danville, and the canal. If a division is sent from here it would have to be Gregg's to save time.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

There is a regiment of infantry garrisoning Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Would it interfere with your army to send a heavy artillery regiment to take its place and bring it to the Army of the Potomac? If not, you may send the regiment to relieve the one at Fort McHenry without further orders. Please answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Do you know the strength of the regiment of infantry at Baltimore? We think a good deal of our heavies; they are about as good fighters as we have. I will, however, send one of them, as you desire. I have telegraphed for returns to see which is the weakest of them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Fifty-four deserters received to-day at provost-marshal's, including one captain (Fifty-ninth Alabama), one sergeant, and three corporals. They report no changes or movements. The captain states that Hood's army is being transported by rail into Georgia. He says the soldiers will not stand the enlistment of colored troops. Some twelve of these men brought in their arms. Can they be compensated for them, and does your order intend payment for arms and accouterments?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

My order does not contemplate payment for arms brought in by deserters. I do not know, however, but it would be good policy to amend the order so as to make it an inducement for them to bring their arms with them. Until the order is changed all arms brought in will have to be turned over to the ordnance officer without payment being made.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have ordered to Baltimore the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, 37 officers and 571 enlisted men present (total present and absent, 44 officers, 1,115 men) directing the commanding officer to report to the commanding officer of Fort McHenry or to the commanding officer Middle Department. Please have the regiment it is to relieve notified. Deserters just in report that Heth's division, on our left, is under orders to move at a moment's notice—no issue of rations for an extended movement—and this may be either in anticipation of a movement from us or to attempt an attack. We are all ready for the latter contingency.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to state that fifty-four deserters from the enemy have this day been examined at this office.

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One man reports having heard that Columbia is burned. Captain Reaves, Fifty-ninth Alabama, states that the soldiers will not stand the introduction of colored troops among them. One man reports that a great part of Hood's army is being transported to Branchville; that it takes the cars at Blue Mountain, at the head of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and hence to Selma, Ala.; from there to Montgomery by boat; thence by rail to West Point, in Georgia, and then to Branchville; but exactly by what routes from West Point he does not know. He states that as the Georgia troops pass through that State the men desert almost by companies. One company, led by its orderly sergeant, left the cars before reaching West Point, leaving a lieutenant the only representative of it. This information the informant obtained from two friends of his, who had come part of the way with these troops.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, in Charge of Office.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 21, 1865.*

Ordered, That a national salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal, and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 21, 1865.*

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8. Upon receipt of this order by the commanding general Department of Washington, the Third U. S. Infantry will be immediately put en route for the Army of the Potomac. On their arrival the commanding officer will report to the commanding general for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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17. By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Michael P. Small, chief commissary of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, is hereby transferred to the staff of the Department of Virginia.

18. By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jackson, assistant inspector-general of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, is hereby transferred to the staff of the Department of Virginia.

19. By direction of the President, Maj. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the

Department of Virginia as assistant adjutant-general, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to date from February 17, 1865.

20. By direction of the President, the following transfers are hereby made from the staff of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps to the staff of the Department of Virginia: Maj. S. S. Seward, aide-de-camp; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, aide-de-camp.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—8.45 p. m.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

The major-general commanding directs that hereafter all deserters from enemy be allowed to retain their arms until delivered to the provost-marshal at these headquarters, unless their number be too great to permit of this course being pursued. In that case let certificates be given them that they brought arms, stating kind, &c.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—11.30 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICERS SECOND CORPS AND FIFTH CORPS:

Deserters from the enemy to-night report three brigades of Heth's division, on their extreme right, to be under marching orders, to be ready to move at a moment's notice, rationed until to-morrow night only. The movement may be upon your line. The general commanding directs that you exercise extreme vigilance.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NO. 345 NINETEENTH STREET, *Washington, February 21, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

If circumstances permit, I wish my leave extended to the time requested in my application of the 27th of January. If extended, I should proceed to Philadelphia for four days. My address there would be 1120 Spruce street.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Washington:

Your leave of absence is extended five days.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865—11.16 a. m.

Colonel RUGGLES:

Nothing to report. Nine deserters from Heth's division.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—11.40 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding Second Corps:

By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, the Seventh Regiment New York Heavy Artillery is relieved from duty with this army, and will proceed to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to form part of the garrison of that post. All officers and enlisted men belonging to the regiment on extra, special, or detached duty in the Second Corps will be at once relieved and returned to the regiment. It will not move till all these officers and men have joined it. The commanding officer on arrival in Baltimore will report to the commanding officer of Fort McHenry, or if senior to him, to the commanding officer Middle Department. Please report when the regiment is ready to move, and acknowledge receipt hereof.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 52. } *February 21, 1865.*

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7. During the temporary absence of Brevet Brigadier-General Macy, Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, will command the First Brigade of this division.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Macy:

J. S. McEWAN,
Captain, Judge-Advocate and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a section of artillery was placed in Battery D at dark yesterday, and another one in the battery between Forts Gregg and Sampson at the same hour. In obedience to orders received the greatest vigilance was exercised, and the command was under arms from 5.30 a. m. to broad daylight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W RODER,
Brevet Captain, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

I respectfully report all quiet on our front during the past twenty-four hours. A detail of 1,000 men [is] engaged, under Lieutenant Heap, in the erection of works, &c.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Major-General CRAWFORD,
Fifth Army Corps:

I wish to see you as soon as convenient.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 21, 1865—8 p. m.

Brevet Major-General AYRES,
Commanding Division, Fifth Army Corps:

I desire to see you to-morrow morning by 10 o'clock at these headquarters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865. (Received 11.10 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Deserters from Forty-fourth North Carolina, of Heth's division, say that three of the four brigades of that division are under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Where, not known. Heth's division is represented as being on the extreme right of the enemy's line, and the brigade not under marching orders as on the left of the division. As the division is rationed till to-morrow night only, and no orders for further issue, it would seem that the movement contemplated is not an extended one; perhaps it may mean a sudden attack on our lines. My troops will be warned to be in readiness.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, *February 21, 1865.*

I. First. To conform to General Orders, No. 7, of February 20, 1865, from headquarters Sixth Corps, the following disposition of the line of defense of this division front is made: First Brigade, Fort Howard and Battery 26, both inclusive, and the line of rifle-pits intervening; Third Brigade, from Battery 26 to Fort Wadsworth, including the latter, and the line of rifle-pits intervening; Second Brigade, the line of rifle-pits from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Keene. In case of a movement or an attack from the enemy the forts and the inclosed works above named will be garrisoned by the troops of the brigades as designated above in numbers as follows: Fort Howard, 150 men, properly officered; Battery 26, 150 men, properly officered; Fort Wadsworth, 300 men, properly officered.

Second. The details of one-tenth for trench duty will be from each regiment. Brigade commanders will have them stationed opposite the center of that portion of the line of rifle-pits which they are to defend. No more than one-third of the guards thus formed will be allowed to sleep when on duty. They will be put on duty at retreat, and relieved next morning at the hour of guard mount.

II. The following-named enlisted men were selected by the brigade commanders as being the best equipped and most soldierly men of their respective brigades at the inspection of Sunday, February 12: First Brigade, Private Garret Hogan, Company A, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers; Second Brigade, Private Timothy Malone, Company D, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Third Brigade, Private Rodolphus Decker, Company C, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. Private Timothy Malone, Company D, Second Connecticut Artillery, was selected by the division commander as passing the best inspection.

III. Brigade commanders will cause furloughs to be made out for each of the above-named men, and forwarded for the approval of the general commanding. This inspection was the most satisfactory yet held, and reflects the highest credit upon the companies to which these men belong.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 6TH CORPS, *February 21, 1865.*

To conform to General Orders, No. 27, headquarters First Division, Sixth Army Corps, of this date, the following dispositions of the line of defense of this brigade front is made:

Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to garrison Fort Wadsworth and small section of rifle-pits on its right; Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, from center of its camp to the left of rifle-pits in its front; Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, from center of its camp to the center of camp of Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Second Rhode Island Volunteers, from left of its camp to the center of Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, from sally-port on right of its camp to the left of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers; One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Battery 26 to the sally-port on the left of the battery. The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers will relieve the infantry guards in Fort

Wadsworth, and after to-morrow will be relieved from details for picket duty. In case of a movement or attack from the enemy they will garrison the fort. The details of one-tenth from each regiment for trench duty will be as follows: From Second Rhode Island Volunteers, 31 enlisted men, properly officered; from Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, 54 enlisted men, properly officered; from Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, 33 enlisted men, properly officered; from Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 35 enlisted men, properly officered; from Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 61 enlisted men, properly officered; from One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 23 enlisted men, properly officered.

Regimental commanders will have them stationed opposite the center of that portion of the line of rifle-pits which they are to defend. No more than one-third of the guard thus formed will be allowed to sleep when on duty. This guard will mount sentinels on the breast-works on their proper front not more than fifty paces apart. A drummer will accompany each detail, and the roll will be called every two hours while on duty. The details will be put on duty at retreat, and relieved next morning at guard mount. In case of attack the details will be deployed along the front to which their commands have been assigned, and so remain until the troops assume their position, when they will take their proper places in the line of battle. One wagon will report to-morrow morning to each regiment, except the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of hauling timber to build flooring, rafters, &c., for the shelter-tents of the trench guard. Regimental commanders will select the best ground near the center of their line of defense between the breast-works and camps for these barracks, and see that they are not destroyed when the details are off duty, by posting guards over them. This order will go into effect to-morrow. Each regiment will be practiced in manning the works, and companies deployed at such intervals as may be necessary to cover the entire front. They will be instructed to assemble in their position along the breast-works at the sounding of the long roll, which will not, however, be used in practice, but four rolls substituted therefor.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin:

JAMES W. LATTA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. SEYMOUR,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that the intention of General Orders, No. 7, from these headquarters of 20th instant, is that one-tenth of your entire division shall be under arms upon the line of works which is now held by the Second Brigade, thus increasing the capacity for defense upon that part of the line when he deems it most necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. HALSTED,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The cannonading of yesterday was commenced by our people firing upon a working party of the enemy. Sharpshooting continues on a part of our line, and about the same amount of picket-firing at night. Some deserters came in during the night, the number not yet reported.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at about 1 p. m. yesterday Captain Cooper, commanding Coehorn mortars in Battery 15, opened upon the enemy's working party, who were erecting a new abatis in front of the fort to the left of the Baxter road. The enemy replied from his 8-inch and Coehorn mortar batteries on Cemetery Hill and rifled guns and 12-pounder to the front of Forts Morton and Haskell. To this fire Forts Morton and Haskell and Batteries 15 and 14 replied, and continued firing until the enemy ceased. Three men of Third New Jersey Battery, in Fort Haskell, were slightly wounded, and Captain Cooper's camp, in Battery 15, was partly destroyed. A few mortar shells were exchanged by Battery 5 and the rebel mortar battery without material damage, with the exception of one infantryman slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 21, 1865. (Received 7.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch is received. The detachment of the Fifteenth New York Engineers now with this army are the only experienced pontoniers in it. The First New York Engineers are very much depleted and somewhat disorganized, and could neither furnish officers nor men for pontoon trains. It would seriously cripple and greatly delay the organization of the trains ordered by General Barnard by taking these men away now, and, in my opinion, great risks would be incurred in not having these trains ready in the event of this army moving soon. For the number of trains ordered this detachment furnishes scarcely a sufficiency.

Respectfully,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865—10.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Twenty-four deserters have come in since my report of yesterday morning. Will send daily reports as directed.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 21, 1865—5.35 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

No change along our front. The three brigades of Grimes' division (Rodes' old) are kept in readiness at Swift Run to move wherever needed.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 21, 1865—9.50 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

Deserters from the Tenth Virginia Battalion, late from Richmond, say that Lomax's and Lee's cavalry divisions have returned from the Valley, and are encamped at Shady Grove, near Mechanicsville; say they commenced coming three days ago. Will use all exertions to find out the facts regarding it.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS,
Norfolk, February 21, 1865—1.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

A very intelligent man from Richmond, formerly a clerk, came in to-day. He represents the woods full of deserters and negroes, and says the evacuation of Richmond will disintegrate Lee's army. He is well posted in reference to railroads, supplies, &c., around Richmond. His name is Charles Cawlin. Do you desire to see him?

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 21, 1865—7.35 p. m.*

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received notice that the telegraph line has been cut between this and Jamestown Island by bushwhackers. It could not

have blown down, as there has been no wind to-day. Have I the autority, under the Order No. 196, dated December 1, 1864, from your headquarters, to burn all the houses in the vicinity, say within one mile? I did not get this information until after dark—too late to repair it. I will see that it is repaired by daylight to-morrow morning. Please answer.

Respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major, Commanding.

CHERRYSTONE, *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Commander F. A. PARKER,
Commanding Potomac Flotilla:

I arrived at this station at 8 a. m. this day, by orders from Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Hooker. I found the Periwinkle here by orders from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and do not think it prudent to countermand these orders, as I have been ordered by Captain Hooker to do so in case I came across her. The Banshee is too long to go up the river, and is now lying inside of the light-house. I have not as yet learned that any rebels have been known to have crossed the bay. Please inform Captain Hooker of my actions, as I am ordered to report to him to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SHANKLAND,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Steamer Banshee.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 21, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The number of surprises in West Virginia indicate negligence on the part of officers and troops in that department. Hereafter, when these disasters occur, cause an investigation to be made by one of your staff officers of the circumstances, and when there has been neglect, punish it. I have recommended Warren or Humphreys as Crook's successor, and Carroll to take the place of Kelley. If you want any change from this telegraph me at once before assignments are made.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 22d.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I would prefer Gibbon to either Humphreys or Warren if you can let me have him. If not, I prefer Humphreys to Warren. There is and has been an inexcusable carelessness on the part of the officers and troops in the Department of West Virginia. I have dismissed, subject to the approval of the President, in all cases. There is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or covering it from Martinsburg to Parkersburg, 14,000

effective troops, and there was at Cumberland of this force between 3,500 and 4,000 men; still they have been asking for more. I hope to get off from here about Saturday, if possible. I have a canvas pontoon train en route from Washington which I would like to take.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 21, 1865—9.45 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

A party of from fifty to sixty rebel cavalry surprised General Crook's pickets at Cumberland at 3 o'clock this morning, entered the city and captured Generals Crook and Kelley, and carried them off. I ordered the cavalry at New Creek to Moorefield, and sent from here to same place, via Wardensville, but have but little hopes of recapture, as the party is going very rapidly. I think the party belongs to McNeill's band.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 21, 1865.

Maj. JOHN M. WAITE,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Dept. of Washington:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding desires that you make a critical inspection of the command now serving on the upper Potomac, especially in the matters of the posting of the pickets, &c., condition of horses, supplies to the men of clothing and subsistence, discipline, and, in general, those points most affecting the well being of the forces. Make any changes in locality that you may deem requisite, reporting the same to these headquarters. Ascertain the reasons for the great difference existing between the aggregate strength of the two detachments and the numbers for duty. Learn if forage can be furnished for another battalion at Edwards Ferry, or in that vicinity.

Very respectfully, major, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865—6 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The party that surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Major-Generals Crook and Kelley and others, seem to have been about 100 picked men from Rosser's command. They remained only about ten minutes. Except capturing a few horses they have done no other injury. I have sent all the cavalry I have (about fifty) after them. I have ordered all the cavalry from New Creek after them. I will send a regiment of infantry to New Creek at 7 o'clock to replace the cavalry sent out from there. Cannot parties be sent out from the Valley to

intercept them? The rebels told a story of Rosser's brigade being out of town some miles, on the New Creek road. This I do not credit. I will send any further information.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Major-General SHERIDAN:

This morning, about 3 o'clock, a party of rebel horsemen came up on the New Creek road, about sixty in number. They captured the picket and quietly rode into town, went directly to the headquarters of Generals Crook and Kelley, sending a couple of men to each place to overpower the headquarters guard, when they went directly to the room of General Crook, and, without disturbing anybody else in the house, ordered him to dress and took him down stairs and placed him upon a horse ready saddled and waiting. The same was done to General Kelley; Captain Melvin, assistant adjutant-general to General Kelley, was also taken. While this was being done, a few of them, without creating any disturbance, opened one or two stores, but they left without waiting to take anything. It was done so quietly that others of us, who were sleeping in adjoining rooms to General Crook, were not disturbed. The alarm was given within ten minutes, by a darkey watchman at the hotel who escaped from them, and within an hour we had a party of fifty cavalry after them. They tore up the telegraph lines, and it required almost an hour to get them in working order. As soon as New Creek could be called I ordered a force to be sent to Romney, and it started without any unnecessary delay. A second force has gone from New Creek to Moorefield, and a regiment of infantry has gone to New Creek to supply the place of the cavalry. They rode good horses, and left at a very rapid rate, evidently fearful of being overtaken. They did not remain in Cumberland over ten minutes. From all information I am inclined to believe that, instead of Rosser, it is McNeill's company. Most of the men of that company are from this place. I will telegraph you fully any further information.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Halleck at 2.30 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. C. DEVIN,
Lovettsville, Va.:

Colonel Reno, at Charlestown, has reported, and believes it reliable, that there is a gradual concentration of men in Loudoun Valley under Mosby—three companies of the Sixth and one company of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry have been sent there—and that White's battalion is there. In addition to the above he has about 400 men on the Northern Neck under Chapman, making a total of some 1,200 or 1,400 available men at any time, but does not know their object. General Merritt

directs that you keep on the qui vive for this force, and that you send out scouting parties frequently, and ascertain, if possible, what their object is.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
February 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General DEVIN,
Commanding Cavalry, Lovettsville:

You will prepare your command to march as soon as possible, *i. e.*, mount all your men, equip and supply them with ordnance and quartermaster's stores, three days' rations, two extra horseshoes per horse, your horses being well shod all round. After you have supplied yourself with everything your wagon train will be held ready to move to Harper's Ferry. The regiment at Duffield's will not move for the present. Let me hear from you at once, and report your state of preparation. Make preparations as though to leave camp permanently. Loudoun Valley must be cleaned out.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY,
February 21, 1865.

Colonel PENNINGTON,
Commanding First Brigade:

General Crook, General Kelley, and other officers were captured last night by about sixty men belonging to McNeill's command. The force were hurrying toward Romney. The chief of cavalry directs that a force be sent immediately from this division to intercept them, if possible. Have 300 of your best mounted men get ready at once, with two days' rations and one of forage. I would suggest that the men be selected from the different regiments. Do not detail an officer of higher rank than major to accompany the expedition, as Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker will go in command. Have the men rendezvous at your headquarters.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Generals Crook and Kelley were taken from their beds early this morning by the rebels. Our cavalry is after them.

S. GRAHAM,
Colonel.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

I have received unsatisfactory dispatch from General Seward informing me of capture of Generals Crook and Kelley at Cumberland this morning.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Crook's pickets were surprised and captured this morning at Cumberland by a party of from fifty to sixty rebels and Generals Crook and Kelley captured. Some other officers were also captured. No other damage done.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *February 21, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cumberland:

Is it true that Major-Generals Crook and Kelley were captured? If so, give me the particulars and list of the officers captured.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Please see my dispatch* to General Sheridan passing through your office, for the particulars of the capture of General Crook.

R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

As senior officer in the Department of West Virginia you will have command until a successor is appointed to General Crook. Major Kennedy, assistant adjutant-general, Department of West Virginia, has been ordered to report to you.

By order of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

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*See p. 621.

MARTINSBURG, *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Major-Generals Crook and Kelley and a number of officers have been captured about two hours ago by a body of 100 rebel cavalry. They seem to have gone by way of Romney. I will telegraph again in a few moments.

The above dispatch, from Cumberland, I have sent to General Sheridan, at Winchester, by road.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The following just received:

A party of 60 or 100 rebels, picked from Rosser's command, darted in upon our pickets this a. m. at 3 o'clock, capturing them. They came into the town and carried away Generals Crook and Kelley, and one or two other officers. They broke into one or two stores, but did not remain to take anything. They were evidently men from this place, and men acquainted with localities. Parties are after them.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *February 21, 1865.*

In accordance with orders received from Major-General Sheridan, the undersigned temporarily assumes command of the Department of West Virginia.

The staff will remain as present organized. All existent orders will continue in force until further orders.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General Seward will turn over the command of the post of Martinsburg to the next officer in rank, and at once assume command of Military District of Harper's Ferry, making his headquarters at Harper's Ferry.

By order of Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, commanding:

J. P. ROCKWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General SEWARD, *Martinsburg:*

As this is temporary, leave your staff. I shall leave mine for your use. Come down in the morning early.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 21, 1865.

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:

Push on the New Creek cavalry as far as Moorefield. I will send to Wardensville. Your cavalry, if it gets to Moorefield in time, may force the rebels to take the Wardensville road.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.:*

The New Creek cavalry has been ordered to Moorefield. Couriers have gone after them, and with orders not to spare horse-flesh. From all information there were not more than 100, perhaps not more than 50. They are riding very fast.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *February 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.:*

The first scout sent out from New Creek has been heard from. At 12.30 o'clock they were three miles south of Purgitsville, and report that the rebels with prisoners took the Grassy Lick road. Major Troxel says:

A small scout is in my front; I hope to catch them before they reach Moorefield. I think it would be a good idea to send scouts to picket at South Burlington. Imboden's command is reported at Moorefield. I will see. I am marching as rapidly as possible.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865—6 a. m.*

General LIGHTBURN, *New Creek, Va.:*

The rebels seem to have come up on the New Creek road, and there is a probability that they have gone in that direction. I have nothing as yet definite. Have you any news? Send out your parties as strong and as quickly as possible, and instruct them to send back news of their direction, if it can be discovered. Don't spare men or horse-flesh.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN, *New Creek, Va.:*

Captain Botsford has just returned, and says that the rebels are about sixty in number, and that they are going direct to Romney, via Springfield. They are riding very fast. Hurry up your parties, and head them off. Don't spare your horses.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN,
New Creek, Va.:

Send the force toward Romney and as far as Moorefield at once. Tell Major Troxel, who went out with the first party, to push forward rapidly to Moorefield. See my dispatches to Colonel Higgins. General Sheridan has sent a force to Wardensville. Answer.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *February 21, 1865—7 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In response to inquiries our agent at Cumberland advises, viz:

Generals Kelley and Crook were taken out of their beds about 3 o'clock by a rebel force variously estimated from 50 to 150, but I think there was not more than 50. They took the watchman at the depot and two operators, and kept them for some time. As soon as the watchman got off he came and called me, which was about 4 o'clock. I got up and came down, but they had all left. Upon inquiry I found they had gone down the tow-path, after taking Generals Kelley and Crook and Adjutant Melvin, and 15 or 20 horses. The engineers of stock trains which were just arriving saw them. Our cavalry was sent in pursuit, and overtook them about Romney, but nothing definite is known. General Lightburn left here by a special engine about 5.30 a. m. for New Creek to send out parties to various points to guard the outlets. Only rebel officer heard of was a Lieutenant McNeill. Two stores were broken open, but not much damaged or goods taken. No interference with the running of trains. There are rumors of three rebel brigades—under Rosser, Lee, and Payne—in vicinity of Moorefield. It is unknown whose command was in Cumberland.

Up to this hour, 6.25 p. m., we have been unable to ascertain anything more definite.

J. W. GARRETT,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*

Colonel HIGGINS, or
Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN,
New Creek, Va.:

The rebels have gone to Romney through Springfield. Send a force to Romney direct. Their horses must be tired, and if you hurry them up, and they ride very fast, they can head them off. Let them go at once; all that can be got off. Don't let there be a moment's delay. Please report when they get off.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*

Colonel HIGGINS,
New Creek, Va.:

Send couriers after Major Troxel with orders to push forward with all haste to Moorefield. He may be able to compel the rebels to take the Wardensville road, and a force has gone from Winchester to Ward-

ensville. Send as much force as possible after them. The regiment of infantry will leave here for New Creek within an hour. Don't spare your horses. Tell Major Troxel to lose not a moment, as a moment is now everything.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 21, 1865.*

Capt. THAYER MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

What is the prospect of troops being sent to Beverly? If not done soon, I am of opinion that the enemy will occupy the place, and by that means have the power to strike the railroad at various points. I am daily expecting a raid into this section, and the occurrence at Cumberland strengthens my expectations.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 21, 1865.*

COMDG. OFFICERS BUCKHANNON, WESTON, AND BULLTOWN:

Circumstances have occurred which render it imperative on you to see that your pickets do their duty, and that you take all possible care to prevent a surprise. The roads should be constantly patrolled and your scouts active in giving information.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 21, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet on this line. A scout of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry went out last night through Hopewell Gap to Salem and captured eight prisoners, as follows: (1) Colonel Carter, First Virginia (rebel) Cavalry; (2) Lieutenant Turner, aide-de-camp to General W. H. F. Lee; (3) Private Somers, Company A, Mosby's battalion; (4) Private Smallwood, Company A, Mosby's battalion; (5) Private Mason, Company D, Mosby's battalion; (6) Private Crupper, Company A, White's battalion; (7) Private Anderson, Company A, Seventh Virginia Cavalry; (8) Assistant Surgeon Biaum, Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry. This makes thirty-four captured by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry in five days without any loss on our part.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—12 m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not think Crook and Kelley should be mustered out before there is an investigation of the circumstances of their capture. It may prove

they had taken proper precautions, and the neglect has been the fault of some one else. I think Humphreys will prove one of our best corps commanders; hence I would not care to have him leave here. I asked General Halleck some time since to order Crocker from New Mexico. If he is within reach I scarcely know his equal to take Crook's place. If he cannot be reached I will name some one else, probably Terry, who, from the number of division commanders with Schofield's army ranking him, is occupying an unimportant position.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—11 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All points on the coast now being taken from the rebels except Mobile (if Wilmington is not now in our possession it will be within forty-eight hours, I think) makes me believe that the French rebel rams will go to Mobile Bay to cut off our troops there from supplies. I have good reason to believe orders have gone from Richmond to hold Mobile at all hazards. This strengthens this theory. These rams may have started for a different destination, but as they will likely stop at some port near our coast to fill up with coal and supplies they can get final orders. I think it advisable to notify the Navy Department and Canby of this theory so they can prepare for it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

Our readers will cheerfully forego their desire to be apprised of the pending military movements in the Carolinas when they are informed that our reticence is in compliance with wishes which have been communicated to all the newspapers.

A report comes from Southwestern Virginia that Gillem, with 4,500 Yankees, is advancing into upper East Tennessee, their advance being now north of Greeneville. It is believed to be their intention to try and occupy the whole of the State at the time of the coming election.

Gilmore's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Ball's Bridge, in Lee County, Va., twenty-five miles north of Cumberland Gap, resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our loss was not over sixty killed and wounded.

Rumors can no more be stopped from circulation than sparks from going upward. There may be some truth in every rumor, but it is hardly probable that a tithe of what one hears has really any foundation in fact. They start nobody knows where or how, but every one helps them on with more or less of amplification, until, like the snow-ball, which was once easily handled, and even cast from one to another, it has, by continual accretions, grown to such gigantic proportions as to tax the strength of the whole community to stand up under it. By one man Beauregard is reported to have gone crazy, mind very much the worse for wear, body dragged down by great exertions; by another, he has asked to be relieved; by a third, Sherman is between Beauregard and Charlotte; and by another, the devil is to pay generally and the Confederacy is gone up. Put not your faith in rumor, and do not permit yourselves to be very much frightened.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

Yesterday, during the consideration in secret session by the Confederate Senate of the bill to raise 200,000 negro soldiers, a motion was made for its indefinite postponement, which was agreed to by a majority of one. This is equivalent to laying it on

the table, but it can be called up at any time, and we have reason to know that it will be again taken up within the next few days, when it will be passed. The measure is delayed not because of a want of strength on the part of its advocates, but for a specific purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please direct General Humphreys, who is now in Washington, to return immediately to his command. He has yet four or five days' leave which he will have to take another time, when he can be better spared.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A telegram announces the death of my son yesterday. With your permission I should like to go home for a day or two.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

If you will come immediately in I will arrange to have you sent down the river so as to take the Baltimore boat this evening. I have spoken to General Ingalls, who will have a boat ready for you here on your arrival, and will have the train bring you in at once. I sincerely condole your bereavement.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

My thanks are due for your dispatch and kindness. I will leave here at once, and hope to connect with the Baltimore boat this evening, so that a special train will not be required.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—10.12 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The following order is just received by telegraph. You will see that it is executed in your command:

Ordered, That a national salute be fired to-morrow noon, February 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal, and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoring of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

Will the salute fired yesterday be considered as fired in compliance with the order of the Secretary of War, or shall I order another to be fired to-day?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

The salute fired yesterday will not fill the Secretary's order. Please let it be repeated to-day.

By order of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Neither Ayres nor Crawford feels like taking the cavalry under existing circumstances. How would it do to transfer Kautz to this command? It seems to me this is the best and only arrangement we can make for immediate action. I will see you as soon as my train arrives.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Three negro women have just come into our lines; report the railroad finished to Stony Creek, and the cavalry hitherto at Belfield have been ordered to move up to Stony Creek and transfer the depot from Bel-

field to Stony Creek. The cavalry at Belfield was understood to be W. H. F. Lee's division and part of Butler's division. These women were at a house last night just outside of our lines, where they saw two cavalrymen on their way to join their regiment. These women came from the vicinity of Belfield, and gave the above news.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—12 m. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The salute ordered by the Secretary of War is now being fired. I have just learned unofficially that General Miles, commanding Second Corps, yesterday advanced and straightened his picket-line, driving away for this purpose part of the enemy's pickets. This may account for the report of deserters last evening that Heth's division was ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Miles' movement has been construed into a threatened advance.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General WEBB:

Information has been received here indicating the probability of an attempt to carry our center. Commanding officers had better be put on the qui vive; the cavalry directed to be ready to move at a moment's notice, to act as a dismounted force; the field artillery not in lines distributed at convenient points, to be promptly moved; and all other measures taken to meet this contingency.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General PARKE:

Intelligence just received from Fort Fisher announces the occupation of Fort Anderson by General Schofield's troops on Sunday morning.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Ord.)

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

As there is a possibility of an attack from the enemy at any time, and especially an attempt to break your center, extra vigilance should be kept up both by the pickets and the troops on the line. Let com-

manders understand that no time is to be lost awaiting orders, if an attack is made, in bringing all their reserves to the point of danger. With proper alacrity in this respect I would have no objection to seeing the enemy get through.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

General PARKE:

General Grant desires that you please report the number of deserters from the enemy that came in on your front yesterday and to-day, and each day hereafter.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—8.25 p. m.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

The provost-marshal reported this a. m. that fifty-four deserters from the enemy had arrived at these headquarters. There have been reported thus far to-day forty-three.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 22, 1865.—For Wright to Webb, forwarded to Grant 7.45 p. m., see p. 639.]

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

General PARKE:

Great vigilance will be necessary to prepare to receive an attack, or to advance if it should prove that one corps is ordered away. I think it advisable to push a cavalry reconnaissance out early in the morning to see if any movement of the enemy can be discovered.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—10.10 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The number of deserters reported to-day should be forty-five, not forty-three. The deserter reported by General Wright as conveying information concerning Hill's entire corps is not sustained by the reports of others. The Second Corps picket-line was advanced last night, and in so doing startled the enemy, and caused Heth to put three brigades under arms. I do not think that I am warranted to conclude

that Hill is prepared to move. Since Lee's cavalry has moved up to Stony Creek I will require some of my infantry to support a cavalry reconnaissance. To meet the anticipated attack of Lee on my center all now available will be called upon in case of alarm. Still, the reconnaissance can be made, and if you desire it I will issue the necessary orders to-night.

J. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—Midnight.*

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

We will see what the morning brings forth before ordering the reconnaissance. I did not care about their going farther than just to ascertain if any movement was going on around our flank or if any troops were moving off toward the Weldon road. We may be able to learn this from deserters arriving during the night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant informing me that two batteries, H and K, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., will be recruited to their proper standard in a few days, and inquiring whether they are required in this army. In reply I have to state that the number of batteries now in the Army of the Potomac, with the two recently asked for for the Sixth Corps, will be sufficient for the service, but that men are wanted for many of them. I inclose herewith a copy* of a letter from Brevet Major-General Hunt, chief of artillery, to whom the subject-matter contained in your letter was referred.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—This letter was written by direction of Major-General Meade and for his signature. His departure for Philadelphia is the occasion of the signature of the temporary commander of the army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 36. } *City Point, Va., February 22, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, chief quartermaster Armies Operating against Richmond, will cause two barges loaded with stone or sandbags to be sunk in the channel of the James River, under the direction of Commodore Radford, U. S. Navy.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

A national salute has been ordered at noon. It will be fired near these headquarters.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

From information received it is believed that an attempt will be made to carry our center. To meet such an attack you will be prepared to move upon telegraphic notice with all your command, exclusive of garrison and pickets, toward Fort Howard. Should you find the enemy allowed to come through our lines you will understand that this is done with a purpose. Prepare your artillery to move quickly and be ready to distribute what you have not already in your lines. The artillery of the Fifth Corps will be held where it is now encamped.

By order of Major-General Parke:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 22, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, U. S. Volunteers,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you return to your command immediately. He remarks that you will have to take the remainder of your leave at another time when you can be better spared.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 22, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Received communication through General Townsend at 4.30 p. m. If I can get a boat of any kind will start at once and not wait for the mail-boat.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES:

It is rumored at these headquarters that your picket-line has been advanced. Please notify the major-general commanding if this is so.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—12.40 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

In reply to your telegram inquiring if the picket-line of this corps had been advanced, I have the honor to report that the right of the line of the Third Division and left of that of First was advanced yesterday a short distance to take in a clump of woods necessary for corduroying, &c., and strengthening the line; it has made it somewhat stronger. The change was so slight that I did not deem it of sufficient importance to be reported.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding Second Corps

Did you have many deserters last night? Have you heard of large numbers since your morning report?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—2.25 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Fifteen deserters came in last night. These were included in the twenty-five reported this morning. Since then three only have come in.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding Second Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the necessity of reporting to these headquarters any change in your picket-line. Although the change was slight it was sufficient to force General Heth (rebel general) to put under marching orders three-fourths of his command. At these headquarters this latter fact was known. Had it been known that you had advanced your picket-line the cause of this action of General Heth would have been apparent.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—11.40 p. m.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding Second Corps:

Have you any deserters to-night? Heth is reported on the move. Have you any information for us? It is important to watch closely.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—12 midnight.
(Received 12.30 a. m. 23d).

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Three deserters have just been sent in, all of Virginia regiments in Gordon's corps, Terry's brigade. Their statements agree in the main; that of the most intelligent is that the long roll was beat in their camps at early daylight this morning, and all the troops were under arms; that an attack from us was expected on their right, according to the talk of officers and men; that later in the morning troops from Heth's division (on their left) came up to their part of the line and said that they had been under arms at daylight and had been told that the Yankees would probably attack the right of their line, and Heth's division was in readiness to move down at once and support their left. Four more deserters from Heth's division, who have just come in, all fully confirm the above, and say that they heard nothing about them making an attack.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 22, 1865.

1. The order directing one-tenth of the command to be kept under arms from retreat until reveille will be so construed as to direct that one-tenth of each regiment shall be kept under arms. A field officer from each division will be detailed daily from his division to see that the full number is furnished by every regiment, and that the requirements of the order are fully carried out.

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By command of Major-General Miles:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

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9. So much of Special Orders, No. 52, current series, from these headquarters, as directs Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to assume command of the First Brigade during the absence of Brevet Brigadier-General Macy is hereby revoked.

10. During the absence of Col. G. von Schack, Seventh New York Volunteers, Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, will command the Third Brigade of this division.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey:

JNO. D. BLACK,
Brevet Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brigade commanders will hold their troops in readiness to move at a moment's notice; knapsacks packed, blankets rolled, and everything ready except striking tents.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey:

JNO. D. BLACK,
Brevet Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—2.30 a. m,

In compliance with instructions from the corps commander, the troops of this division will be under arms at 5.30 this a. m., and remain so until clear day.

By command of Brigadier-General De Trobriand:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brigade commanders will have their commands, with the exception of their pickets, in readiness to move instantly at telegraphic notice; such rations as may have been issued will be taken, but no more issues will be made. Blankets will be rolled. Tents may remain until orders are given to move.

By command of Brigadier-General De Trobriand:

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. B. R. PIERCE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send at once two regiments to the left of General McAllister's line. They will report to General McAllister.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. B. R. PIERCE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that the two regiments of your brigade sent to General McAllister this morning may return to their camp.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. T. FRED. BROWN,
Commanding B, First Rhode Island Artillery:

MAJOR: The brevet captain commanding instructs me to inform you that the order directing that you be ready to move at a moment's notice is rescinded, but that he directs you to hold your battery in readiness to move at short notice, but not to hitch or harness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Capt. A. J. CLARK,
Commanding B, First New Jersey Artillery:

CAPTAIN: The section of your battery in position near Fort Sampson is to be there permanently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

I respectfully report all quiet on my front the past twenty-four hours. A detail of 1,000 men engaged on works, under Lieutenant Heap.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—7.20 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you double the guards in the trenches on your right to-night, and to-morrow morning be on the alert to guard against a surprise. He also directs that you cause to be examined all deserters that come in your lines to-night at once, and telegraph the result.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

To comply with the foregoing the major-general commanding the corps directs that division commanders hold their commands in readiness to move at short notice; the trench guards furnished by the First Division be doubled until guard mounting to-morrow morning; that at one hour before daybreak the troops be quietly turned out under arms, so to remain until one hour thereafter, and that reveille be beaten at the usual time. The corps officer of the day will instruct the pickets to be particularly on the alert, and will cause all deserters to be forwarded here as speedily as possible.

R. F. HALSTED,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865. (Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Your dispatch directing strengthening trench guards, &c., is received. A deserter from Mahone's division states that Hill's entire corps has been under orders to move at a moment's notice since an hour before daylight this morning, and says the rumor is that they are to move toward Weldon. He thinks the above orders were given to Hill's corps only.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant at 7.45 p. m.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Seven deserters from the Eighteenth North Carolina, Wilcox's division, have just come in and repeat the story that Hill's corps has been under marching orders since before daylight this morning. They further state that it was reported that Heth's division moved about 12 m. to-day in the direction of Weldon. Their division had not moved at dark, and Mahone's had not moved so far as they knew; but as it is camped

beyond the plank road and out of sight they knew nothing positive about it. It is also stated that the North Carolina troops voted against the employment of negro soldiers, while those from Georgia were in favor, and those from South Carolina were about equally divided: the vote of troops from other States were not known in their camp.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

It having been reported to these headquarters that a movement of the enemy may be expected, division commanders and the commander of the Artillery Brigade are directed to hold their commands in readiness to meet an attack.

The corps officer of the day is enjoined to cause the utmost vigilance to be observed by the pickets upon all parts of the line.

This will not be understood to mean that the troops are to be turned out under arms.

By command of Major-General Wright:

R. F. HALSTED,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 22, 1865—8 p. m.

All the guards on the division front will be immediately doubled, and the strictest vigilance enjoined on all of them. The troops will be kept well in hand and prepared for sudden movements.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose, commanding division:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
No. 33. } *February 22, 1865.*

1. Col. I. C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby placed in command temporarily of the First Brigade, and will immediately assume its charge.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Reveille will be sounded at the usual hour to-morrow morning, unless prevented by the enemy's movements. The division will be under arms, however, at 5, the troops being assembled with as little noise as possible.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose, commanding division:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *February 22, 1865.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 27, dated headquarters First Division, Sixth Army Corps, February 21, 1865, the regiments of this brigade are assigned to the following positions on the line of rifle-pits: Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, from Fort Howard to the right of the swamp on right of brigade; Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, from the left of the swamp to the left of the camp of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers; Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, from left of camp of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers to the center of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, from center of Fourth New Jersey Volunteers to Battery No. 26. Sentinels will be placed along the front of each regimental line, as designated above, at intervals of fifty yards. The remainder of the force sent from each regiment will be stationed near the breast-works which each regiment are to defend. Not more than one-third of the force thus posted will be allowed to sleep at one time. The force from each regiment will consist of one-tenth of the number of those present for duty, officers and men. This order to go into effect at retreat this evening. The Fourth New Jersey Volunteers will furnish 150 enlisted men, properly officered, to garrison Battery No. 26. The Tenth New Jersey Volunteers will furnish 150 enlisted men, properly officered, to garrison Fort Howard. In the event of a movement they will immediately move into the forts.

By order of E. W. Davis, major in command of brigade:

C. R. PAUL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 22. } HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *February 22, 1865.*

I. Brigade commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move at a moment's notice, the garrisons and pickets excepted.

II. Brigade commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move at a short notice. At one hour before daybreak to-morrow morning the troops will be quietly turned out under arms, so to remain until one hour thereafter. Reveille will be beaten at the usual time. The pickets will be instructed to be particularly on the alert. All deserters will be forwarded to corps headquarters as speedily as possible.

By command of Brigadier-General Seymour:

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

General Meade will be absent for a few days. Will you please come to these headquarters?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual transpired along our lines. The enemy built some sharpshooter posts opposite right of our line, but these were knocked down by No. 9. In the evening a report was received that the commanding officer of the gun-boat Commodore Perry expected a torpedo-boat down the Appomattox. The Perry is above the pontoon bridge. The greatest vigilance was ordered on the river front, but nothing unusual occurred.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I have as yet received no report. It is confined entirely to the right of my line, Fort McGilvery and Battery No. 5. No musketry is heard. The national salute has just opened.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

The firing was commenced by our people opening from No. 5 upon a train of cars on Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. The enemy replied from Chesterfield, Goose Neck, and their several mortar batteries in front of the line from Stedman to our right.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865. (Received 12.15 a. m. 23d.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Three deserters from Wise's brigade (Forty-sixth Virginia); heard of no contemplated movements of troops, but heard that Johnson's division was under orders to be ready for a move.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 22, 1865—7.32 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH CORPS:

The major-general commanding directs that you double the guards in the trenches on your left to-night, and to-morrow morning be on

the alert to guard against a surprise. He also directs that you cause to be examined all deserters that come in your lines to-night at once, and telegraph the result.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have five deserters from Gracie's brigade; report that Mahone's division and a division of Early's (McGowan's) were under marching orders; supposed destination South Side Railroad. Two pieces artillery were withdrawn from left of Crater last night, and went to our left. Heard nothing of any contemplated attack by them, but expected to receive one. No news from the South.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLEN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that Major-General Parke is in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Brevet Major-General Potter has been directed to assume command of the corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. YOUNGMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, commanding Third Division.)

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLEN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding desires you to be on the alert to guard against surprise to-night. He directs also that you send all deserters coming in to-night to corps headquarters at once.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN,
Commanding First Brigade:

In accordance with instructions from corps headquarters, you will hold your command, with the exception of the following-named regi-

ments, in readiness to move at a moment's notice in light marching order, with sixty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations: Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. The present picket will remain under charge of the officers already detailed. The works on your front will be garrisoned by the Fifty-first [Pennsylvania] and Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers. In case of a movement you will command the troops of your brigade that take part in it.

I am, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Col. BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Commanding Second Brigade:

In accordance with instructions from corps headquarters, you will order the First Michigan Sharpshooters, Second Michigan, and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, in light marching order, with sixty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations. The other regiments of your brigade will garrison the works on your front. The present picket will remain under charge of the officers already detailed. In case of a movement you will assume command of the entire line of this division, and the above-named regiments will report to Bvt. Col. G. P. Robinson, commanding Third Brigade, at his headquarters.

I am, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Col. G. P. ROBINSON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

SIR: In accordance with instructions from corps headquarters, you will order the following-named regiments to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice, in light marching order, with sixty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations: Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers. The remaining regiments of your brigade will garrison the works in your front. In case of a movement you will command the troops of your brigade above-named, as also the First Michigan Sharpshooters, Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, which have been ordered to report to you.

I am, very respectfully,

ROBT. A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I desire respectfully to represent to the general commanding the corps the character and results of the artillery firing upon this front. You are well aware that the expression, "Heavy firing on the Appomattox to-day," has become a stereotyped phrase, both in our journals and those of our enemy. I suppose that since this brigade has occupied its present position there has been more firing upon this front than upon the whole remaining line of the Army of the Potomac. This firing is entirely beyond the control of the commanding officers of the infantry on the line, who are the sole sufferers from the firing. This firing seems to be directed by no general principle, and is directed at anything and everything, and sometimes apparently nothing, and when over with we stand the same that we did, minus a few good men. From the shelling my brigade has not lost less than 30 men since occupying this line, while the artillerymen, protected by strong fort traverses, have not lost a man, so far as I am aware. Take the example of to-day: The fight began by Battery No. 5 shelling a couple of cars loaded with commissary stores. It was a long time before the enemy replied, but they did at last open with all their metal, and the result is that to-night I have three valuable men lying dead in the hospital and three more disabled. Whatever perils and hardships the necessary exigencies of the service require, of course we expect to submit to without murmur or remonstrance; but I submit that the necessary peril and expenditure of life is amply sufficient without any needless or frivolous sacrifices, and, as our batteries always take the initiative, I am unable to understand why it is necessary to expend so much more ammunition on this than other parts of the line.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

BYRON M. CUTCHEON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brevet Major-General POTTER,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Corps, Jones' House:

I will have to go up to headquarters for a few days. During my absence you will please take command of the corps.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding instructs me to transmit herewith copy of telegram just received from headquarters Army of the Potomac.* He desires you to carry out the instructions

* See 7.32 p. m., p. 642.

contained therein with reference to the guards in the trenches. He directs also that all deserters coming in to-night be forwarded at once to corps headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

Yesterday at 10 a. m. the enemy opened from Cemetery Hill with six mortars. Six shots were fired in return from Sedgwick. At 1.30 p. m. two guns in Battery 9 fired at a wood-work, and were repiled to by the enemy's Coehorn mortars. The shell thrown by the enemy were of a new kind, being so cast and grooved on the inside as to cause them to burst into twelve different pieces. These pieces are of a diamond shape.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT MONROE, VA., *February 22, 1865—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have just received an application of Colonel Ould, recommended by Colonel Mulford, that a truce be had on that part of the river where the flag-of-truce boat Schultz was sunk, that the boat may be overhauled and that which is valuable about her appropriated, and to find out the cause of the accident. On account of facilities it will offer to rebels to come back to the flag I approve the application.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

I have no objections to a truce to ascertain the cause of the accident to the steamer Schultz, but I object to valuable machinery being gathered, when we can prevent it, to be used against us. It can never be used again to facilitate exchange of prisoners, and unless it is shown that the accident occurred from a torpedo put in the water by us there is no claim upon us for its recovery.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NORFOLK, *February 22, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

About twelve deserters (rebels) arrive in these lines daily. Shall they be sent to City Point or to Old Point, take oath, and then go North?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

Direct provost-marshals at all points in your department east of this place to report to the provost-marshal-general at City Point for instructions as to the disposition to be made of deserters coming into our lines.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

Return to your command on receipt of this, or as soon after as you can. Your presence may be required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865—4.55 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

I have the honor to report for the information of the lieutenant-general that nine deserters have come in from the enemy's line since my report of last night.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865—4.55 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

The following dispatch just received:

Intelligence just received from Fort Fisher announces the occupation of Fort Anderson by General Schofield's troops on Sunday morning.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Weitzel, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, *Fort Monroe, Va., February 22, 1865.*

I. Lieut. Col. John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, provost-marshal-general of the department, will take charge of all funds, property, books, papers, and material pertaining to the District of the Peninsula, Bureau of Negro Affairs, and will relieve Capt. C. B. Wilder, assistant quartermaster, as assistant superintendent of negro affairs in this district.

II. Captain Wilder, on being relieved, will immediately report to Major Plato, headquarters Army of the James, for duty.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin will at once proceed to make, or have made, an inventory of the property on hand, also a roll, or series of rolls, of all the able-bodied negroes, male and female, in the district, specifying their names and sex, and the number of children, old or helpless persons depending upon each, and the districts occupied by them. A police force of the able-bodied men will be organized into companies, to be mustered and paid as soldiers, and all other able-bodied men will be required to employ themselves at some useful labor in their own, in public, or in private service, or will be mustered into service as soldiers.

IV. The unoccupied men will be given one week after this notice to find employment or to decide whether they will enter the United States service as soldiers, teamsters, or laborers. In each case a roll of such soldiers, teamsters, or laborers will be made and forwarded to headquarters of the department.

V. Mechanics, skilled laborers, oystermen, or others who can and will employ themselves at their business will be encouraged to do so, and protected therein. All taxes upon such employed negroes will hereafter be remitted.

VI. The wives and families of colored soldiers will be protected and supported. Where members of such families are able to labor for their own support, and have no parents or children to take care of, a list of such will be made out, and they will be required to find employment for themselves in some useful and moral manner. In case they cannot find employment themselves places will be provided for them as nurses, laundresses, or in private service.

VII. No special rates or prices of labor are to be fixed at present, except in the Government service.

VIII. When land can be found deserted by the owners, or in possession of the Colored Bureau, and where farms are cultivated by colored persons, on their own account, or under the direction of officers of the Bureau of Negro Affairs, or by the Government agents, the working of such farms or lands will be considered useful employment, and the colored population will be encouraged in such labor.

IX. A list of such farms, and the persons employed on each, the property in hand, number of acres under cultivation, and of the stock and crop raised, will be forwarded to headquarters as soon as can be done.

X. Lieutenant-Colonel Coughlin will report directly to headquarters of the department, and have control of all the Bureau of Negro Affairs, and what pertains thereto, between the James and York Rivers.

By command of Major-General Ord:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM:

Is the firing we hear on your front?

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865.

General J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The firing was from the Howlett Battery with light guns, directed toward the obstructions.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Major-General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

The signal officer on Crow's Nest Tower reports that the firing now is from Howlett's Battery, which appears to be for practice.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 22, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Major-General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

General Graham reports that the firing was from Howlett's Battery with light guns, and directed toward the obstructions.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MAGRUDER, *February 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the James:

I have received information, both yesterday and to-day, of a force of the enemy, viz: one brigade of dismounted cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. They are supposed to be at Bottom's Bridge, New Kent County, and Hanover Court-House. Their purpose supposed to be an attack upon our lines. I get the information from three women who have given us much valuable information heretofore. I think they are reliable.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HICKS,
Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Comdg. Post.

(Copy forwarded by General Turner to General Kautz at 2.15 p. m.)

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Payne's brigade of cavalry has arrived here from the Valley. Wickham's brigade arrived here some time since. Two passenger trains and two freight trains are now run daily over the Central road. There is

also great activity on the Fredericksburg road. Many supplies have been collected on the Northern Neck, and many more are smuggled in from Philadelphia and other places and taken to Richmond over this road; 70,000 pounds of bacon alone have gone to Richmond the last week over that road. Cannot Augur send a force to break that trade up? It is reported that all troops from the Valley, except those brought here, have gone to Lynchburg.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance to your instructions I visited the guards and pickets on the approaches from the Little River turnpike southeast to the Potomac, and found but eleven posts. I was promptly challenged on approaching each post, but they are so far distant from each other that a large body of troops might be introduced within the lines without detection. I also found that no commissioned officer had visited any of the posts on this line during the night, up to time of my visit, between 11 p. m. and 1 a. m., except the post on the road leading to Accotink and Block-houses Nos. 1 and 2. The last post visited was on the Mount Vernon road at 1.10 a. m. I then visited the line immediately around this city, commencing at Hunting Creek bridge, and following to the line beyond its intersection with King street. I twice passed this line, mounted in the vicinity of Slough Barracks, without being challenged by the pickets, and I was informed that up the time of my visit, 2.30 a. m., no commissioned officer had visited this part of the line during the night. Lieutenant Stewart, of the Two hundred and first Pennsylvania, had charge of this portion of the line, and is permanently detailed for the purpose. In my opinion I could have taken last night ten mounted men from Alexandria to beyond the defenses without being noticed by the pickets.

Respectfully,

R. D. PETTIT,
Captain, Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 22, 1865.

Colonel PETTES,
Fiftieth N. Y. Engineers, near Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.:

Did Major Folwell start to-day with his train?

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

I shall go to Cumberland to-day to see how things are and make such changes as will prevent recurrence of rebel visits.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division:

General Stevenson has just left on the train for Cumberland, leaving me temporarily in command here. I have sent your telegram on to overtake the general as the train passes Martinsburg.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Commanding District of Harper's Ferry:

It's all right. Let General Stevenson go ahead to Cumberland.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 22, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Annapolis:

You are hereby directed to prepare the companies of the Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteers now serving in your command to go to the front, Petersburg, as soon as relieved by other troops, which are hourly expected.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Morris:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 22, 1865.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND:

The Ninety-first New York will be prepared to go as soon as the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery arrives. It will take some time to collect the Ninety-first, as they are distributed over the department.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 23, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Under the law and existing orders we are now losing colonels, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, who as brigade commanders are indispensable. In most of these cases the colonels are willing to be mustered for the unexpired term of their regiments, but do not feel willing to muster in for three years more. I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that authority be given to retain such officers as are necessary for the service. With such authority

only such officers as it is really desirable to retain in service would be retained. It would be a great help if this authority was given for retaining only such colonels as are commanding brigades. I would, however, prefer seeing it extended to all colonels whose time expires before that of the regiment they command, or when regiments are reduced below the number entitling them to a colonel. I would respectfully ask for an early answer to this, because in a few days some of our best brigade commanders will go out of service, if the authority here asked is not granted in time to save them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 23, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond Examiner of to-day says:

We learned officially at a late hour last night that General J. E. Johnston was yesterday ordered by the Government to report to General Lee for duty. It is believed that General Johnston will be immediately appointed to command the army in front of Sherman.

Judging from the tone of the papers there seems to be a growing determination to put the negroes into the service.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 23, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I have positive and official information from Richmond to the effect that Lee is calling in all outlying detachments, bridge guards, and small posts, in order to strengthen his army for a grand effort. This effort is expected to be made within the next ten days, and is spoken of with confidence in intimate Government circles. No persons have been allowed to visit Richmond from the country around since about the 10th instant. If you wish any false information to be given to the rebel authorities, I have the means of conveying it so that it will be believed. It will take seven to ten days to reach them.

C. A. DANA.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 23, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have here the same information of the intentions and movements of the enemy contained in your dispatch of this evening. We are watching closely, and I do not entertain the slightest fear for the result. I know of no false information which could benefit us by having it communicated to the enemy just now.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Armies of the United States, near Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: We have this day received reliable information to the effect that the insurgent ram, intelligence respecting which at first excited some apprehension, is likely to be indefinitely detained either at Ferrol, in Spain, or Lisbon, in Portugal. It is consequently believed that you will have no occasion to take into account the probability of her appearance in Hampton Roads as an element of your military combinations.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—12.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I am now trying to ascertain whether or not I shall push out my pickets in front of Heth and Wilcox at once, or after daylight. If they leave for Weldon some of my pickets will be put in position to determine the time of the movement, if it be possible. Seven deserters confirm the first report made in regard to Hill's corps.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

From deserters I am now informed that no corps of the enemy has been ordered off. From the movement of Miles' pickets the enemy concluded that an attack from [us] was to be expected, and on their right. Heth's division was moved to the right of their line to meet this. General Wright telegraphs 9.05 a. m.:

A deserter from Heth's division, just brought in, says that the division has not moved, but confirms the general statement that the troops are under marching orders.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

Fifty-seven deserters reported this morning. General Wright reports forty-seven came in on his front during the night. This leaves only ten for the rest of the line. I think this number will be increased by later reports.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—4 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

Deserters report a rumor in enemy's camp to the effect that Sherman is in Charlotte.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 23, 1865.*

Major-General PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Please send to this place as soon as practicable one good regiment of cavalry, to be transferred to General Schofield's command, and advise me of the time it will reach City Point, and the probable strength of the regiment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

The Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will report at City Point, Va., by 12 noon to-morrow, in obedience to telegram of this date from Lieutenant-General Grant. Strength present with this army, 520 men; serviceable horses, 436; unserviceable horses, 41; aggregate present and absent, 811 men. The regiment will report with all the men present in this army. Is this regiment strong enough?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 23, 1865.*

Major-General PARKE:

The regiment of cavalry ordered from the front can be mounted by taking public horses in the hands of employés of the quartermaster's department at City Point. I will have it attended to. A large number of horses can be got in the same way out of the Army of the Potomac to fill up what is required by the balance of the cavalry.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—10.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The deserter from Mahone who guarded the bridge in Petersburg between the two cotton factories has been examined at these head-

quarters. General Webb has just examined him. His story is straightforward and concise. I have no doubt the nine brass guns were taken from the front of the Ninth Corps last night, and I am prepared to credit his statement that many more have been taken away. I have directed Wright to move out his picket-line in the morning. We are watching closely.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
February 23, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I respectfully invite your attention to the propriety of having a reserve train of ambulances kept by the quartermaster's department, from which deficiencies in the corps may be promptly filled and to be subject to the order of the medical director of the army whenever emergency may demand. Repairs of the ambulances of this army were very thoroughly made prior to the campaign of 1864, and a few new ones issued. To a great extent the ambulances were old at that time, and it is the more to be expected that a number of them will require to be turned in as worn out. During the battle of the Wilderness the spring wagons in the army were turned over to the medical directors, and have since been available, but their number is quite limited. Army wagons, whenever empty and available, were used for transportation of men from the field hospitals to the base. Accurate statement cannot be given, but the transport service rendered by ambulances and wagons in three months of the past campaign, so far as data are preserved, was in the relation of 3,518 ambulances and 2,233 wagons. The number of ambulances in the spring of 1864 was about 800. It was necessary to send to Washington in May for additional ambulances for use in Fredericksburg and in the army. There are now only 522 in all the corps and commands. After the Sixth Corps left this section for the Shenandoah Valley, and before the extension of the surface railroad, I found it necessary to use the Sixth Corps ambulance train frequently. It was ordered up prior to the explosion of the mine July 30 and in the occupation of the Weldon railroad August 18–25. But for the timely employment of the Sixth Corps train the suffering and delay would have been very great. I have now no availabel reserve train, and at the same time a less number on hand in the several corps than formerly. It will be proper, in my opinion, that the quartermaster's department take measures to procure 200 ambulances and harness for contingent use and for issues to supply deficiencies and possible losses. Should movement be made to any considerable distance, or a grand battle be delivered by the enemy, these ambulances would be required. In view of the coming campaign, and possible co-operative movements of our armies, and their magnitude, I deem it proper to call up the subject.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

THS. A. MCPARLIN,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the chief quartermaster for his remarks and recommendation.

By command of Major-General Parke:

S. F. BARSTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
February 27, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The number of ambulances allowed by General Orders, No. 18, of 1864, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is 524. The number actually on hand is 556, being 32 in excess of the number allowed. I have the best evidence for believing that there has never been a time since the organization of the ambulance department when the ambulances and harnesses have been in such a complete state of repair or the animals in so good a condition as they are at present. In addition to the above there are about forty ambulances at the depot of repairs at City Point.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The great consumption of horses in the Shenandoah Valley is a most serious expense. It is reported to me that the last reports show a cavalry force in that region of a total strength present and absent of 26,803 men, present for duty 11,214 men, and that there have been forwarded to the Shenandoah Valley between the 1st of December, 1864, and 20th February, 1865, 8,265 cavalry horses as remounts. The Government has apparently replaced the horses of three-fourths of the men present for duty in less than three months, during which time there has been no great battle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
February 23, 1865.

Captain SCHUYLER,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

The position of the enemy's lines between the two rivers and north of the James is unchanged, except that Cox's brigade has relieved

Grimes' old, now Cowand's, which occupies the camping-ground of the former. Let me know before dusk how many deserters you get during the day and what changes, if any.

SHARPE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—10.45 p. m.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

I have received seventy-nine deserters from the enemy to-day. An informant, who was posted last night on one of the bridges across the Appomattox, states that an officer of artillery told him that fifty-nine pieces were to cross to the north side of the Appomattox that night, and that others had gone across the night before; that this artillery came from the south of Petersburg. He also states that the citizens of Petersburg had received an order from General Lee that they must remove all their cotton and tobacco within a week. If it was not all remaining would be burned. All quiet along their lines. The troops in their old quarters and camps.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—12.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

Your dispatch of midnight received.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 9.55 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Is it still desired that the troops shall be ready to move upon telegraphic notice to that effect being sent yesterday?

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Major-General MILES:

You may make such disposition as you may consider necessary to enable you to meet any call made upon your corps. It is not expected now that this demand upon you will be telegraphic.

By order of General Parke:

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—5 p. m.

Brevet Major-General MILES,
Second Corps:

If by advancing your picket-line or any portion of it you feel that you can more closely observe the movements of the enemy, you are authorized to do it. Please notify these headquarters should you decide upon a movement.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Wright, Sixth Corps.)

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. WEST,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that the troops are relieved from the order of yesterday—to be ready to move upon telegraphic orders; but that they will, as before, still be held ready to move upon very short notice. He also directs that you cause the timber in rear of the picket-line in front of your brigade to be slashed to the line. This he directs to be done at once.

Very respectfully,

WM. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

All quiet on our front during the past twenty-four hours. One thousand men employed on works and cutting abatis, under Lieutenant Phillips.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FIFTH CORPS:

Has General Warren returned?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Warren is at City Point. Just received telegram from him.

W. T. GENTRY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST DIV., FIFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865.

Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: In your indorsement of the 18th instant, in reference to the Hatcher's Run affair, you say that the general commanding wishes a fuller report from me. "From the orders sent General Griffin, General Winthrop's brigade must have been under his direction part of the time." Will you oblige me with copies of the orders sent by the general commanding, their date, and by whom delivered. You also state that an explanation has been asked from various sources why the troops formed facing west did not advance to assist those engaged in the direction of Dabney's Mills. Will you oblige me by giving the various sources referred to in your indorsement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865.

General GRIFFIN:

The order referred to within was sent, I think verbally, by Colonel Locke during the engagement. He is not here now, but will give you the exact account of the order itself when he returns. He carried it himself, I believe, but the indorsement was made by my direction. All there was of the order, in my recollection, was for you to move one brigade out on the Vaughan road and take command of the troops there. I understood from conversation with you that you received this order. There was no other one in point that I remember. The various sources I made him allude to was of the nature of irresponsible talk around us which might take some definite shape hereafter, and had best be met by a statement of facts to be referred to then if necessary. I have heard you give the reason myself why you did not follow up, and that was on account of the dense woods and the newness of your troops, your old brigade being all on the road toward Dabney's Mill. I would like to have you make a more full report, and meet the points the indorsement raised. If they are obnoxious to you in their official form I will withdraw them as such, and you can act upon them as merely personal hints, but do send up the full report.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 1.55 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Seven more deserters of the Eighteenth North Carolina in. Rumor on picket that Mahone's division had moved, but nothing certain. No tattoo beaten in camps of division. I advise that pickets of this corps advance in the morning.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Forty-seven deserters came in. Fourteen brought arms and accouterments. They reported the enemy expecting an attack on their right.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865—1.50 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters from Mahone's and Heth's divisions have just come in who left camp since 10 a. m. They repeat the statements of previous deserters that they are under orders to move at a moment's notice and say that no troops from this part of the line have actually moved. The report sent up last night to the effect that Heth's division had marched seems to have been founded on the movement of one brigade, which was taken somewhat to the rear, where the regiments were consolidated, but which afterward returned to its place on the line. They, of course, know nothing regarding the movement in view which occasioned the order holding the troops in readiness, but say that the surmises are that they are to go to the rear. Not one of the whole number examined has the idea that an attack on our lines is in contemplation. One of these men says that he was told that the commissary at Petersburg had orders to be in readiness to move his stores at a moment's notice; and another that he was told that artillery passed through Petersburg yesterday in the direction of Richmond. They say, however, that no guns have been taken from their part of the line. One of the men, an intelligent Georgian, says that the question of arming the negroes has occasioned great dissatisfaction in their army, and that though the subject was referred to the army, yet few voted, and these generally were those in favor of the proposition. Hence, as he explains it, the unanimous vote reported to have been cast in some regiments for the arming of the negroes. The statement of some of these men that deserters to the rear, when apprehended, are returned to their commands without other punishment than a few days' confinement under guard, seems significant as connected with the discipline they are able to enforce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865—4 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters just in from Mahone's division state that none of the troops from their part of the line have been moved, and corroborate generally the statements of previous deserters. They state, however, in addition, that details have been made from their division to move

hospitals which are on the other side of the Appomattox, they mentioning the fact because it is unusual, and without any attempt at explanation. They state also that one of their men saw a division, understood to be one of Early's, moving up the Appomattox by a road on the other side, but where they were bound no one seemed to know. All their statements, beyond the fact that none of the troops in their vicinity had moved, seem to be little more than camp rumor.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 5.45 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

A deserter just in, who represents himself as having been on guard at the bridge over the Appomattox at Petersburg yesterday, says that nine pieces of artillery passed the bridge going in direction of Richmond, and that an officer told him that fifty-nine pieces were to be moved. He also says that a hospital steward told him that orders had been issued to pack up their supplies and be ready to move. He further says that orders had been issued by General Lee to the citizens of Petersburg to remove all cotton and tobacco within seven days. He thinks that order was issued yesterday.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The above contains the second report about the hospitals being about to be moved. One man says the details left his division (Mahone's) to go north of the Appomattox to remove hospitals.

J. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

The only part of my picket-line which can be advanced to advantage is at one of the points where deserters come in, and I do not believe it would be expedient to do it to-night. To-morrow I will examine the point again and report result. The gain by the advance will consist mainly in increasing the distance from our line of works, say 100 yards.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 9.45 a. m.)

General ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report. The command was held on the alert during the night.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have twelve deserters, just from Johnson's division; report that twenty pieces of artillery were withdrawn from the rear of their line last night; that Mahone's division and Cooke's brigade were expected to move to-night; destination rumored to be North Carolina; report that commissary stores and tobacco were being moved to-day from Petersburg, and that its evacuation is rumored; heard that troops were massed near Weldon railroad; have orders at headquarters Gracie's brigade to be ready to move.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865. (Received 3.45 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have two deserters from Seventeenth South Carolina; left the enemy about noon to-day; came in near Alexander Hays; neither know nor have heard of any movement of troops, but heard that Mahone had marching orders and rumors that Sherman was in Charlotte.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. H. J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

About 11 a. m. yesterday Battery 5 opened, to which all rebel batteries bearing upon Battery 5, Fort McGilvery, and Battery 9 replied. To this fire the above-named forts replied, firing until the enemy ceased. Three infantrymen killed and three wounded in Battery 9. Enemy are placing heavy artillery in fort to the left of Baxter road; supposed to be 18 or 24 pounders.

J. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—6 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL CAVALRY DIVISION:

General Grant wants one good regiment of cavalry to transfer to General Schofield. Select a good one. Report at once its designation and strength and how soon it can get in its extra and special duty and detached officers and men and be ready to move. Do not let the destination be known.

By command of Major-General Parke:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—6.25 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION:

The cavalry regiment selected will march to City Point. Report, as soon as you have made your selection, designation and strength in men and horses of regiment, so that General Grant may be notified.

By command of Major-General Parke:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 23, 1865. (Received 7 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will send the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. Strength present with this army, 520 men; serviceable horses, 436; unserviceable horses, 41; aggregate present and absent, 811 men. The regiment can report to General Grant with all its men present by 12 noon to-morrow.

J. I. GREGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 23, 1865—7.40 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL CAVALRY DIVISION:

Let the Thirteenth Pennsylvania go. Order in writing will be sent at once. Commanding officer on arrival at City Point will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, assistant adjutant-general, unless otherwise directed. Will the regiment require any railroad transportation for anything?

By command of Major-General Parke:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 23, 1865—5.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Twenty-eight deserters have come in from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
February 23, 1865.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Armies before Richmond:

SIR: I inclose a case, Brig. Gen. (by brevet) T. M. Harris. According to the ruling in this case, our most valuable officers are being ordered out of service. Brigadier-General Bell was ordered out of

service before he was killed in it; Brigadier-Generals Harris and Jourdan are also ordered out of service; Colonel Cullen is ordered out of service; and I beg leave to state that if these orders are to go into effect I be released from command of this army; for, with the best officers being ordered out, I do not feel myself competent to command the new troops and new officers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 23, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Brevet Major-General BARNARD,
Washington, D. C.:

From deserters this a. m. I locate sixteen heavy guns, principally rifles and columbiads, on the river front of Chaffin's Farm, bearing down the long reach toward Bishop's.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Major, U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
February 23, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING,
Headquarters Army of the James:

A. P. Hill's corps seems to be held in readiness to move at short notice. I don't find any changes except the relief of Cowand's brigade, Grimes' old, by Cox's, the former taking the latter's camp. Please let me hear from you before dusk how many deserters you get, and what changes, if any.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 23, 1865—1.50 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

One brigade of Grimes' division is sent weekly to the right of Pickett's line. Two deserters from Cox's brigade say that a sergeant from the division reported that the three remaining brigades on Swift Run are under marching orders, with four days' cooked rations. Evidently that division is kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I request that the general commanding may issue an order sending Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Russell to his regiment at City Point. He is not assigned to duty according to his brevet rank by the President, and therefore one of his colonels rank him. I would request that General Ludlow be sent here to command his brigade.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

PORTSMOUTH, *February 23, 1865—3.50 p. m.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A refugee from Greensborough, N. C., states that regiments and companies have passed south through Greensborough for the last month; didn't know the number. There is a large amount of grain stored at Greensborough. Wagon shops there turn out a dozen wagons a day. The man is an escaped conscript.

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 23, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have telegraphed General Augur in reference to the Northern Neck. There is also in Essex and King and Queen Counties, and, in fact, in the section of country from Bowling Green down to Urbanna, between the Rappahannock and Mattapony Rivers, a large amount of provisions and forage. Last summer, when I was in this section, I found the finest crops of corn I ever saw, and every acre was planted. I think some supplies are being gathered west of the Shenandoah Valley, in the little mountain valleys from Warm Springs to Pearisburg, on New River. Rosser's brigade of cavalry, also Imboden, Jackson, and McCausland, are in the above-named section. It has been raining here for the last twelve hours; the snow is going fast.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 23, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry parties sent out to try and recapture General Crook were unsuccessful.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

The following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Grant in reference to smuggling in the Northern Neck and collecting supplies there:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 22, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

Many supplies have been collected in the Northern Neck and many more are smuggled in from Philadelphia and other places and taken to Richmond over this (Fredericksburg) road; 70,000 pounds of bacon alone have gone to Richmond the last week over that road. Cannot Augur send a force to break that trade up?

Would it not be best to send an infantry force around by water, and your cavalry across to meet it, and then burn and destroy all provisions and forage? If Richmond is to be starved out the sooner we destroy the source of supplies the better. Your cavalry has been timid about doing this, but I believe it to be for the best interest of the country. Supplies are abundant in the Northern Neck country, and a large amount of smuggling is being done there. Give your views about the best way to break it up.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DEFENSES SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
Alexandria, Va., February 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: One of Mosby's men, Sammy by name, in a confidential conversation to-day, says that Mosby is again on duty; that his command has been increased; that he is organizing another raid; that he has men enough to wipe out the cavalry about Fairfax, and they intend to do it very soon.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

Colonel GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

Mosby has probably returned to duty. It is reported that his battalion has been largely increased, and that he meditates an attempt upon your lines in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House. Have you heard of his people recently?

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General DEVIN,
Commanding Cavalry at Lovettsville, Va.:

The brevet major-general commanding directs that you march with your command via Harper's Ferry to this place, reporting your arrival at these headquarters. Break up your camp and commence your march early to-morrow a. m. Your transportation and ambulances, except what is necessary for your march here, you will leave at Harper's Ferry. Give the necessary orders to the Twentieth Pennsylvania to march and join you on the route. Mount every man possible before marching. Give orders to the Twentieth Pennsylvania to leave their huts standing, as the Third Massachusetts Cavalry has been ordered to relieve them, and direct the commanding officer Twentieth Pennsylvania to turn over his instructions to the commanding officer Third Massachusetts, who has been directed to follow them. Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch and the hour, and telegraph for any further instructions you may wish.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 23, 1865.

General T. C. DEVIN,
Commanding Cavalry, Lovettsville:

Telegraph for your regimental commanders and other officers at once. Do not allow the paymaster to delay you, but let him come here and he can pay on Sunday. If you get here Saturday night it will be in time. You had better camp at Harper's Ferry to-morrow night.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOL. CAVALRY,
Camp, New Creek, W. Va., February 23, 1865.

[Lieut. W. L. MCMASTERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report:

I left New Creek, in accordance with orders, at 7.30 a. m. on the morning of the 21st, in pursuit of the enemy who captured Generals Crook and Kelley. My force consisted of about 150 men. I marched rapidly and arrived near Moorefield about 3 p. m., and found the rebel force had passed near Moorefield at about 2 p. m., and, being notified of my pursuit, took to the mountains. I followed them and attacked that portion which covered their retreat, and captured 3 men and 5 horses. At the same time I learned they had been re-enforced. Their number being superior to mine, and my horses much worn down, I gave up the pursuit, not knowing that I would be supported by any other force from New Creek. While at Moorefield, about 5 o'clock, the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield arrived, he coming up shortly after and assumed command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. TROXEL,
Major Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 23, 1865.*

Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Colonel Sewall will assume the command of the District of Annapolis and Camp Parole to-morrow morning.

A. R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I am in a little perplexity. I was induced to authorize a gentleman to bring R. A. Pryor here, with a view of effecting an exchange of him. But since then I have seen a dispatch of yours showing that you specially object to his exchange. Meantime he has reached here and reported to me. It is an ungracious thing for me to send him back to prison, and yet inadmissible for him to remain here long. Cannot you help me out with it? I can conceive that there may be difference to you in days, and I can keep him a few days to accommodate on that point. I have not heard of my son's reaching you.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

President A. LINCOLN:

Send Pryor on here, and we will exchange him. He can do us no harm now. Captain Lincoln reported on the 21st and was assigned to duty at my headquarters.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The number of deserters in twenty-four hours, up to 12 last night, was eighty-seven to the Army of the Potomac and about forty to the Army of the James. There is an average of about twelve per day, in addition, received at Norfolk. Forty-five have come into the Army of the Potomac since 12 last night.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond papers of to-day say:

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from the South which it is not proper to publish, as the enemy would thus procure information in advance of that received from their own sources of intelligence; but this much we may say, that the prospect is fair for a most decided check being given to Mr. Sherman. The Confederate Senate on yesterday removed the injunction of secrecy from the pro-

ceedings in the Senate bill for raising 200,000 negro troops. It appears that on Tuesday last the bill was lost by a vote of 11 to 10. In official circles this is considered as finally disposing of the question of putting negroes into the army.

The House negro soldier bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill, has not been, and is now believed will not be, acted upon by the Senate.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865—5 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Has any assignment been made to the command of the Department of West Virginia? Is not Hartsuff a suitable man to take Kelley's place? I do not know him myself.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to transmit for your consideration the inclosed extract from a recent letter submitted to the War Department by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, father-in-law of Major-General Sherman, and father of Brig. Gens. Hugh and Thomas Ewing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

NO. 12 NORTH A STREET, *February 22, 1865.*

MY DEAR SIR: * * * Suppose Lee should determine to abandon Richmond, where will he go? Will he not march his whole force upon Washington, leaving only enough for pickets and to amuse Grant and disguise his own movements? Is Washington so well guarded that it will resist the first onslaught? He could not hold it, but he might hope something from temporary possession of the capital and insignia of sovereignty; and at any rate, if he fell, to fall with éclat; and, indeed, he might hope to arouse the dormant energies of Northern sympathizers by so bold a stroke, if successful even for a day. It is a contingency to be guarded against. Indeed, I do not know what else remains to him that will not involve disgraceful defeat and surrender.

I am, very truly, yours,

T. EWING.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Please order Lieut. Col. J. B. Howard, chief quartermaster Twenty-fourth Army Corps, to report at once to Major-General Ord for duty in the field. He is now on an examining board. His services are much needed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The present firing is by General Potter, and by my order, to determine what guns are still left in his front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Major-General PARKE:

Announce to your troops the capture of Wilmington on the 22d instant by the troops under Schofield and Terry. Fire a shotted salute in honor of the event at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—3.05 p. m.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

A deserter from the Fifth Alabama, doing provost guard duty north of South Side Railroad and near the city, states that Early's corps crossed the upper or western bridge on the Appomattox yesterday morning and through the day. After crossing, marched west along the South Side Railroad. This cannot be either Gordon or Pegram. Our artillery this morning drew a response from the usual batteries on our right. On the left, or rather from the signal tower at Fort Fisher, the signal officers report no apparent change in the position of the enemy's guns or batteries this morning.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—midnight.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

One hundred and fourteen deserters have been received to-day, representing every division in our front. They state no troops had moved from their camps, and confirm the previous reports about marching orders, &c., about orders to remove stores to the north of the Appomattox. From those who have come in since dark (thirty-five in number) we learn that there has been no change in the ordinary issue of rations.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

COMMANDING GENERAL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

Furlough all New Hampshire soldiers who will not be fit for duty within fifteen days, to enable them to be in New Hampshire on the 14th of March, with free transportation to and from their homes in New Hampshire.

By order of the Secretary of War:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1865.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

The telegram of to-day directing furloughs to be granted to New Hampshire soldiers should have read: Soldiers in hospitals. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Deserters from Wallace's, Ransom's, and Gracie's brigades have just been examined. They report that orders have been issued for all surplus baggage to be sent to the rear or disposed of, hospitals to be struck, and sick sent away. A captain told one of his men that the men must be in very light order, so that they will not encumber the train. Batteries are moved away from their fronts, and light pieces placed in their stead. In one battery where there were five guns are small pieces now put in to replace them; this on Wallace's front. The tobacco and cotton were being moved to the depot of South Side Railroad.

PH. SCHUYLER.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
February 24, 1865.

Lieutenant DILLINGHAM,
Ninth Corps:

Deserters report the enemy sending their hospitals, surplus stuff, heavy guns, &c., to the rear. Please instruct your stations to keep a sharp lookout for any indications of this, and to keep a night watch for what they may see or hear. Instruct the Walthall station to watch closely the Richmond railroad and the point on the Richmond pike bearing north 50 degrees west, seen from that station.

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

34. Brig. Gen. G. A. De Russy, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby detailed for special inspection duty, and will report in person without delay to the Provost-Marshal-General for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Major-General MILES:

General Potter reports, 11.50 p. m., twelve deserters, Johnson's division; twenty-four pieces artillery withdrawn. Mahone's division and Cooke's brigade expected to move last night; stores and tobacco ordered out of Petersburg. Troops massed near Weldon railroad. Gracie's brigade ready to move at 9 a. m. to-day. Wagons heard all night between the Norfolk railroad and the plank road.

General Potter is ordered to open with artillery to endeavor to determine what they have left. Do you purpose moving your pickets?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Wright; first paragraph to Warren.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Fourteen deserters came in last night—seven from Heth's division, seven from Evans'. They know nothing of any movement being contemplated by the enemy. I don't think it best to advance my picket-line, as I can take no position better for observation than my present one, there being a strip of woods between their works and any line I could take up.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—11 a. m.

Major-General MILES,
Second Corps:

The major-general commanding cannot allow any communication with the rebels for some days. This paper will be kept at these headquarters.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—11.20 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

General Grant announces the capture of Wilmington on the 22d instant by the troops under Schofield and Terry. A shotted salute in honor of this event is to be fired at 4 p. m.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to commanding officers Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, and Second Cavalry Division.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—11.45 a. m.

General MILES:

The general commanding has assigned to the Second Corps the care of Forts Sampson, Cummings, and Emery. Please put a guard in each, say six or ten men.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 55. } *February 21, 1865.*

1. Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Third Brigade, and will rejoin his regiment for duty.

2. Col. Augustus Funk, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, will assume command of the Third Brigade of this division, he being the senior officer present.

* * * * * * *

7. The One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers are hereby relieved from picket duty for one week, consequent upon the efficient manner in which they have erected the breast-works they were engaged upon. The One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers will, for like energy and efficiency displayed, be relieved from picket duty for the same period the week after.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey:

JNO. D. BLACK,
Brevet Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet in our front during the past twenty-four hours. One thousand men at work, under Lieutenant Phillips. One deserter came in.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 11.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Has General Meade returned to the army?

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

General Meade is not expected for four days.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. There will be a review of this corps to-morrow at 12 m. The troops must be prepared to leave their camps at 10 a. m. Each division commander will send to these headquarters (to be here by 9 a. m.) an officer from his staff, and also one from each brigade staff, to whom special directions will be given. It is probable that the review will take place between the Cummings house and the McDowell house, and in line of battle by battalions in mass, facing north, and in the same order as now encamped. Should the weather prove unfavorable the review will not take place. This decision will be communicated through the staff officers sent to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Warren:

W. T. GENTRY,
Capt., Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Seventy-six deserters came in; about two-thirds with arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

On what part of the line is the shotted salute to be fired at 4 p. m.? Have just had reports from my picket-line. No change on part of the enemy on my front.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

The salute will be fired on Ninth Corps front.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—7.20 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Sixth Corps:

The major-general commanding desires you to determine as soon as possible from deserters whether or not rations were issued to-night to the rebels. The last issue is understood to have been the day before yesterday, and for two days only. Telegraph here as soon as determined.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Potter, Ninth Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 24, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

Deserters have uniformly stated that of late they have been rationed for two days at a time, never for longer, but that formerly they were sometimes given but one day's ration at the issue, and that the practice is the same in camp as on the march. The next that come in will be specially examined on this point.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Two squads of deserters, twenty in all, just in from Wilcox's division. A careful examination shows that two days' rations were last issued, and that is the ordinary issue. All agree in stating that no troops have moved from this part of the line, and none of them have seen any artillery moving. Two of them state, however, that guns have been moved within a week, but how much or where they do not know. Battery 35, near the Squirrel Level road, had but two pieces remaining to-day, where there were about a dozen a week ago, and it was the same with Fort Gregg, which is the next work to their right. Another states that the drivers of a battery in Lane's brigade, stationed on the line west of Fort Gregg, had been sent for their horses, in order to be ready to remove their guns. They repeat the story of the packing up of property in Petersburg, preparatory to its removal or destruction.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 12 midnight.)

Major-General WEBB:

Copy of Potter's dispatch received.* Deserters, all old soldiers who have served through most of the war, agree in their statement that

* See Potter to Webb, beginning—"Deserters report in regard to rations," p. 677.

but two days' rations are issued habitually, save on the march; some say that three days' have sometimes been issued, but most of them deny any knowledge of such an instance. They can, therefore, move without more rations, since they have done it often. I don't credit the massing of troops on their right, unless the move has taken place since dark. Deserters say that they were expecting such a move at one time, in the belief that we were moving in same direction. Heth's division has marching orders and keep their provisions cooked, while Mahone's and Wilcox's are required simply to hold themselves in readiness. This, so far as I can learn, is the order of two or three days ago, not yet countermanded.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

1. The regiments of the respective brigades of this division selected at the inspection of Sunday, the 19th instant, as presenting the best military appearance and reflecting the greatest credit upon their respective commanders, are announced for the information of the division: First Brigade—Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by E. W. Davis; Second Brigade—One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. Olcott; Third Brigade—Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. I. C. Bassett.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Brigade commanders will have their commands paraded at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the line of works intended to be occupied by them in case of attack by the enemy. The garrisons of the forts and inclosed works will be stationed at that hour in them. The whole command will remain until relieved by further orders from these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose, commanding division:

GEO. CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

A movement of the enemy's wagons was heard during the night between the Norfolk railroad and the plank road. Deserters report movement of artillery. All quiet in our lines.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 24, 1865—9 a. m.

General R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

Your telegram of 11.50 last night received. Have you any further data in reference to the removal of guns? Cannot the signal people discover whether or not guns have been removed from the front line? I think it would be well to throw a few shell over and see if they bring any response. If so, I do not desire a general cannonading, the object being to ascertain as far as possible the number of batteries and guns that have been removed from your front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Army of the Potomac:

Signal officer had a good view this morning; could see no change. Five trains left Petersburg this morning on Richmond railroad. The artillery moved was from the reserves principally. Tidball will feel them a little.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 2 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

General Tidball opened, and was responded to from the usual batteries. Three deserters from Ransom's brigade, just sent up, report that sixty field pieces have been sent off, mostly from the rear; this a camp rumor last night. Cotton and tobacco were being sent from Petersburg.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: Some deserters of Wallace's brigade report having received one day's rations to-day.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865. (Received 11.30 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Deserters report in regard to rations that Scales' brigade is rationed until to-morrow night; drew yesterday; were but three days' rations in

corps. Lane's brigade drew the same. Ransom drew one day's to-day. They also state the enemy is massing on our left. One of the deserters is a lieutenant of Twenty-fifth North Carolina. Says their artillery moved to our left, and all the troops have marching orders.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

General WRIGHT:

I send the above for your information. Can they move without more rations?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865—11 a. m.

General TIDBALL,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps:

General Grant orders a shotted salute of 100 guns at 4 p. m. to-day. You will have it fired from your front. Please acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 24, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I am in urgent need of a chief quartermaster. It is believed that Brevet Brigadier-General Dodge is needed by General Schofield. Please have Lieut. Col. J. B. Howard, chief quartermaster Twenty-fourth Corps, ordered here at once.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 24, 1865—3.30 p. m. (Received 3.40 p. m.)

General RAWLINS,
City Point:

Deserters from Bermuda front report that the three brigades near Swift Creek (Grimes' division) left yesterday morning; some thought for Charlotte, others thought for their right. Cox's brigade, same division, was left on picket.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 24, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I want a good brigadier-general in place of Wild, who has charges against him and does not satisfy General Weitzel. Can't General Curtis be ordered to report to me for that division?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

General Curtis is away, wounded. When he returns you can have him, if the place is still vacant. How would Graham or Marston do? Request has been made to have Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, assistant quartermaster, ordered to report to you.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

Is it not possible now to find a place between Appomattox and James where, by concentrating all your reserves, a hole might be made through the lines of the enemy? It will be well to have this matter looked into.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 24, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Was just examining the subject of Bermuda front; have ordered a careful inspection by Turner and an engineer officer to-morrow. Will report result.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1865.*

Maj. P. S. MICHIE,
Army of the James:

Are the obstructions now adequate to prevent the descent of rebel iron-clads; and, if not, what more should be done?

J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 24, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

The force at Mechanicsville, I think, is comprised of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Wickham's brigade, two regiments of which arrived there February 11 from Gordonsville, the other two following in a day or so. Deserters report that Payne's brigade was to follow.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865—10.55 a. m.

General WEITZEL:

Announce to your command the capture of Wilmington by the forces under Schofield and Terry. Fire a shotted salute in honor of the event at 4 this p. m.

By order Major-General Ord:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Generals Devens, Graham, and Kautz.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

General TURNER:

The following is detail of troops of proposed independent division: General Harris, 3,376; Third Brigade, First Division, 2,133; Third Brigade, Third Division, 1,608. This will make a little over 7,000. If you would prefer under, rather than over, can so arrange easily.

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 24, 1865.

The brigadier-general commanding has great pleasure in announcing to the corps the capture of Wilmington by the forces under Major-Generals Schofield and Terry. Major Abell, chief of artillery, will fire a national salute with blank cartridge from the battery on Signal Hill.

By command of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens:

WM. H. MALE,
Capt., 139th New York Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs that you have the Third Brigade of your division, with its transportation, ready to move at a moment's notice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. MALE,
Capt., 139th New York Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. FOSTER,
Commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs me to state that the Independent Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Brevet Brigadier-General Harris, with the Third Brigade, First Division, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice on the event of its being withdrawn from the line. The general commanding directs that you will cover the space now occupied by the Independent Division as well as the remaining troops of your command will admit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. MALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *In the Field, Va., February 24, 1865.*

During the temporary absence of Capt. P. A. Davis, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster:

P. A. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., February 24, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. HARRIS,
Comdg. Independent Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs that you have your division, with its transportation, ready to move at a moment's notice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. MALE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865—8.45.

Major-General GIBBON:

General Wild reports a large body of the enemy on the opposite [side] of the James, moving toward Bermuda Hundred.

C. A. HECKMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HATCHER'S, *February 24, 1865—9.35 a. m.*

Major-General ORD:

Deserters report that three brigades of Grimes' division, which have been in reserve on our front, left yesterday, with four days' rations, either to extend their right or for Charlotte, N. C. The latter was the impression of the troops.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND DEFENSES,
Portsmouth, Va., February 24, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS,
Third New York Cavalry:

COLONEL: In accordance with orders from district headquarters, you are directed to send a force of cavalry to Gates County, N. C., with instructions to scout that county and a part of Perquimans County, for the purpose of cleaning out the guerrillas reported to be scattered throughout that section, plundering and murdering Union men, &c. Send the force in the morning, if possible. One company of the Thirteenth New York Artillery will be sent to report to you at Suffolk, to remain there until the expedition returns, in order to strengthen your command.

By order of Brigadier-General Vogdes:

S. L. McHENRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 24, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. C. Ludlow will proceed to Fort Magruder and take command of the line of posts between the James and York Rivers, including Jamestown Island and Yorktown, and the troops on that line, relieving Major Hicks, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, in command. General Ludlow will report to General Gordon for orders, and make requisitions on the district commander for what horses can be spared, so as to mount as many of the dismounted cavalry at Fort Magruder as possible. He will endeavor to keep the country between the Chickahominy and York Rivers free from guerrillas and the inhabitants in his rear covered from attack and protected from interference. The provost-marshal at Yorktown is under General Ludlow's orders. The agents of the Bureau of Negro Affairs at Yorktown and on the line of General Ludlow's command will be expected to work in harmony

with him. Telegraph communication to Yorktown will be opened. Sutlers and store-keepers on the line are under General Ludlow's supervision, and as military commander, in his line, his orders will be obeyed.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., February 24, 1865.

Colonel GARRARD,
First U. S. Colored Cavalry, Fort Magruder:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Ludlow has been ordered by headquarters department to Williamsburg to take command. Upon his assuming command you will return to your post at Getty's Station.

By order of Brigadier-General Gordon:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 24, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that he has been waiting for some days for a report from you respecting the recent loss of a detachment of 110 men sent out on a scouting expedition from your command last week, but has not yet seen any report from you on the subject. The frequent disasters in your command have occasioned much regret in this Department, as indicating a want of vigilance and discipline which, if not speedily cured, may occasion greater misfortune. You will please report immediately respecting the loss of the detachment referred to.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester:*

I have received your telegram of yesterday, and will let you know to-day what I can do.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1865—3.25 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester:*

Captain Parker, of the Navy, has been sent for to arrange with me an expedition to Northern Neck. When the plan is arranged I will submit it to you for approval.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1865—4.45 p. m.

General GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

If you can come in to-morrow, I wish you to do so; I wish to see you.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. C. DEVIN,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, Harper's Ferry:

How do you get along in equipping your command? Let me hear from you. It is best I think for you to march by the pike to-morrow. If you cannot make this point to-morrow evening get here as early Sunday as possible.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 24, 1865—7.45 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Winchester, Va.:

GENERAL: I have gone into camp on south side of the Shenandoah one mile from pontoon bridge. Had to come by Hillsborough Gap. Could not get away from Lovettsville until 11.30 a. m. Had a hard time with the train. The supplies were not all over the river at 3 p. m. Left a dismounted guard to cover the crossing. Will start at 5 a. m. for Winchester, and will try to reach the vicinity to-morrow night. Have marched nineteen miles since noon to-day.

Respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, February 24, 1865.

Major KENNEDY, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:*

It is reported that the party from New Creek overtook the rebels and did not attack. If this is the case send me the name of the cowardly officer who was in charge.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 24, 1865.*

Colonel HIGGINS, *New Creek, Va.:*

General Sheridan says that it is reported that the party from New Creek overtook the rebels at Moorefield and did not attack them. He desires to know why this was. You will send a full report, and state the facts in the case; send name of officer in charge.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLATNER,
Commanding Camp Piatt:

Quite a number of rebels are in and around our lines on furlough. Have your officers and men keep a sharp lookout, and pick up all they can. Have all strangers examined.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to Captain Whitley, commanding Loup Creek.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 24, 1865—2.55 p. m.

Major-General DIX,
New York:

The Secretary of the Treasury has been informed that an attempt will be made to burn the Government cotton on Staten Island. You will immediately on receipt of this order detail a sufficient military guard for service night and day to protect that property, and report your action to this Department. In the absence of Mr. Draper, Mr. L. E. Robinson will be directed by the Treasury Department to confer with you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1865.*
(Sent 11 a. m. 26th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Sheridan's dispatch* to you of to-day, in which he says he "Will be off on Monday," and that he "will leave behind about 2,000 men," causes the Secretary of War and myself considerable anxiety. Have you well considered whether you do not again leave open the Shenandoah Valley entrance to Maryland and Pennsylvania, or at least to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad?

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

You were right in refusing a pass to the French consul through your lines. In the present condition of things the Department recognizes the right of no one to pass through our lines, unless in the service and by your direction.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See p. 701.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

No commander for the Department of West Virginia has yet been appointed. Hartsuff, in my opinion, is not fit for anything. I will suggest to you a commander some time to-day or to-morrow. Schofield's nomination will be made, as requested, subject, however, to his obedience to orders. I am not satisfied with his conduct in seizing the hospital boat Spaulding, to make it his own quarters. I have directed him to give it up. If he obeys the order promptly I will send in his nomination, otherwise I will not. I wish you would instruct him as to the impropriety of an officer using hospital boats for their own personal accommodation, or using or employing transports for their quarters at a vast expense to the Government. There has been too much of such practice already, and he takes rather an early start in such irregularities.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *February 25, 1865—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Do you feel entirely secure against the rebel rams at Richmond, and satisfied with the naval commander there, or would you prefer to have Farragut? There appears to be nothing else of importance for him.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am very much pleased with the interest Commodore Radford seems to take in his duties and the way he talks. Admiral Farragut can tell better than I how he will do when danger comes. The probabilities of an attack from the rebel navy on the first rise in the river is anticipated, and every preparation made to receive it. I have not the slightest apprehension about the result, and rather desire it. We are far differently prepared now, both on land and water, from what we were the last time the rebel iron-clads came down. I think we must very soon use either Admiral Farragut or Porter in capturing Galveston. It will be but a very short time, I hope, before we will be able to spare the troops for this purpose from here or from Cape Fear River.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Commodore RADFORD,
Comdg. James River Squadron, Jones' Landing, Va.:

I think it not impossible that the enemy may send their rams down to-night or during present high water. I have directed vigilance on the part of pickets, to notice and report any such movement.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE:

Deserters from General Ord's front to-day say that it is reported in their lines that Petersburg is being evacuated. Make every effort to ascertain if this report is true. The great number of deserters coming in on your front enables you, however, to know all movements of the enemy, I suppose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

From deserters I learn that Rodes' division moved west on South Side Railroad on Wednesday, without artillery; that twenty-eight pieces of artillery left Petersburg for Chesterfield Depot; that ten car-loads of chevaux-de-frise arrived in Petersburg over South Side Railroad last night. I have ordered General Potter to open on enemy's line in his front with his batteries.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—3.55 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

The two following dispatches just received.*

Owing to the fog and haze the signal officers have a very limited view. I have directed General Potter to open with the guns on the Ninth Corps front and report whether or not any response is elicited.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865—5.50 p. m.*

Major-General PARKE:

Deserters in from the rebel lines north of the James this afternoon still say that it is reported among them that Hill's corps has left, or is leaving, to join Beauregard. Have you received deserters to-day from that corps? If such a movement is discovered we must endeavor to break a hole through some place in front of the Ninth Corps. Reserves from the Second, Fifth, and Sixth can be used to re-enforce the Ninth in such a move.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Wright to Parke, 3 p. m., and Potter to Parke (received 3.05 p. m.), pp. 693, 695.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 5.50 p. m. was delayed two hours—the wire was down. The last deserter from Hill's came from Mahone's division and reported at 10 a. m., and reports no movement. From Ninth Corps front, as result of artillery fire, I have from Tidball:

The enemy's reply to our fire indicated no change whatever in their artillery—they fired from mortars and guns as usual.

I cannot yet find out that any of Hill's corps has moved.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

General PARKE:

The Richmond papers to-day report nothing of interest. The following is taken from the Examiner:

VAUGHN'S CAVALRY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 24, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughn's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville, at Sweetwater and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places. Sixty men of the Second Ohio Regiment, with their horses and equipments, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to corps commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

We have now received ten deserters from Johnson's division, in front of Ninth Corps, and five deserters from Ninth Florida, Mahone's division, in front of Sixth Corps. They repeat the report about cotton and tobacco. No extra rations issued; picket no stronger; have heard that heavy guns have been removed. Johnson's division still strengthening their work, and doubling abatis.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., February 25, 1865.

I. The using of water transportation of any kind for officers' quarters, or for headquarters of commanding officers of whatever grade, is positively prohibited throughout the Armies of the United States, except

when their commands are afloat or in transit by water. Any officer violating this order will be liable to summary dismissal from the service. It is made the special duty of officers of the inspector-general's department to report to these headquarters any and all violations of this order, and a failure to do so will subject them to summary dismissal from the service.

II. Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business. Upon the execution of the same he will rejoin these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Howard, chief quartermaster Twenty-fourth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the board for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the district comprising the Departments of Missouri, Kansas, Northern, and Northwest, convened by Special Orders, No. 317, September 23, 1864, from this office, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Virginia for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Maj. JOHN D. WILKINS,
Commanding Third U. S. Infantry:

The commanding general directs that you proceed with the Third Infantry to these headquarters, and report in person for further orders. Apply to superintendent of railroad, who has orders for your transportation.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865.

Colonel SHARPE,
City Point:

We have received one commissioned officer and seventy-four men. They represent Bushrod Johnson's division, Mahone's, Wilcox's. Our last news was from Mahone's, up to 10 this a. m., from camp. Also one man from Simms' brigade, who swam the Appomattox on Ninth Corps front. No movement of troops reported up to last date. Telegraph for Babcock to come on. He is now on his way to New Bedford, where his address will be after the 1st of March, care of Dr. H. B. Clarke, New Bedford, Mass.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., February 25, 1865.*

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2. Maj. J. H. Tallman, division quartermaster of the First Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, is hereby transferred to the Second Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, to date from February 20, 1865.

3. Capt. Horatio C. King, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as division quartermaster of the First Cavalry Division of the Middle Military Division, with the temporary rank, pay, and emoluments of major of the Quartermaster's Department, under act of July 4, 1864, to date from February 20, 1865.

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21. Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, U. S. Volunteers, now a paroled prisoner of war, has permission to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there await his exchange.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

I have to report my return at 2 a. m., having been detained by fog. The chief quartermaster at Washington was unable to furnish me a special boat during Wednesday night and Thursday morning to enable me to return more promptly.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing to report. No deserters came in on my front last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *February 25, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is assigned to the temporary command of the Second Division of this corps.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps directs you to send out trusty scouting parties, commencing early to-morrow morning, to ascertain, if possible, if any changes have been made by the enemy or are going on, and to enjoin on your pickets especial care in reporting immediately any changes or indications of changes which they may observe going on on the part of the enemy. Deserters from the enemy will be sent to these headquarters with the least possible delay. Generals Smyth and De Trobriand have also been instructed to send out scouting parties, commencing early to-morrow morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General SMYTH, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the corps wishes you to have an especial watch kept upon the enemy's works in view from the R. Armstrong house, to detect any movement or change that may be made; and if it is possible to send out scouting parties from your left for the same purpose to do so, commencing to-morrow morning. Generals Miles, commanding First Division, and De Trobriand, commanding Third Division, have been instructed to send out scouting parties also. You will also please enjoin especial care on your pickets as to reporting immediately any indications of changes which they may observe going on on the part of the enemy. Deserters from the enemy will be sent with the least possible delay to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I respectfully report all quiet in front of this corps during the past twenty-four hours. Five deserters came in yesterday.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

Have you had any deserters to-day? If so, what reports do they bring in about movement of troops, &c.? Please have deserters examined as soon as possible after entering your lines, and transmit reports by telegraph.

JNO. G. PARKE.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

General A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I am directed by General Warren to say that two deserters came in this morning from the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, and were immediately sent to your headquarters. They were ignorant of any movements of the enemy.

W. T. GENTRY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I propose to go to City Point on the 6.35 p. m. train, if there be no objections.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—4.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

There are no objections to your going to City Point at 6.35 p. m. Tell Mrs. W. I could not get over.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 25, 1865.

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III. The Second Division will, until further orders, picket that portion of the line between Hatcher's Run and the Goshen farm, relieving the pickets of the First and Third Divisions now on that line.

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By command of Major-General Warren:

W. T. GENTRY,
Captain, Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Bvt. Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: I have been informed that some of the regular regiments of infantry are soon again to join this army. I trust it will be recollected that the regulars belonged to my division when taken away, and that none others have taken their place, and that steps will be taken to return them to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865—12.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Richmond Examiner of 24th says:

It is generally understood that some attack by Grant in this direction is anticipated, and everything has been put in readiness for any attempt he may make. It was thought that but for the heavy rain yesterday the enemy would have developed his intentions. The day before it was known that the enemy was again massing on the Vaughan road, and it was supposed that another attempt would be made to extend his lines on our right.

Does not this explain recent rumors of movements on part of enemy as well as Potter's report to-night? The paper will be sent you by an orderly.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

The above is sent for your information. Up to 12 o'clock last night 134 deserters in twenty-four hours.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Sixty-one deserters from the enemy; fifteen brought arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—2.35 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Commanding Sixth Corps:

What reports do your latest deserters bring in in reference to movement of troops and evacuation of Petersburg, and what is the latest hour you have reports from the enemy's lines? Can you observe any change in the picket or main lines? Deserters on General Ord's front say that it is reported in their lines that Petersburg is being evacuated.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865—3 p. m. (Received 3.35 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE:

A deserter has this moment come in who left Mahone's division about 10 a. m. to-day. He reports no actual movement of troops up to that

hour. Says it is reported that part of the artillery has been taken away, commencing night before last, and repeats the previous statements that cotton, tobacco, and other property were being packed up in Petersburg, but that none had been moved up to yesterday p. m. when he was in town.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865—4.40 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

A staff officer just returned from inspection of picket-line reports no change in enemy's pickets, except an appearance of a stronger line than heretofore. The enemy's main line cannot be seen, owing to the fog.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

There is a large fire raging in Petersburg. The enemy only reply to our fire with mortars.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

5.45 P. M.

Major-General WRIGHT:

The above is sent for your information. Do you really think the picket is strengthened?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 6.15 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

I don't attach much importance to the report that the enemy's picket is strengthened; it came from one of the officers of the day, while others saw no change. The officer sent from here could not see distinctly, owing to the fog. Intercourse with enemy's picket was held once to-day, and the statement of no change in their forces was made. Have just learned that enemy have been watchful of intercourse to-day, and that one of our men who went beyond the line for wood was shot through the hat. This looks like an attempt to conceal some movement, though it may be only an endeavor to break up the too free intercourse of the pickets and to prevent desertions.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865—10.15 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Five deserters from Ninth Florida, Mahone's division, have just come in. Had heard from camp about dark, when no movement had taken place; had heard that heavy guns on our left had been taken away, but knew nothing about it. The sergeant, an intelligent man, says their picket is the same; no stronger than usual; and that yesterday when he was in Petersburg they were moving cotton and tobacco in direction of depot.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

All information confirms the rumor of the enemy's intention to evacuate Petersburg, and it is of the utmost importance that the earliest information of such a movement be obtained and forwarded to these headquarters. The corps officer of the day will at once organize patrols or scouting parties of trustworthy men, to be kept constantly moving in front of our vedette line and as near the lines of the enemy as practicable, with orders to send in promptly any information they may gain; and all deserters will be sent, with the least practicable delay, to these headquarters. As any movement on the enemy's part is at once to be followed up, the entire corps, without striking tents, will be held ready to move in pursuit at a moment's warning. The major-general commanding deems the utmost vigilance on the part of the pickets, and readiness on the part of the whole command to move promptly, as of the first importance, and trusts that the corps will not be behind the others in the army in these particulars.

By command of Major-General Wright:

R. F. HALSTED,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—2.05 p. m.

Major-General POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

At what hour did the last deserters enter your lines and what reports do they bring in relation to the evacuation of Petersburg or movements of enemy's troops? Do you observe any change in the enemy's lines? Please answer as soon as possible. Have every deserter examined as soon as he can be, and have the report transmitted by telegraph.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 3.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE, *Army of the Potomac:*

The last deserters came in between 4 and 5 this morning, and knew of nothing not heretofore reported; whole number forty-five. All

troops were held ready to move and sick ordered off, but where to not known; same story as to preparations for evacuation. One man thought some of the artillery had been returned to the lines. Enemy's lines not visible to-day.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—3.10 p. m.

Major-General POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Please direct General Tidball to ascertain whether or not the enemy have removed their guns from your front. Let him open from different points along the line, and report the result as soon as possible.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 25, 1865—6.25 p. m.

Major-General POTTER,
Commanding Ninth Corps:

Is this present firing (6.20 p. m.) on your front? Have you been able to discover any change in the enemy's picket-line? What of the fire in Petersburg?

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 6.42 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE,
Army of the Potomac:

Firing is on my front, mostly on my right. The enemy are using a few guns now. The fog prevents our seeing the fire, if still burning. It was near the Richmond depot, and an hour since, when seen, covered about half a block. I have reports in from both divisions within ten minutes. No change observable in line or pickets.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865. (Received 10.25 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

I have ten deserters from Johnson's division. They do not report anything that indicates any movement to-night; drew rations to-day as usual. Saw large quantities of tobacco and some cotton piled up at depot of South Side Railroad. Talk of contemplated evacuation general, but are still strengthening their works and doubling abatis.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
February 25, 1865.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

SIR: In reference to the alleged insufficiency of rations as now supplied to the army, I have the honor to make the following report:

In the First Division of this corps the opinion among commanding officers is general, in the Second Division, with one exception, universal, that the present ration is insufficient even for troops in camp when the picket and fatigue duty demanded of them is as arduous as it now is. On the march, when waste is more or less unavoidable, it would, without question, prove very inadequate. The deficiency is found in bread and meat, and also sugar. An increase of two ounces each in the bread and meat ration and of four pounds per 100 rations in the sugar would probably suffice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. LORING,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

Early is said to have moved down the Nine-Mile road yesterday, and to be occupying now a large field or race-course between the York River and Fredericksburg roads. This may indicate an advance of the rebel rams and an attack on you. Great vigilance ought to be observed on your right, and in case of firing on the river every man should be got under arms and in his place.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

Troops on the Bermuda front, as well as those on your extreme right, should be notified to be extra watchful during the continuance of present high water.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

Charge officers commanding pickets on the river to keep a close lookout for the enemy's rams to-night. They may take advantage of present high water to pay us another visit.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Deserters corroborate report as to the evacuation going on of Petersburg. One says that Colonel Elliott, Twenty-fifth Virginia, told the

men they could see the advantage of it soon. The rumor prevails in rebel camp that Hill's corps has gone, or is leaving for Beauregard. I will be down to see you this evening. General Turner's report not favorable.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Major-General ORD:

Do not come down to-night.

U. S. GRANT.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Twenty-one deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 25, 1865—1 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

Bratton's (South Carolina) brigade, which has been on the extreme left of Field's division, near the Williamsburg road, passed toward the right last night between 8 and 9. The men said they were to relieve Corse, who is on the right of Kershaw, at Fort Gilmer.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 25, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch received from the Lookout at Cobb's Hill, dated 9.50 a. m.:

Another column of the enemy, numbering about 1,000 men, moving toward Swift Creek by same route as the column I reported in my 9.20 a. m. dispatch.

BAIRD,
Sergeant.

The 9.20 dispatch has not been received, and he is ordered to repeat it. General Ord is at the front.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

The 9.20 dispatch from Cobb's Hill referred to in previous telegram reads as follows:

Two regiments of rebel infantry, about 800 men in all, and fully equipped for march, are moving inside and parallel with enemy's line toward Swift Creek.

BAIRD,
Sergeant.

E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 25, 1865.*

Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Signal dispatches received. Please ascertain in what direction these troops are moving—to or from Richmond.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 25, 1865. (Received 12.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

The troops mentioned were moving from north to south inside their intrenchments.

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—12.45 a. m.

General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

General Ord directs that in case of firing on the river to-night or to-morrow you get your command under arms.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Devens, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.)

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

Rebel deserters say that the rumor is quite current in their lines that Petersburg is being evacuated, and their troops massing at some point unknown to them.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Department of Virginia:

The deserters further say that their commanding officer, Colonel Elliott, Twenty-fifth Virginia Battalion, told the men that they would see the advantages of the evacuation of Petersburg soon.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865—5.55 p. m.

Major-General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

General Ord directs that you charge your officers and men on picket near the river to keep a close lookout for the rebel rams. Please notify Fort Brady also.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Bermuda Defenses:

General Ord directs that during the continuance of high water that you keep your command extra vigilant.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the James:

COLONEL: At 9 o'clock this morning three columns of the enemy were moved toward Petersburg. I think they came by railroad from Richmond to the depot in front of our lines. Teams accompanied the columns. The enemy's picket were relieved at 9 a. m. this day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers, headquarters Armies of the United States.)

[FEBRUARY 25, 1865.]

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Army of the James:

One of my staff has just visited the picket-line, and reports that the rebels have apparently changed the troops they had on the line. They will not exchange papers or communicate in any manner. The rebels beat no tattoo or reveille within last twenty-four hours.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

General KAUTZ:

General Early is reported as having moved down the Nine-Mile road yesterday. This move is suspected to be in co-operation with a move of the rebel rams down the river, and in the event of the latter coming down an attack is expected. Be on the alert.

JNO. W. TURNER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1865—1.15 p. m.

General PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General, City Point:

A good many rebel deserters coming here bring with them receipts from your quartermaster for arms brought in by them, and claim that they were promised pay for them on arriving here. I have no knowledge of any such arrangement, and so far as I know it is not covered by any order. Will you please advise me concerning it.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 25, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I could not get off to-day, as I expected in a previous dispatch to you, but will be off on Monday. I was delayed in getting the brigade from Loudoun County and the canvas pontoon bridge, which was necessary for me to have, as all the streams in the country are at present unfordable. Where is Sherman marching for? Can you give me any definite information as to the points he may be expected to move on this side of Charlotte? The cavalry officers say the cavalry never was in such good condition. I will leave behind about 2,000 men, which will increase to 3.000 in a short time.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.:

General Sherman's movements will depend on the amount of opposition he meets with from the enemy. If strongly opposed he may possibly have to fall back to Georgetown, S. C., and fit out for a new start. I think, however, all danger of the necessity for going to that point has passed. I believe he has passed Charlotte. He may take Fayetteville on his way to Goldsborough. If you reach Lynchburg you will have to be guided in your after movements by the information you obtain. Before you could possibly reach Sherman I think you would find him moving from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, or engaging the enemy strongly posted at one or the other of these places, with railroad communications opened from his army to Wilmington or New Berne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A report of the operation you refer to in your telegram of yesterday will be forwarded by mail to-day. Most of the men captured have come in. This party was stampeded, and the whole affair badly managed. Numerous combats have taken place between the guerrillas and scouting parties from this command during the last two months, and usually with success. About 150 guerrillas have been captured or killed. I have not reported these affairs. They are generally conducted after dark, and this was the order in the present case.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Has any assignment been made to the Department of West Virginia? I supposed there would be, from a telegram I received from General Grant. I will be off from here myself on Monday. Can you give me any information? Stevenson is now in command, being senior officer in the department.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have moved the cavalry in Loudoun County up here, and will move most of the cavalry from here up the Valley on next Monday. The above is confidential, and for your information.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 25, 1865.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT,
Acting Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have the First and Third Cavalry Divisions and one brigade of the Second Division in readiness to move at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 27th of February. Each man will be required to carry on his person seventy-five rounds of ammunition and five days' rations, and on his horse thirty pounds of short forage. You will also take with you thirty wagons loaded with small-arm ammunition, one wagon for each division head-

quarters, five ambulances to each division, and two medical wagons. Each wagon and ambulance will be required to carry ten days' short forage for their teams. The line of march will be designated from these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 25, 1865.

Colonel FITZ SIMMONS,
Commanding Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley:

Order as many of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry as are equipped to report at these headquarters at once. The regiment must be here to-morrow morning early. Use every exertion to mount more of the regiment if possible. Dismount men in camp, if you can, to furnish the regiment with more. It is important the regiment should be here at once.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 25, 1865—9.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN,
Cumberland, Md.:

Since abandonment of Beverly an operator has been kept at Roaring Creek. He telegraphed at 9 o'clock this evening as follows:

The rebels are down on us; our scouts are captured; and I am off to the woods.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 25, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General LIGHTBURN,
Cumberland, Md.:

Would it not be well to send one company of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry to Beverly to remain with the First Virginia Infantry? I presume the latter have about reached Philippi, to which place a messenger has been sent with the information got from Roaring Creek.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 25, 1865—10.50 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery has arrived; aggregate strength, 630. It will not be possible to relieve all the Ninety-first unless some more infantry is sent.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 26, 1865—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Two thousand cavalry, and that to be increased to 3,000, besides all his infantry, is what Sheridan means. His movement is in the direction of the enemy, and the tendency will be to protect the Baltimore and Ohio road and to prevent any attempt to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I propose to assign General Hancock temporarily to the command of the Department of West Virginia, and in General Sheridan's absence to command the division, provided you approve.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1865—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Augur, by direction of General Sheridan, is fitting out a cavalry expedition against the Rappahannock peninsula. To do this requires most of his cavalry, and General Sheridan has withdrawn his from the line of the Potomac. The Secretary of War thinks this will leave Alexandria and the Maryland line too much exposed to rebel raids. I have, therefore, directed General Augur to wait till I could hear from you as to the necessity of the Rappahannock expedition. Major-General Hancock has been assigned to the temporary command of West Virginia and the troops of the Middle Military Division not with General Sheridan in the field. He will still attend to his recruiting.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 26, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

I approve of the assignment of Hancock to Sheridan's command during his absence. If Crocker can be reached he will make a fine officer to take Crook's place, unless it is decided to retain Hancock; in that event he could take Kelley's with advantage. I can send troops from here to break up traffic on the peninsula. Augur need not send out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 26, 1865—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Will you please assign Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin to duty with his brevet rank. He is very much wanted for the command of a brigade in the Ninth Corps, and cannot command it with his line rank.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Brevet Brigadier-General McKibbin is assigned to duty on his brevet rank. To avoid delays, you are hereby authorized to assign any officer in the service to duty on his brevet rank, notifying the Adjutant-General, so that it may be duly recorded.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I submit the following accompanying inquiry of Governor Fenton for your judgment whether it be expedient to accept such troops for the time and on the terms proposed. Please favor me with an early answer, so that the offer cannot serve to delay the draft.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Inclosure.]

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 25, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Will you accept five or ten regiments of the State National Guard for 100 days, to do garrison duty in Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, or other posts, to be applied ratably on the State quota, three men for one one-year man?

R. E. FENTON.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 26, 1865—8 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not think favorably of Governor Fenton's proposition. The value of 100-days' men is more than absorbed in getting them to where they are wanted and in transferring men relieved by them to where they will be needed, and again in relieving them when their time expires.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 26, 1865.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General PARKE:

Assign Brevet Brigadier-General McKibbin to the command of a brigade in General Potter's division with his brevet rank. Please send me the initials of McKibbin's name, so that I may telegraph to have him assigned to duty with his brevet rank by the President.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FEBRUARY 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Our scouts brought in a verbal message last night from Richmond to the effect that Early's force was encamped on the Nine-Mile road. Upon carefully examining the men we find that this information was obtained from a lieutenant in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. This regiment is a part of Payne's brigade, formerly Lomax's, of Wickham's command, and was with Early in the Valley. Of the arrival of that brigade we have previously given information, as well as the arrival of another brigade of Wickham's command, and we are unable to say that there is any indication of any of the infantry forces of Early having recently come through Richmond or having encamped on the Nine-Mile road. The following is all that occurs in reference to it in our written dispatch: "Fitz Lee's cavalry on the Nine-Mile road." The following is also sent in writing by our friends in Richmond:

Longstreet's whole corps ordered to be ready to march. Conversation overheard between some of Longstreet's officers, who said the men would have to go by railroad south. Richmond not undermined. We hear that we are fortifying at Amelia Court-House. We are moving guns and ammunition from here to Danville and Lynchburg. Reports of A. P. Hill's corps going to North Carolina. We are moving the medical purveyor's office to Lynchburg or Danville. General Lee has ordered tobacco and cotton to be moved from Petersburg. It is being taken to Lynchburg. Corse's brigade moves at dark to-night, Friday, to our south side, to go in Pickett's line, we think on Howlett's farm.

Our friends tell us that there is an entire prohibition of all news to such an extent that the people are not allowed even to talk upon the streets about what is happening in North Carolina. The three companies of cavalry, heretofore reported as about to be sent to scout in rear of our lines west of the Chickahominy, have arrived. Some of them were last night at Eppes' house, about two miles from the Chickahominy, and are expected to-day to scout toward Haxall's Landing and toward the river south of Harrison's.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 26, 1865.*

1. Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia and temporarily of all the troops of the Middle Military Division not under the immediate command of Major-General Sheridan, U. S. Army, in the field. Commanders of departments in the Middle Military Division will govern themselves accordingly.

2. Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Egan, U. S. Volunteers, Brig. Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Hancock for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Brig. Gen. William Hays is assigned to the temporary command of the Second Division. Thirteen deserters came in this morning, but upon examination no information of importance can be obtained.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865. (Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

If any deserters come in between midnight and morning, do you wish to know their regiment and brigade at once?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

10.05 P. M.

Unless they bring report of some change or movement no report is desired by the major-general commanding until morning.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP OF HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: There is a matter seriously affecting myself and other officers who hold commissions in the regular army and in the volunteer service, respecting which I wish to present my impressions, although the subject is one of such delicacy that I question even now whether silence may not be better than discussion. I refer to the recent promotions to the rank of general officer by brevet in the regular army, by which I find so low an estimate placed upon services in the field and so high a one upon the subordinate administrative duties, chiefly not in the field. I have served three years continuously in the field without relaxation, and thought I had at least done something as a soldier and as a general of division. I did not suppose that at the end of the war I should find myself thrown back into my old place in the engineers with simply my old rank, without even that brevet rank which I should have gained in any war of the same duration, serving with my regular com-

mission. Much less did I suppose that at the same time that I retired from the rank of a general officer in the service of the United States to the rank of my old commission I should find officers whom I had left in the administrative corps of the army of the same rank as or of less rank than myself, and who have not served in the field, bearing the rank of general officers in the regular army, conferred on them by brevet for bureau or exclusively administrative duties. Yet it is plain from what is now occurring that such must be the conclusion. I confess that the view which has been opened to me by a sight of the list of brevets in the regular army has been humiliating in the extreme, for I must believe that the duties I have been performing have been deliberately adjudged by the highest authorities to be inferior to those of administration in subordinate branches of the Government, unless, indeed, through some cause no representations concerning the field services of myself and others have reached the Government. I beg that I may not be misunderstood. I raise no objection whatever to conferring such promotions as those I have noticed, but to the omission to confer others, an omission keenly felt by other officers as well as myself. The brevets that have been given should follow, not precede, the promotion of those in the field. It is no answer to my statement to say, that when the time arrives for officers of the regular army to return to their corps and regiments, the discrepancies in their positions will be rectified. To assert that the wrong will be rectified, is no justification of its commission. If one of the two classes of officers must wait for reward, it certainly should not be the class that fights the battles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
No. 50. } *Before Petersburg, Va., February 26, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. T. A. Smyth, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved from the command of the Second Division by Brigadier-General Hays, will resume command of his old brigade.

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received last night, I have the honor to report that I sent trusty scouting parties out in front before daybreak, under charge of Captain Bowers, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. They went right and left of the barn in front of this brigade, within fifty yards of the enemy's picket-posts; saw from three to four rebels on a post; no vedettes in their front, and about fifty yards in rear of their pickets a line of breast-works, with their quarters in the rear. At daybreak seven different reveilles were beaten. On the line

of their breast-works, right and left of the barn, a fort was noticed with six embrasures; two guns could be distinguished. No movement of any kind or indication of could be seen. When advancing through the woods one of the men was ordered to halt, and while the corporal of the guard was called for the sentry disappeared.

I am, major, very respectfully,

R. McALLISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully report that nothing of importance has occurred in our front during the past twenty-four hours. Two deserters came in yesterday and two this morning; they know of no movements of the enemy.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred on my lines during past twenty-four hours. Corps officer of the day reports unusual efforts made by enemy to prevent desertion, all intercourse being cut off. Twenty-four deserters came in, fifteen with arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Nothing this morning to report.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 26, 1865—11.15 a. m.

General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

Batteries opened fire yesterday afternoon to ascertain the state of the enemy's artillery. The latter replied principally with mortars. No material change could be observed in his artillery.

JNO. C. TIDBALL.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 26, 1865—8.10 p. m.

Lieutenant BURBANK,
In Charge Calcium Lights, Jones' Landing:

Visit your light at Crow's Nest to-night, and see that it is in readiness in the event of the rebel rams coming down to-night; and to-morrow morning move your light from Fort Burnham to Fort Brady, selecting a good place to command the reach of the river.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 26, 1865—6.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *City Point:*

Thirteen deserters in from the enemy to-day.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PORTSMOUTH, *February 26, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

A deserter from the rebel iron-clad Fredericksburg came in this morning. The Virginia he reports to have been considerably disabled in the late raid of the rebel fleet. Perhaps he could give you some intelligence respecting the vessels of importance.

I. VOGDES,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD,
February 26, 1865.

SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

SIR: I am informed that 154 rebels have crossed the bay, bound to the Eastern Shore. I have sent several gun-boats to intercept them; but as they may succeed in capturing some of the army boats, I thought it best to inform you of the expedition, that they may not carry your guard-vessel off the Horse Shoe by surprise.

Respectfully,

F. A. PARKER,
Commander, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA,
February 26, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Norfolk:

I have reason to believe that a guerrilla raid is to be made on this shore. I do not need any re-enforcements. I should like two armed boats to patrol the coast from Cape Charles northward; also a small force of infantry to station at Cherrystone.

Yours, &c.,

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Comda. U. S. Forces, Eastern Shore of Virginia.

FEBRUARY 26, 1865—7 p. m.

Captain SAMPLE,
Company L, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I anticipate a guerrilla raid to-night. Have your men all ready for service at any moment. Place pickets along the bay side in order that you may receive notice at once of any landing. Should any guerrillas land in your district, telegraph at once, or if the line is cut send picket.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

(Same to Lieutenant Strong, Pungoteague, and Lieutenant Bowman, Onancock.)

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA,
February 26, 1865.

SERGEANT IN COMMAND, CHERRYSTONE:

An attack is apprehended to-night. You will keep your guards properly posted and your men ready at the stockade, and when you see anything like an attack let me know by a special picket immediately.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Eastville, February 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Salisbury:

I can not ascertain that any guerrillas have yet landed. If you can send to Drummondtown two companies of cavalry I may find them necessary. I have but 250 men, detached at posts over eighty miles of country. I think the rebels will land in this neighborhood.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Eastern Shore of Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 26, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry, not including Harper's Ferry, between 12,000 and 14,000 men. This includes the posts of Beverly, Philippi, Buckhannon, and Bulltown, which are covering the railroad. There will be in the Shenandoah Valley, after I leave, one brigade of cavalry near Winchester, one regiment of cavalry at Charlestown, and one regiment of cavalry at Duffield's Station, in all not less than 2,000 men, and when the force is increased by the men at Remount Camp it will number at least 4,000; then there will be the division of the Nineteenth Army Corps at Winchester and on the military railroad. This seems to me to be ample

for the defense of this frontier. Annoyances are liable to occur from guerrilla parties, who move at night, but who cannot inflict much damage, and these annoyances will occur if the force was doubled. It is a long line of frontier, and a very sensitive one.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—2.30 p. m.

General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

It is proposed to assign General Hancock temporarily to the command of the Department of West Virginia and of the Military Division in your absence. He will leave here for Winchester at 3 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—3 p. m.

General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

This Department has just received the following communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, *February 25, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Under the authority given the executive of Pennsylvania an effort was made last autumn to organize a body of troops for the immediate protection of the State. The United States, as you will remember, at my request, agreed to arm, equip, and subsist the force, leaving the State to pay the men. An order was made to exempt the men enlisted in the corps from the conscription of the Government, regarding them, for the time being, as in the military service. The law of the State was found to be defective in many respects, and the effort to raise the corps failed. The legislature has recently made such amendments to the law as were suggested by the military authorities of the State, and I believe the corps could be raised promptly. The recent successes of our armies, the desolation of the country south of the border of the State, and the position and strength of the army commanded by Major-General Sheridan, very naturally raise the question as to the policy or necessity of calling from the industrial interests of the State 5,000 of our citizens in addition to the demands of the Government. Regarding the support of the Government as a paramount duty, I hesitate to call into military service citizens of this State for domestic protection unless there is necessity for it. In addition, to enlist and maintain such a force will, of course, be attended with heavy expense to the Government, as well as to the State If consistent with the interests of the public service, I will be much obliged if you will give me, at the earliest practicable time, the benefit of the judgment of the military authorities of the Government. I take this opportunity to offer my congratulations on the continued victories of our Army and Navy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

The subject is referred to you for your opinion as to whether it is necessary or expedient for the Governor of Pennsylvania to organize the force mentioned in his letter. You will please report immediately, by telegraph, your views and judgment on the subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Major-General Hancock is temporarily assigned to the command of West Virginia and the troops of the Middle Division not with you in the field. He will leave here this afternoon for Winchester to consult with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have not heard from you about the Northern Neck, and as I will go up the Valley with a cavalry force to-morrow, you must make your own arrangements. If you do not send to the Northern Neck, keep your cavalry out in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Commanding:

Telegraph me on the arrival of General Hancock in special train this evening at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 26, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Middle Military Division:

General Hancock will arrive about 10 p. m. Will telegraph again on his arrival.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *February 26, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Major-General Hancock and staff have just arrived. They will start for Winchester in half an hour.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 26, 1865—11.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester:

Major-General Hancock has just left on train for Winchester.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 26, 1865—5.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. LIGHTBURN,
Cumberland, Md.:

Received from scouts, via Bulltown:

The enemy appear to be concentrating at Lewisburg; 2,000 are there now.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *February 26, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

I started a scout for Beverly this morning. One of the men has just returned. Says they met the corporal that was in charge of the scout sent yesterday about four miles from here on foot. He told them a squad of the enemy was halted by the sentinel about 9 o'clock. They immediately fired a volley and charged them. Supposed the man on duty to have been killed. He escaped through the back of the building in which they were quartered for the night. Don't know whether any one else got away or not. Saw nothing of the operator or repairer since.

H. C. RIZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *February 26, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg.

Scout has returned from Beverly. Five horses and equipments were lost. The men of yesterday's scout all escaped with their arms and accouterments.

H. C. RIZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., *February 26, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg:

Scout from Beverly reports he saw fifteen or twenty rebels in the town yesterday from this side of the river. Citizens told them that rebel scouts say they know all about our scout going there every other day, and their intention is to capture them soon. Operator Jolls remains at Roaring Creek.

H. C. RIZER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1865—3.40 p. m.*

Brevet Brigadier-General MORRIS, *Baltimore:*

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock is temporarily assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division in the absence of General Sheridan.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Cadwalader.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1865—6.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORRIS, *Baltimore:*

It is reported that about 150 rebels have crossed the Chesapeake Bay to Eastern Shore of Virginia. The navy will cut off their retreat. Telegraph to authorities on Eastern Shore to try and capture them.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 26, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch about rebels on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is received. At the same time one came from General Kenly, at Salisbury, Md., giving copy of same dispatch from Commodore Parker, showing thereby that he is already informed. Early this evening instructions were sent to General Kenly to do the best he could with Smith's company of cavalry, and if he needed a company of infantry to call upon Colonel Bowman, at Wilmington, who has been directed to furnish him a company of regulars if he calls.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.

NAVY-YARD, *Washington, February 26, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I am informed that 154 rebels have crossed Chesapeake Bay, bound to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. I have gun-boats cruising to prevent them from returning; and if the military authorities on the Eastern Shore are immediately informed of this movement I think the rebels must be captured.

Respectfully,

F. A. PARKER,
Commander, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General BARNES, *Point Lookout:*

We have this evening information that a rebel raid has crossed Chesapeake Bay for some unknown point. You should keep a sharp lookout and notify the gun-boats. The rebels have a boat of some description. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

POINT LOOKOUT, *February 26, 1865—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. I received early in the evening from Commander Parker a similar dispatch, and have given all the necessary instruction to the gun-boats and to our steam-boats, and shall take all precautions practicable here.

J. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER MERCURY,
Point Lookout, Md., February 26, 1865.

Commander FOXHALL A. PARKER, or
Captain TAYLOR,
Naval Station, Saint Inigoes, Md.:

SIR: One hundred and fifty-four guerrillas, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, near midnight, started from Little River near Smith's Point, Va., in several boats and crossed the bay, their destination Smith's Island, Eastern Shore, Md. Their object is to rob stores, capture and bring over the refugees and deserters who have gone there from Virginia, to capture a steamer and some pungies, and with these attack and destroy the light-vessels. They are led by Rice Airs, the murderer of Captain Duncan. I have notified Captain Hooker, and will keep a vigilant watch on the light-vessel until I receive further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. NELSON,
Acting Ensign, Commanding Mercury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 26, 1865—10 p. m.

Governor FENTON,
Albany:

The following telegram from General Grant, to whom your dispatch was referred, has been received by this Department, and his view compels a negative answer to your inquiry in respect to the National Guard.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *February 26, 1865—5.40 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Middle Department, Baltimore:

The troops have arrived to relieve the companies of the Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers. Shall I send the companies of the Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers to City Point, Va.? Please answer by telegraph.

F. D. SEWALL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

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* See Grant to Stanton, 8 p. m., p. 705.

BALTIMORE, *February 26, 1865.*
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Colonel SEWALL,
Annapolis:

Hold the two companies in readiness. The transport to convey the Ninety-first New York will stop at Annapolis for them.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Subsequent reflection, conference with General Halleck, your dispatch, and one from General Sheridan, have relieved my anxiety, and so I beg that you will dismiss any concern you may have on my account in the matter of my last dispatch.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Since there have been brevets given to assistant adjutants-general, quartermasters, &c., in Washington, ought not Colonel Hardie to have it also? I telegraph this because I thought possibly, it not being recommended by any one, you may not have thought about it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1865—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The Ninety-first New York Regiment leaves Baltimore to-day for Army of the Potomac. The artillery regiment to replace it should be on the way. General Morris says he will not have sufficient guards till it arrives.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery were shipped from here for Baltimore on the 22d, and should have reached there several days ago.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please direct Col. James A. Ekin to consign horses for the armies operating against Richmond as General Ingalls has requested him. When it is desired that any particular command shall have them, they will be distributed according to the direction.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1865—4 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

It has been suggested that an expedition be sent from here to destroy the Rapidan railroad bridge and the railroad to Culpeper. Would the advantage equal the waste of horse-flesh? Nine regiments and three companies of infantry and five companies of artillery have been sent within the last twelve days to Nashville from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

An expedition to destroy the Rapidan railroad bridge would serve as a diversion in favor of Sheridan. Unless he has directed it, however, I would not order it. If he has directed it, let the expedition go.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

No change has been observed in the position nor movement of the enemy reported in our front. The provost-marshal reports this a. m. ninety deserters. One of these states that Rodes' division camped near Sutherland's Station, South Side Railroad, on Friday evening.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *February 27, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin has been assigned to duty by the President under his brevet rank.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *February 27, 1865—11.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The following dispatch furnished for your information and guidance:

WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Referring to your letter of the 23d instant, relative to the remuster and retention of colonels of regiments under certain circumstances, the Secretary of War hereby grants authority to remuster, under their existing commissions for the unexpired terms of their regiments, all colonels willing to remain, and whose retention in service may be approved by you. This authority may be exercised even if regiments are below the minimum, provided they have not lost, or will not lose, their regimental organizations by companies thereof being mustered out. The remusters will be made on expiration of existing terms of service by the proper commissaries of musters, each case first receiving approval from your headquarters, the same to be filed with the remuster-in rolls and to refer to this authority. The authority herein contained will cease after the coming spring campaign unless renewed by the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

Morning report. No changes. Three deserters from Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 8, headquarters Second Army Corps, dated February 25, 1865, I have assumed command of this division.

WM. HAYS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully report all quiet on our front during the past twenty-four hours. One deserter came in. He reported nothing of importance.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN:

A colored refugee, just escaped from the rebel lines, 4 p. m., reports that the enemy is moving his heavy guns from the lines in front of Petersburg toward Richmond, via the Chesterfield route. Last Tuesday he saw the guns moved through the streets of Petersburg himself, and knows that advantage is taken of every dark night to get guns to the rear. They are also moving cotton and tobacco to Lynchburg. His name is John Roberts, and appears intelligent; was servant to officer in signal corps, and was afraid of being put in the rebel ranks as a soldier (though he says he knows the niggers there will not fight). A company was formed of niggers who all voted not to fight the Yankees. They were then whipped and the company disbanded. Knows nothing about the movement of troops either to or from Petersburg.

Respectfully,

H. W. RYDER,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

P. S.—I shall forward this man immediately, unless the major-general wishes to see him.

H. W. R.

[Indorsement.]

The negro has been sent to headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred on my lines during past twenty-four hours. Fifteen deserters came in, three bringing arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

General WEBB:

Deserters report that the Seventh North Carolina Regiment, about 200 strong, leaves for that State this morning, with eight days' rations, to arrest deserters. A report that one brigade from Mahone's division had gone is contradicted by deserters more lately from camp. The fire in Petersburg on evening of the 25th is said to have been the Express office.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
February 27, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel LYDIG:

It is reported that Hoke's division is in our front and some change in the enemy's lines is evident. Have taken measures to ascertain the facts. Will report.

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865. (Received 11.20 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

The following has just been received:

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS:

Three deserters came in to-night. They say troops are being massed on their right, and a fight is expected shortly; that they are burning Government property, tobacco, and cotton daily; supplies come by South Side Railroad almost entirely; that the cars go away on both roads loaded. Citizens are moving out. Three pontoons across the river; one wagon bridge and one railroad bridge (the latter planked), about six feet wide, across the river; recently bridges in good repair. That a third line of chevaux-de-frise is to be laid. Almost all the artillery gone, one heavy gun remaining near railroad; rest are light 12-pounders, and no rifles. A good many mortars, not very thick, on this front, but more to their right. The new battery is armed with two large and two small mortars, Cutcheon's front.

Very respectfully,

G. P. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 27, 1865—11.55 p. m.

Major-General POTTER:

The dispatch received is rather obscure. Do you mean that the deserters report that the rebels are massing on the left of your corps or on the left of the army?

A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865. (Received 12 midnight.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

On the right of the army, as I understand.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

12.20 A. M. [28TH.]

Major-General POTTER:

Will you question the deserters carefully as to the information given by Colonel Robinson? What division are they from? General Parke desires this information.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 27, 1865—6 P. M.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Eight deserters in from the enemy to-day.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
February 27, 1865—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

As the meeting is to arrange for the exchange of political prisoners and their mutual release, had I not better have some definite proposition to cover other cases as well as that of Pryor and Dent?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

I thought the ostensible object of the meeting was to arrange for the release of prisoners improperly captured. You can arrange definitely for the exchange of all civilians confined within your department, and make such arrangements as you can for all others, subject to the approval of the highest authority both sides.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, February 27, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

Communication received. Corse relieved Terry near the Howlett house. Terry relieved Cox on the Appomattox. Cox probably back with Grimes' division, where he belongs. This leaves Pickett's old division entire between Appomattox and James.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FEBRUARY 27, 1865—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters from the enemy report that orders have been issued at Richmond to pack all cotton and tobacco ready to apply the torch.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 27, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Wilson's Wharf:

Please send out a party of men to try and find Captain Mason, who left Harrison's Landing yesterday with a body of cavalry to scout toward the Chickahominy, and communicate to him the following message:

A number of the enemy's scouts are at Jones' Bridge. A party of our prisoners escaped from Richmond on Friday and Saturday nights and were closely pursued by the enemy. The impression among the people of Charles City Court-House is that our men are concealed on the other side of the Chickahominy, near the Forge.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WILSON'S WHARF, VA., *February 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the James:

I have received information from a reliable source to the effect that Mosby's men are expected in New Kent County this week.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

CHERRYSTONE, VA., *February 27, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Norfolk:

I have scouting squads in every direction, and have been in the saddle all night, but can find no guerrillas. I do not believe that any are here. I have no boat, and cannot communicate with Hog Island, on which there is a Government light-house. I sent my only boat with a guard of ten men to Hog Island on Saturday, and have not heard from it since. I have no re-enforcements. I have received thirty mounted men from Salisbury. Please send 2,000 rounds Starr carbine cartridges and 2,000 rounds Enfield, caliber of both .54.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Eastern Shore of Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February 27, 1865.*

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the James:

A woman who left Richmond Friday gives the information that Beauregard was concentrating troops at Charlotte, and that Lee was sending forces from his line to him.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 27, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Winchester:

Information is communicated to this Department that a raid on Martinsburg, between now and Thursday, is contemplated by Quantrill and a squad of Gilmor's guerrillas.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

(Same to General Stevenson, Harper's Ferry, and General Seward, Martinsburg.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Major Otis, inspector, reports to me that there are 2,500 dismounted and unarmed men at the Remount Camp; also that the number of dismounted men since the 23d is 314. Total in men required to be mounted, 3,553. He also reports that there are required 4,000 horse equipments, 2,000 Spencer carbines, and 2,000 Sharps carbines.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 27, 1865.*

General EGAN,
Metropolitan Hotel:

General Hancock does not wish you to come on until further orders.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 27, 1865.

In obedience to instructions from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division. All existing orders will continue in force, unless otherwise especially directed. This order is not to be made public.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 27, 1865.

The following-named officers are announced upon the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Morgan, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Bvt. Col. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. I. B.

Parker, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. W. P. Wilson, aide-de-camp. The officers of the staff department of the Middle Military Division remain as heretofore announced.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 27, 1865. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. W. R. PRICE:

General Hancock directs 4,000 horses [to be furnished] as soon as they can be supplied. He desires special trains to be sent with them to Harper's Ferry. He directed me to send you this telegram.

ELMER OTIS,
Major and Inspector.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1.] [FEBRUARY 27, 1865.]

To-morrow, February 28, 1865, the command will move at 6 a. m. in the following order: First, Third Division; second, First Division. The pontoon train will follow the leading brigade Third Division. The wagon train will follow the leading brigade First Division. The Second Brigade, Second Division, having reported to General Custer, is considered in orders as Third Brigade, Third Division.

The division commanders are enjoined (in consequence of the great length of the column) to keep their commands well closed, without regard to distances between brigades, regiments, or squadrons, and staff officers will be sent frequently from division headquarters to observe the march of the column and correct all irregularities that may fall under their notice.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. D. STEVENSON,
Cumberland, Md.:

Major-General Hancock directs that the following order be published in the Department of West Virginia as a general order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
February 27, 1865.

In obedience to the orders of the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of West Virginia. Brevet Major-General Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson at Cumberland, Md. On being relieved by Brevet Major-General Carroll, Brigadier-General Stevenson will resume command of the District of Harper's Ferry, relieving Brigadier-General Seward, U. S. Volunteers. On being relieved by General Stevenson, General Seward will resume command of Martinsburg. During the absence of the major-general commanding, the command of the Department of West Virginia will devolve upon Brevet Major-General Carroll. The troops under Brevet Major-Generals Emory and Torbert are not embraced in this command.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 27, 1865.

Col. M. A. RENO,
Commanding at Charlestown, Va.:

General Torbert has ordered the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, now at Duffield's Station, to march here to-morrow. He has directed me to say that you will have to take charge of the country from Charlestown to Halltown, &c. Watch the Shenandoah well and patrol well towards Berryville. For the present you cannot be too vigilant.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Devin's brigade has moved from Lovettsville. No troops in Loudoun Valley, and no communication with that side, as I had to take up pontoon on account of high water; expect to lose part of railroad bridge from same cause. General Hancock went to the front last night.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *February 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD:

Two bridges are gone between this and the ferry. Shall be down on first train. No train to-day.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *February 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD:

We will have no communication with ferry for several days by rail. A number of bridges between this and the ferry gone. Heckman's permit is on condition that he will not sell liquor to enlisted men.

JNO. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., February 27, 1865—12.05 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Can you send me some troops to enable me to guard the camps at Annapolis? When the Ninety-first leaves here to-day for Army of the Potomac there will not be enough men left to relieve guard at the various posts and camps where there are prisoners, and none at all to conduct the squads received and forwarded daily. There are two small companies now at Annapolis, and it is all I have to give. Can you not send a regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps there? I was obliged

to send one company of infantry to the Eastern Shore last night, in view of affairs there, which still further reduces the command. The commanding officer at Annapolis calls for 500 men, as he is instructed to prepare for 15,000 paroled prisoners.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Comdg. Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Brevet Brigadier-General MORRIS,
Baltimore:

A regiment of artillery was ordered from Army of the Potomac some days ago to replace the Ninety-first New York. It should now be on the way. All available troops here have been sent to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 27, 1865.

General W. W. MORRIS,
Baltimore:

Your dispatch of the 25th is not in the office. How much infantry do you want? Have you no disposable men for the purpose indicated in your brigade?

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *February 27, 1865—10 a. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Winchester:

If you can let me have a regiment, or, say, 500 men, I can manage to get on. The demand for details to guard recruits, prisoners, stragglers, etc., is very great, and there is not a man to spare in any district or brigade in the department. Camp Parole has a guard of only two companies, and 15,000 men are expected there this week. A regiment leaves here to-morrow for City Point by order of General Grant. The regiment sent to relieve it is less than half the strength of the other. The difference is more than the number I ask for.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 27, 1865—10.50 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. S. B. LAWRENCE,
Baltimore:

COLONEL: The companies of the Ninety-first New York Volunteers are ready to embark when the transport arrives. The detachment sent to relieve them is entirely inadequate for the duty required. I am

instructed to be prepared to take care of 15,000 paroled prisoners this week. Can I not have a force of 300 more enlisted men, with necessary officers, at least temporarily?

F. D. SEWALL,
Colonel Third Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. District.

HALIFAX, N. S., *February 27, 1865.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

Information has reached me from sources believed to be reliable that four iron-clads are on their way from French and English ports to attack New York City, and that five blockade-running steamers, to be converted into privateers, armed with two guns each, are to co-operate with them. Privateers under command of Captain Maffitt.

M. M. JACKSON,
Consul.

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

If Lieutenant Foote, son of Senator Foote, who recently came from Johnson's Island, has not been exchanged, please detain him, so that his sister, Mrs. Stewart, wife of the Senator of Nevada, may have an interview with him. His name is said to appear by mistake on the rolls as Lieutenant Falls.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *February 28, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I do not know that there is any objection to General Hancock having his headquarters at Martinsburg, but nothing should be brought away from Winchester, except in case of necessity, until it is known that Sheridan will not return. The probabilities are decidedly in favor of Sheridan's returning to Winchester with his command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 28, 1865.*

The following acts and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

II. [PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the

United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls. And that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States. Any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who violates this section of this act, shall, for every such offense, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines, from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer or person in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly, by force, threat, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, prevent, or attempt, to prevent, any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any State of the United States, or who shall in like manner compel, or attempt to compel, any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose or attempt to impose any rules or regulations for conducting such election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offense be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

Approved February 25, 1865.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } WAR DEPT., ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 28, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

42. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Pennsylvania, and will proceed without delay to New York City and relieve Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, in his duties at that place. Brigadier-General Paine will turn over all orders and instructions, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865. (Received 11.10 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: One lieutenant and seven men came in last night from the enemy; furnished no information.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865. (Received 1.05 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The officer who deserted into the lines of the Second Corps since the morning report was made (four privates have likewise come in since) states that Heth holds the intrenchments as far as Hatcher's Run; that he understands that Mahone's division has been moved recently to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, where they are throwing up intrenchments; that the two divisions of Gordon's corps remain in rear of their right. He is an intelligent man, and gave me some facts concerning their troops in the movement to Hatcher's Run on the 5th instant which are interesting. His statements corroborate those previously made by deserters upon that subject, and appear to be authentic.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: During the absence of Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, Major-General Parke issued an order to have one-tenth of this command kept under arms every night, and a field officer is detailed as per order of corps headquarters to see that this order is strictly obeyed, which is done regularly. I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding Second Army Corps to the matter, and submit to his consideration if it would be inconsistent with the exigencies of the service to apply for the suspension of said orders. Our picket-line is very strong, and at such a distance in front of our lines that no attack could be made by the enemy without leaving full time to the regiments to take position in arms behind the breast-works. Our intrenchments are formidable and protected by two lines of abatis, swept in every direction by our artillery. A strong guard in each regiment would attain the same object as the tenth of each of them now ordered out every night, and the revocation of the orders, without impairing our defense, would relieve greatly our men, who had a hard service to do for the three last weeks.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

G. B. HALSTED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865—4 p. m. (Received 4.20 p. m.)

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I forward the following:

GENERAL: Five contrabands from Petersburg yesterday morning came into my lines this morning. They report that the tobacco is being removed from Petersburg, and that some is now being piled up outside of the store-houses preparatory to being burnt, as they think. They speak of the evacuation of the place as anticipated generally by the inhabitants. The most intelligent among them, William White, seems to have the most accurate information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Five contrabands just received from provost-marshal of Third Division. One of them, William White, states that they left Petersburg on the 27th at 10 a. m. The enemy is moving tobacco from the city, and there are orders to move all the cotton. It is not certain that any has been moved yet. Saw four 32-pounders taken off the carriages in readiness to move to the rear; saw Mahone's division moving to the right (enemy's right). There is a rumor in the rebel lines that Petersburg is to be evacuated. He was a teamster in the rebel army. The rest, with one exception, were laborers in the army. They have been sent to army headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

Col. F. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: An order has been received to bring the railroad track on to the side of the Vaughan road occupied by First Division, and General Humphreys objects, as I am informed by the engineer of the

road, to the present location of the depot. If any changes are to be made I respectfully ask that the brigade of the Second Corps, now occupying ground that was assigned to the First Division, may be directed to move its camp, as the ground now occupied by it will be required for the use of the division.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

Colonel RICHARDSON:

DEAR SIR: I have read your communication of February 18, and shown it to General Meade. The main objection to keeping your plan a secret is that you require to select your men and drill them beforehand, and that will certainly arouse discussion and put the enemy on his guard. Without this preparation, if the assaulting column could be made up with requisite secrecy, the time may come when it will be desirable to make the attempt.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865—1.30 a. m. (Received 1.50 a. m.)

General WEBB:

Two deserters just in from Thirty-eighth North Carolina, Scales' brigade, examined separately, and agree mainly in following: No movements among the troops on this side the Appomattox except Seventh North Carolina, formerly reported. Rodes' division, formerly on other side, moved some days ago to a point on South Side Railroad, from six to ten miles from Petersburg. Was there on Sunday, but the distance from Petersburg somewhat uncertain. Had heard of removal of stores from Petersburg, also of artillery from their left, which is about half a mile east of Weldon railroad. Both state that rebels are throwing up a line from Burgess' Mill, on Boydton plank road, to the lines near Drewry's Bluff, leaving out Petersburg entirely, and say that they have seen men who have been at work on the line between those points. Two others from Forty-seventh North Carolina, Heth's division, say that no troops have left unless it be the Seventh North Carolina, referred to above. Think no artillery has been moved from the lines in vicinity of their camps. Could give no further information.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865. (Received 10.45 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. One lieutenant and fifteen men came in from enemy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WEBB:

These three men belong to General B. Johnson's division. The troops are being massed on the extreme right of their army. They are expecting an attack from our side. The cars are loaded with heavy ammunition, and are sending away some cotton and burning some. The 8-inch columbiad is not taken away from Cemetery Hill. Three more have just arrived from the same division as those, and corroborate the above. They also state that General Lee had gone to Charlotte. The mortar battery, opened this evening, has been erected some time; it contains two large and two small mortars.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865. (Received 10.45 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

The enemy opened last evening with mortars from a new position on City Point Railroad, opposite Battery 9. Very few deserters; too thick to see much of the enemy's line this morning.

ROBT. B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

FEBRUARY 28, 1865—4.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Twenty-five deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP DUMBARTON,
February 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, U. S. Army,
City Point, Va.:

The barges were sunk as soon as they arrived at the place designated.

WM. RADFORD,
Commander, Commanding Naval Forces.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 28, 1865.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I do not think Winchester a suitable place for my headquarters for several reasons. It is an extreme outpost, and I am necessarily involved here with a multitude of details properly belonging to the post commander. Martinsburg seems to me to be a more suitable place, and of more importance than seems to be thought. I do not, in fact, see the importance of holding Winchester as an infantry post, if

Sheridan's cavalry does not return. It is indefensible, and is valuable chiefly as a post of observation. It is indefensible against any attack in force. The infantry here might be better disposed to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as soon as the dismounted cavalry is remounted.

WINF'D. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

The location of your headquarters and the disposition of your forces are left entirely to your own discretion. In regard to cavalry horses there are only about 400 here, which have been ordered by General Grant to the James River. We now have none to give you, and shall not be able to get any very soon.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1865—5.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Headquarters Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

General Carroll will be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1865—1 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

COLONEL: Send a battalion of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry to Muddy Branch for duty on the upper Potomac, to report to Major Horton, Sixteenth New York Cavalry. Select Major Frazar's battalion. Send Major Horton, Sixteenth New York, to report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1865—3.35 p. m.

General GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House.

Major Frazar ranks Major Horton. Send a battalion of the Thirteenth, the commander of which is junior to Major Horton.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1865—2.35 p. m.

Col. W. GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

Send a battalion (four troops), commanded by a major of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, to report to Brigadier-General Hardin, commanding division in this city.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT INIGOES, *February 28, 1865.*

Commander F. A. PARKER:

Captain Tole informs me that two rebel tugs are in Tangier Sound. He wishes to go there with his vessel. Shall I send him? Also the Stepping Stones and Heliotrope. The latter I can find officers for the occasion. Heavy firing was heard last night in a southeast direction from Point Lookout; probably the Yankee or Banshee.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Acting Master, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.] LACEY'S SPRING, VA., *February 28, 1865.*

The command will march to-morrow (the 1st of March, 1865,) at 6 a. m. The following order of march will be observed: First, First Division; second, wagon and pontoon train; third, Third Division.

Division commanders will take especial care to keep their respective commands well closed. The leading division will regulate their pace so as to accommodate itself as much as possible to the pace of the wagon train. Division commanders will observe that all roads leading in from the flanks on the line of march are occupied and watched by detachments sufficiently strong for the purpose. The detail from the leading division will perform this duty until relieved by detail from Third Division. Impress on the minds of all advance or flanking parties that it is of the utmost importance that all information possible be gained of the movements of the enemy. Such information will be sent to these headquarters with the least possible delay.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 28, 1865.

General J. D. STEVENSON,
Department of West Virginia, Cumberland:

The regiment of cavalry at Duffield's is at your disposal if you think proper to send it to Martinsburg.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 28, 1865.

General J. D. STEVENSON,
Cumberland:

It appears that General Torbert had ordered the regiment of cavalry from Duffield's to this place yesterday, so it is not available to you. The regiment at Hedgesville can be used, I suppose. What is there at the crossing of the Opequon?

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 28, 1865.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia:

The number of troops in this command and stationed at posts is as follows:

Commanding officer.	Post.	No. of men.
Colonel Graham	Harper's Ferry	1,700
Colonel Reno	Charlestown	500
Lieutenant-Colonel Peale	Halltown	400
Capt. John Lilley	Duffield's	45
Capt. John Lilley	Brown's Cross-Roads	45
Lieutenant-Colonel Cook	Sandy Hook, Berlin, Point of Rocks	609

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *February 28, 1865.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia:

The following is a further list of troops and commanding officers stationed west of Harper's Ferry:

Commanding officer.	Post.	No. of men.	Command.
Lieutenant Beatty	Cherry Run	50	1st Maryland Cavalry.
Captain Forrest	Sleepy Creek	70	Do.
Major Daniel	Back Creek	95	Do.
Captain Atkinson	Tabb's Station	40	Do.
Captain Sprecher	Opequon Bridge	100	195th Pennsylvania Infantry.
Captain Ricksecker	Kearneysville	150	Do.
Captain Ricksecker	Van Clevesville	35	Do.
Colonel Colo	Martinsburg	725	1st Maryland Cavalry, including one battery.

Four companies of Fourteenth West Virginia, since arrived, add about 150 men. Recruits for One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania are being armed and sent to Martinsburg as fast as they arrive.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., February 28, 1865.

Information has been received that a raid will probably be made on Martinsburg some time this week. An attempt may be made to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and telegraph at the same time. Especial vigilance must be used on the part of all officers to keep the commands, pickets, and patrols on the alert. Any information that may be obtained should be reported to these headquarters or at Martinsburg with as little delay as possible. Until further orders no citizen, unless positively known to be loyal, will be allowed to enter the trains at any point between Hancock and Martinsburg, and Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

By order of Brigadier-General Seward.

J. P. ROCKWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *February 28, 1865.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

General W. W. MORRIS,
Baltimore:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he is not able to send any troops from here to Baltimore. He will refer your dispatch to General Halleck, who will better understand the necessities of the case, and will try and make the necessary arrangement at once.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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*Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	36	.....	36	42	.....	.....
Provost Guard (Patrick)	73	2,023	2,524	3,806	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade (Benham)	120	3,686	4,547	5,636	.....	.....
Battalion U. S. Engineers (Harwood)	5	189	230	293	.....	.....
Independent Company Oneida (N. Y.) Cavalry (Batchelder).	1	33	64	102	.....	.....
Artillery (Hunt)	38	1,023	1,102	2,653	83	120
Signal Corps (Davis)	7	119	133	160	.....	.....
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	1,016	19,702	25,723	46,024	.....	70
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	648	15,090	20,675	30,956	.....	60
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	755	17,432	21,988	32,013	.....	46
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	735	17,992	22,826	33,909	.....	36
Second Cavalry Division (Davies)	221	6,534	8,564	13,752	.....	8
Total	3,655	83,823	108,412	169,346	83	340

* For effective strength, see Part I, p. 61.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

8th Delaware (three companies), Capt. John N. Richards.
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. William O. Hedrick.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D, Capt. James J. Higginson.
80th New York (20th Militia), Maj. John R. Leslie.
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. James W. Walsh.
68th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew H. Tippin.
114th Pennsylvania, Capt. John S. Crawford.
3d United States, Maj. John D. Wilkins.
11th United States, Capt. James M. Cutts.

ENGINEER BRIGADE AND DEFENSES OF CITY POINT.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

61st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Walcott.
1st Maine Sharpshooters (six companies), Capt. George R. Abbott.
Hall's Independent Battalion (Michigan) Sharpshooters (two companies), Capt. Nathaniel P. Watson.
18th New Hampshire (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Clough.
15th New York Engineers, Col. Wesley Brainerd.
50th New York Engineers, Col. William H. Pettes.*

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Bvt. Maj. FRANKLIN HARWOOD.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Col. Richard N. Batchelder.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. CHARLES L. DAVIS.

ARTILLERY.†

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

Siege Train.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery (seven companies), Maj. Albert F. Brooker.
Connecticut Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas S. Gilbert.

Artillery Reserve.

Capt. CALVIN SHAFFER.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. Charles E. Stubbs.
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C), Lieut. Willis M. Haycock.
15th New York Heavy, Company F, Capt. Calvin Shaffer.

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* Commanding detachment at Washington, D. C., the remainder of regiment serving in the field under subordinate officers.

† All organizations of artillery, excepting those entered under this head, will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY.*

26th Michigan, Capt. Charles E. Grisson.
5th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts.
61st New York, Col. George W. Scott.
81st Pennsylvania, Capt. James H. Mitchell.
140th Pennsylvania, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.
183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. George Hogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT.

28th Massachusetts (five companies), Lieut. Col. James Fleming.
63d New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. John H. Gleason.
69th New York, Lieut. Col. James J. Smith.
88th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY J. MADILL.

7th New York, Maj. Jacob Scheu.
39th New York (seven companies), Col. Augustus Funk.
52d New York (seven companies), Maj. Henry P. Ritzius.
111th New York, Capt. Reuben J. Myers.
125th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde.
126th New York (five companies), Capt. I. Hart Wilder.

Fourth Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN RAMSEY.

64th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. William Glenny.
66th New York, Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane.
53d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Mintzer.
116th Pennsylvania, Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland.
145th Pennsylvania, Capt. James H. Hamlin.
148th Pennsylvania, Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Seward F. Gould.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED.

19th Maine, Col. Isaac W. Starbird.
19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice.
20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Curtis.
7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. La Point.
1st Minnesota (two companies), Capt. Frank Houston.
59th New York, Capt. Thomas Huggins.
152d New York, Maj. James E. Curtiss.
184th Pennsylvania, Col. John H. Stover.
36th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner.

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* On leave from February 22; Col. George W. Scott, 61st New York, temporarily commanding.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES P. McIVOR.

155th New York, Capt. Hugh Mooney.
164th New York, Lieut. Col. William De Lacy.
170th New York, Maj. Charles Hagan.
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery), Lieut. Col. John Coonan.
8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Joel B. Baker.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL WOODALL.

14th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore.
1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Nicholls.
12th New Jersey, Maj. Henry F. Chew.
10th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper.
108th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.
4th Ohio (four companies), Capt. George C. Denniston.
69th Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles McAnally.
106th Pennsylvania (three companies), Capt. John H. Gallager.
7th West Virginia (four companies), Capt. John C. Way.

Provost Guard.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Lieut. Hamlet F. Richardson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.†

20th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert S. Andrews.
17th Maine, Capt. Edward Moore.
40th New York, Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon.
73d New York (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
86th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Vincent.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant.
99th Pennsylvania, Col. Edwin R. Biles.
110th Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac T. Hamilton.
1st Maine Heavy Artillery, Col. Russell B. Shepherd.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.

5th Michigan, Col. John Pulford.
93d New York (seven companies), Capt. George Bushnell.
57th Pennsylvania, Capt. Samuel Bryan.
105th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Miller.
141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Casper W. Tyler.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Frank Davis.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROBERT McALLISTER.

11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Rivers.
7th New Jersey, Col. Francis Price.
8th New Jersey, Maj. Henry Hartford.
11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. Abram L. Lockwood.

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* On leave from February 19; Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand temporarily commanding.

† Absent commanding division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. West, 17th Maine, temporarily commanding.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN G. HAZARD.*

Maine Light, 6th Battery (F), Lieut. Samuel Thurston.
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. J. Webb Adams.
1st New Hampshire, Battery M, Capt. George K. Dakin.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Lieut. Edward P. Clark.
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Julius G. Tuerk.
1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. Samuel A. McClellan.
4th New York Heavy, Company C, Lieut. William S. Ball.
4th New York Heavy, Company L, Lieut. Frank Seymour.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. George W. Davey.
New York Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Charles A. Clark.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Lieut. John F. Campbell.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. T. Fred. Brown.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Edward S. Smith.
5th United States, Batteries C and I, Lieut. Valentine H. Stone.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

ESCORT.

4th Pennsylvania Cavalry Company C, Capt. Napoleon J. Horrell.

PROVOST GUARD.

104th New York, Lieut. James H. Cain.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj Gen CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

185th New York, Capt. Stephen O. Howard.
198th Pennsylvania, Capt. Powell Stackhouse.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. EDGAR M. GREGORY.

187th New York, Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers.
188th New York, Lieut. Col. Isaac Doolittle.
189th New York, Col. Allen L. Burr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.†

20th Maine, Capt. Joseph F. Land.
32d Massachusetts, Col. J. Cushing Edmands.
1st Michigan, Bvt. Maj. Cornelius B. Van Valer.
16th Michigan,‡ Bvt. Col. Benjamin F. Partridge.
83d Pennsylvania (six companies), Maj. William O. Colt.
91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers.
118th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill.
155th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. John Ewing.

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* On leave from February 16; Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, 4th United States, temporarily commanding.

† On leave from January 6; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, 155th Pennsylvania, temporarily commanding.

‡ Brady's and Jardine's companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. FREDERICK WINTHROP.*

5th New York, Capt. Henry Schickhardt.
140th New York, Lieut. Col. William S. Grantsynn.
146th New York, Maj. Peter Claesgens.
15th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Julius Dieckmann.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ANDREW W. DENISON.

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. David L. Stanton.
4th Maryland, Maj. Harrison Adreon.
7th Maryland, Maj. Edward M. Mobley.
8th Maryland, Capt. Louis R. Cassard.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES GWYN.

3d Delaware, Capt. John H. Cade.
4th Delaware, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Moses B. Gist.
157th Pennsylvania (four companies), Maj. Edmund T. Tiers.
190th Pennsylvania, 191st Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee.
210th Pennsylvania, Col. William Sergeant.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

Sharpshooters.

1st Battalion New York (three companies), Capt. Clinton Perry.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. KELLOGG.

6th Wisconsin, Capt. Edward A. Whaley.
7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Hollon Richardson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
39th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett.
97th New York, Lieut. Col. Rouse S. Egelston.
11th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Overmyer.
88th Pennsylvania, Capt. Aaron Bright, jr.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN.

94th New York, Col. Adrian R. Root.
95th New York, Lieut. Col. James Creney.
147th New York, Col. Francis C. Miller.
56th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John T. Jack.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.
121st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James S. Warner.
142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren.

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*On leave from February 15; Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich, 15th New York Heavy Artillery, temporarily commanding.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips.
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Richard S. Milton.
1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Robert E. Rogers.
1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. David F. Ritchie.
1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. James B. Hazelton.
1st New York Light, Battery E, Capt. Angell Matthewson.
1st New York Light, Battery H, Bvt. Maj. Charles E. Mink.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Bvt. Maj. George Breck.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. William McClelland.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. John Mitchell.
5th United States, Batteries D and G, Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William H. Boyd, jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

2d New Jersey (one company), Lieut. Adolphus Weiss.
3d New Jersey (one company), Capt. James H. Comings.
4th New Jersey,* Capt. Baldwin Hufty.
10th New Jersey, Capt. William H. Franklin.
15th New Jersey, Maj. Ebenezer W. Davis.
40th New Jersey (seven companies), Capt. George Eggers.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.

65th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk.
121st New York, Lieut. Col. Egbert Olcott.
95th Pennsylvania (six companies), Lieut. Col. John Harper.
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. James Hubbard.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
49th Pennsylvania, Capt. Franklin W. Wombacker.
82d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James R. Neiler.
119th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.
2d Rhode Island (six companies), Lieut. Col. Elisha H. Rhodes.
5th Wisconsin, Col. Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WARNER.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Col. Charles W. Eckman.
98th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Reen.
102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Patchell.
139th Pennsylvania, Maj. James McGregor.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.†

2d Vermont, Capt. Elijah Wales.
3d Vermont (six companies), 4th Vermont, } Lieut. Col. Horace W. Floyd.
5th Vermont, Maj. Eugene O. Cole.
6th Vermont (six companies), Capt. William J. Sperry.
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon.

* Three companies of the 1st New Jersey attached.
† On leave from February 20; Col. George P. Foster, 4th Vermont, temporarily commanding.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. HYDE.

1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken.
49th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.
77th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. David J. Caw.
122d New York, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Dwight.
61st Pennsylvania (seven companies), Maj. Robert L. Orr.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Jacob J. Janeway.
106th New York, Col. Andrew N. McDonald.
151st New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus.
87th Pennsylvania (five companies), Capt. James Tearney.
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. George B. Damon.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER.

6th Maryland, Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss.
110th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn.
126th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
67th Pennsylvania (seven companies), Maj. William G. Williams.
138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.*

Maine Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. Charles W. White.
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. Augustin N. Parsons.
9th New York Heavy, Company L, Capt. S. Augustus Howe.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan.
New York Light, 3d Battery, Bvt. Capt. Alexander S. McLain.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieut. James Harris.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. Ezra K. Parker.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Bvt. Maj. George W. Adams.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brincklé.
Vermont Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Romeo H. Start.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

ESCORT.

2d Pennsylvania Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Aaron K. Seip.

PROVOST GUARD.

79th New York (five companies), Capt. James Innes.

* On leave; Bvt. Maj. William A. Harn, 3d New York Battery, temporarily commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.*

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.

8th Michigan, Maj. Richard N. Doyle.
27th Michigan,† Lieut. Col. Charles Waite.
109th New York, Capt. Zelotus G. Gordon.
51st Pennsylvania, Maj. Joseph K. Bolton.
37th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Green.
38th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Colwert K. Pier.

Second Brigade.

Col. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters, Maj. Asahel W. Nichols.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Edwin J. March.
20th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Claudius B. Grant.
46th New York, Capt. Victor Praxmarer.
60th Ohio,‡ Maj. William L. Stearns.
50th Pennsylvania, Capt. George W. Brumm

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.

3d Maryland (four companies), Capt. Joseph F. Carter.
29th Massachusetts, Maj. Charles T. Richardson.
57th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Julius M. Tucker.
59th Massachusetts, Maj. Ezra P. Gould.
100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pentecost.
14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. George M. Randall.

Acting Engineers.

17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Swift.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN I. CURTIN.

35th Massachusetts, Col. Sumner Carruth.
36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus L. Barker.
58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
39th New Jersey, Col. Abram C. Wildrick.
51st New York, Capt. Thomas B. Marsh.
45th Pennsylvania, Capt. Roland C. Cheeseman.
48th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Gowan.
7th Rhode Island, Bvt. Col. Percy Daniels.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

31st Maine, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Getchell.
2d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Taylor.
56th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Horatio D. Jarves.
6th New Hampshire, Maj. Samuel D. Quarles.
9th New Hampshire, Col. Herbert B. Titus.
11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman.
179th New York, Col. William M. Gregg.
186th New York, Col. Bradley Winslow.
17th Vermont, Col. Francis V. Randall.

* On leave; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, 57th Massachusetts, temporarily commanding.
† 1st and 2d Companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
‡ 9th and 10th Companies Ohio Sharpshooters attached.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

First Brigade.

Col. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT.

200th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall.
208th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mish T. Heintzelman.
209th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.

205th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William F. Walter.
207th Pennsylvania, Col. Robert C. Cox.
211th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Levi A. Dodd.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.
New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
New York Light, 34th Battery, Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads.

CAVALRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WALTER C. NEWBERRY.

1st Massachusetts (eight companies), Capt. George H. Teague.
1st New Jersey, Maj. Walter R. Robbins.
10th New York, Maj. Martin H. Blynn.
24th New York, Maj. Melzer Richards.
1st Pennsylvania (five companies), Maj. Hampton S. Thomas.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. William N. Dennison.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. IRVIN GREGG.

2d Pennsylvania (detachment), Capt. William H. Sheller.
4th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel B. M. Young.
8th Pennsylvania (eight companies), Lieut. Col. William A. Corrie.
16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.
21st Pennsylvania, Col. Oliver B. Knowles.
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I, Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. SMITH.

1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Jonathan P. Cilley.
2d New York Mounted Rifles, Capt. Peter B. Kelchner.
6th Ohio, Capt. John Saxon.
13th Ohio, Capt. Joshua Gore.

Abstract from return of the Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	28	.....	28	30	.....	.....
Signal Corps (Norton)	13	94	107	147	.....	.....
Naval Brigade (Graham)	31	506	838	1,114	.....	.....
First New York Engineers (Serrell)	9	397	482	816	.....	.....
Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry (Washburn)	12	258	310	886	.....	.....
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon)	593	15,317	18,290	44,141	.....	70
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	398	12,572	14,347	*31,277	.....	54
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	108	2,975	3,630	5,477	.....	4
District of Eastern Virginia (Gordon)	143	3,714	5,340	11,377	194	12
Separate Brigade† (Carr)	53	1,352	1,557	2,106	.....	6
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Graham)	120	3,662	4,406	7,168	.....	.....
Total	1,508	40,847	49,335	104,539	194	146
Grand total according to department return.	1,477	40,545	48,497	103,425	194	146

Organization of troops in the Department of Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. LEMUEL B. NORTON.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company I, Lieut. William G. Hart.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company K, Lieut. Stewart J. Donnelly.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company L, Lieut. Jacob Leonard.
13th New York Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Edward C. Parkinson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (four companies),‡ Maj. Franz von Schilling.

ENGINEERS.

1st New York, Col. Edward W. Serrell.

CAVALRY.

4th Massachusetts (detachment), Col. Francis Washburn.

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* Includes 9,328 men belonging to Third Division, serving in Department of North Carolina.

† Embraces troops at Harrison's Landing and Forts Pocahontas and Powhatan.

‡ Companies E and G attached to Siege Artillery, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

PROVOST GUARD AND ORDERLIES.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies F and K, Capt. Joseph J. Baker.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS O. OSBORN.

39th Illinois, Capt. Homer A. Plympton.
62d Ohio, Capt. John C. Edwards.
67th Ohio, Col. Alvin C. Voris.
199th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes.

*Second Brigade.**

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

6th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Daniel Klein.
7th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Seager S. Atwell.
3d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett.
7th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (six companies), Lieut. Freeman F. Huntington.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. DANDY.

10th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear.
11th Maine, Maj. Charles P. Baldwin.
24th Massachusetts,† Capt. Thomas F. Edmands.
100th New York, Capt. John McMann.
206th Pennsylvania, Col. Hugh J. Brady.

Fourth Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES JOURDAN.

8th Maine, Col. Henry Boynton.
89th New York, Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.
148th New York, Col. John B. Murray.
158th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. McNary.
55th Pennsylvania, Capt. William G. Moore.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Col. RUFUS DAGGETT.

3d New York, Lieut. George E. Avent.
112th New York, Lieut. Col. Ephraim A. Ludwick.
117th New York, Capt. Edward Downer.
142d New York, Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES A. COLVIN.

47th New York, Capt. Frank A. Butts.
48th New York, Capt. Van Rensselaer K. Hilliard.
76th Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles Knerr.
97th Pennsylvania, Capt. William H. Martin.
203d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Amos W. Bachman.

Third Brigade.

Col. G. FREDERICK GRANGER.

13th Indiana (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent.
9th Maine, Lieut. Col. Joseph Noble.
4th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Frank W. Parker.
115th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson.
169th New York, Capt. Edwin R. Smith.

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* Detached in North Carolina.
† Detached at Bermuda Landing, Va.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS.

First Brigade.

Col. EDGAR M. CULLEN.

11th Connecticut, Maj. Charles Warren.
13th New Hampshire, Capt. Matthew T. Betton.
81st New York, Capt. Lucius V. S. Mattison.
98th New York, Lieut. Col. William Kreutzer.
139th New York, Capt. Theodore Miller.
19th Wisconsin, Maj. Samuel K. Vaughan.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. WARD.

8th Connecticut, Maj. William M. Pratt.
5th Maryland, Lieut. Col. William W. Bamberger.
10th New Hampshire, Capt. Warren M. Kelley.
12th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Barker.
96th New York, Capt. George W. Hindes.
118th New York, Lieut. Col. Levi S. Dominy.
9th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Valentine G. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY.*

21st Connecticut, Maj. William Spittle.
40th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles A. Currier.
2d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson.
58th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Cecil Clay.
188th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George K. Bowen.

INDEPENDENT DIVISION.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ANDREW POTTER.

34th Massachusetts, Capt. Lyman W. Van Loan.
116th Ohio, Capt. John Hull.
123d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horace Kellogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

23d Illinois (five companies),† Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Simison.
54th Pennsylvania, Capt. Nathan Davis.
12th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brown.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. MOSES S. HALL.

10th West Virginia, Capt. Morgan A. Darnall.
11th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. William H. H. King.
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John W. Holliday.

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*On leave from January 29; Col. Samuel H. Roberts, 139th New York, temporarily commanding.

†Attached to Provisional Brigade, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. CHARLES C. ABELL.

3d New York Light, Battery E, Lieut. Lewis H. Mowers.
3d New York Light, Battery H, Lieut. Horatio N. Thomson.
3d New York Light, Battery K, Capt. James R. Angel.
3d New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John H. Howell.
New York Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Martin V. McIntyre.
New York Light, 16th Battery,* Capt. Richard H. Lee.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Capt. William Stitt.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Lieut. Charles E. Guild.
1st United States, Battery B, Capt. Samuel S. Elder.
4th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Henry B. Beecher.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALONZO G. DRAPER.

22d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ira C. Terry.
36th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pratt.
38th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert M. Hall.
118th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Albert Royall.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. RUSSELL.†

29th Connecticut Colored Troops, Col. William B. Wooster.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. George M. Dennett.
117th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis G. Brown.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY G. THOMAS.

19th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Perkins.
23d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Marshall L. Dempcy.
43d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Horace Bumstead.
114th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas D. Sedgwick.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.‡

First Brigade.

Col. ORION A. BARTHOLOMEW.

7th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Oscar E. Pratt.
109th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. John D. Beardsley.
115th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert H. Earnest.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Woodward.

Second Brigade.

Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.

8th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Abijah S. Pell.
41st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell.
45th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edelmiro Mayer.
127th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. James Givin.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD MARTINDALE.

28th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Logan.
29th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Camp.
31st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry C. Ward.

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* Detached in North Carolina.

† On leave from February 27; Col. Thomas Bayley, 9th U. S. Colored, temporarily commanding.

‡ On leave from February 20; Col. James Shaw, jr., 7th U. S. Colored, temporarily commanding.

THIRD DIVISION. *

Brig. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. DELEVAN BATES.

30th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.
107th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William H. Revere, jr.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
6th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John W. Ames.
39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. HOLMAN.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich.
5th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William R. Brazie.
10th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
27th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John W. Donnellan.
37th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nathan Goff, jr.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LOOMIS L. LANGDON.

Connecticut Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Sylvanus C. Dickinson.
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. James B. Morris.
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Zenas C. Warren.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Henry Y. Wildey.
3d Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. Martin S. James.
1st United States, Battery D, Lieut. John Egan.
1st United States, Battery M, Lieut. A. Wayne Vogdes.
4th United States, Battery D, Capt. Frederick M. Follett.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. WEST.

20th New York (detachment), Col. Newton B. Lord.
5th Pennsylvania, Maj. William G. McCandless.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Maj. J. Stannard Baker.
11th Pennsylvania (detachment), Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton.

Third Brigade.

Col. ANDREW W. EVANS.†

1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Counselman.
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Lieut. Col. Alexander G. Patton.

Artillery.

Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Dorman L. Noggle.

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* Detached in North Carolina.

† On leave from February 5; Col. Edwin V. Sumner, 1st New York Mounted Rifles, temporarily commanding.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.*

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HEINE.

41st New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
103d New York, Lieut. Col. Andrew Wettstein.
104th Pennsylvania (five companies), Maj. Theophilus Kephart.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. G. DE PEYSTER ARDEN.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. George C. Kibbe.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Seneca R. Cowles.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. MCCLURE.

2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Maj. Benjamin F. Winger.

Siege Artillery.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.

1st Connecticut Heavy (four companies), Maj. George B. Cook.
1st Connecticut Heavy, Company C, Capt. Henry H. Pierce.
13th New York Heavy (two companies), Capt. Henry C. Pratt.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company M, Capt. Frederick Korte.

Acting Pontoniers.

3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. John Pickering, jr.

SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

Fort Pocahontas.

Lieut. Col. ASHBEL W. ANGEL.

38th New Jersey (four companies), Lieut. Col. Ashbel W. Angel.
20th New York Cavalry (one company), Capt. Wayland F. Ford.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (two companies), Capt. John W. Hees.
New York Light Artillery, 33d Battery, Capt. Alger M. Wheeler.

Harrison's Landing.

Col. WARDWELL G. ROBINSON.

184th New York, Lieut. Col. William P. McKinley.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (one company), Capt. David Vandervoort.

* On leave from February 17; Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham temporarily commanding.

Fort Powhatan.

Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

38th New Jersey (detachment), Col. William J. Sewell.
20th New York Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Lewis H. Whiteman.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (one company), Capt. Charles W. Emerson.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Frederick Grill.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON.

Defenses of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Brig. Gen. ISRAEL VOGDES.

122d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. Ham Davidson.
2d U. S. Volunteers (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles C. G. Thornton
3d New York Cavalry, Col. George W. Lewis.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (detachment), Col. Jeptha Garrard.
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry (detachment), Col. George W. Cole.
2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Maj. Samuel C. Oliver.
New York Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Peter Morton.
13th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), Col. William A. Howard.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Francis C. Choate.

Fort Monroe.

Col. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (battalion), Col. Joseph Roberts.

Eastern Shore.

Lieut. Col. FRANK J. WHITE.

1st Virginia Loyal, Company A, Lieut. Oliver G. Thomas.
Purnell Legion (Maryland) Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Joseph W. Strong.
20th New York Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Patrick Fitzpatrick.
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John C. Sample.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman.

Newport News.

Lieut. Col. LOREN BURRITT.

1st U. S. Colored Cavalry (one company), Capt. Samson J. L. Whiteman.

Fort Magruder.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN C. LUDLOW.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Edward T. Bouvé.
20th New York Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. John D. Lee.
1st New York Mounted Rifles, Company G, Lieut. David Earle.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles W. Dey.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. John L. Waterman.
2d U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. James C. Toy.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Col. Joseph J. Morrison.

Unattached.

2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Lieut. James L. Russell.

Abstract from return of the Middle Military Division, Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1865.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters:							Winchester, Va.
Staff	25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	
Infantry	11	30	273	465	.....	.....	
Cavalry	30	324	458	1,034	.....	.....	
Detachment of Signal Corps	7	93	100	148	.....	.....	
Total	73	447	856	1,672	.....	.....	
Department of Washington (Augur):							Washington, D. C.
Staff and infantry	329	8,564	11,473	14,157	.....	.....	
Cavalry	121	3,280	4,363	5,274	.....	.....	
Artillery	380	9,999	12,365	14,426	709	264	
Detachment of Signal Corps	10	112	146	152	.....	.....	
Total	840	21,955	28,347	34,009	709	264	
Department of Pennsylvania (Cadwalader):							Philadelphia, Pa.
Staff and infantry	78	511	854	1,937	.....	.....	
Artillery	3	88	161	208	75	15	
Detachment of Signal Corps	2	58	60	69	.....	.....	
Total	83	657	1,015	2,214	75	15	
Middle Department (Morris):							Baltimore, Md.
Staff and infantry	42	556	709	1,082	.....	.....	
Artillery	23	615	761	1,616	.....	6	
Cavalry	13	374	408	644	.....	.....	
Total	78	1,545	1,878	3,342	.....	6	
Department of West Virginia (Carroll):							Cumberland, Md.
Staff and infantry	274	7,952	9,206	12,001	.....	.....	
Cavalry	114	3,642	4,469	5,262	.....	.....	
Artillery	49	2,947	3,178	4,275	33	59	
Total	437	14,541	16,853	21,538	33	59	
Nineteenth Army Corps (Emory):							Camp Sheridan, Va.
Staff and infantry	244	5,170	6,273	10,004	.....	.....	
Artillery	15	579	627	745	.....	26	
Total	259	5,749	6,900	10,749	.....	26	
Cavalry forces (Torbert):							Winchester, Va.
Staff and cavalry†	416	10,500	14,152	31,252	.....	.....	
Artillery	20	534	661	891	.....	32	
Total	436	11,034	14,814	32,143	.....	32	
Grand total	2,206	55,928	70,663	105,667	817	402	

* Temporarily commanding in the absence of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

† Includes the force en route to Petersburg, Va., under General Sheridan. The roster (p. 763) shows in foot-note (*) the troops remaining under command of General Torbert. This force reported as 71 officers and 1,606 men present for duty, 2,127 aggregate present, and 3,538 aggregate present and absent.

Organization of troops in the Middle Military Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, February 28, 1865.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

26th Massachusetts Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. Chapman.
5th New York Cavalry, Col. Amos H. White.
Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. Ocran H. Howard.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

Maj. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM B. ROE.

LIGHT ARTILLERY DEPOT AND CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.*

Camp Barry, D. C.

Lieut. Col. JAMES A. HALL.

Baltimore Battery, Lieut. H. Eugene Alexander.
New York Light, 30th Battery, Lieut. Conrad Carrolien.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery H, Lieut. Edward H. Nevin, jr.
2d United States, Batteries C and E, Lieut. James S. Dudley.
3d United States, Battery I, Lieut. John G. Turnbull.
4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Henry A. Huntington.
4th United States, Battery G, Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Charles C. Parsons.
5th United States, Battery M, Capt. James McKnight.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery E, Capt. Alexander C. Moore.

PROVISIONAL BRIGADES.

Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY.

45th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Capt. Wilhelm von Bechtold.
Detachments 2d, 7th, 10th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 38th, and 39th U. S. Colored Troops and unassigned troops, Lieut. Edmund L. McCalley.
Detachments 16th, 23d, 34th, and 102d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Henry Whitney.

HARDIN'S DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. LONG.

Michigan Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Charles Dupont.
1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Ira McL. Barton.

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*Inspector of artillery, U. S. Army.

†Headquarters at Washington City. Troops at Forts Ball, Baker, Bayard, Bunker Hill, Carroll, Davis, De Russy, Du Pont, Gaines, Greble, Kearny, Lincoln, Mahan, Mansfield, Meigs, Reno, Ricketts, Saratoga, Simmons, Slemmer, Slocum, Snyder, Stanton, Stevens, Thayer, Totten, Wagner, and Batteries Cameron, Parrott, Smead, and Vermont.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. ABERT.

3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. Benjamin A. Ball.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Loring S. Richardson.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company G, Capt. Thomas Herbert.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. George W. Pierce.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company K, Capt. Edwin Thomas.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company L, Capt. Joseph M. Parsons.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company M, Capt. Cornelius F. Driscoll.
239th Company, 1st Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Wells S. Bailey.

Third Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE S. WORCESTER.

3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Edwin Dews.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company C, Capt. Alfred W. Brigham.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company E, Capt. Leonard Gordon.
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company F, Lieut. Joseph Austin.
Michigan Light Artillery, 14th Battery, Capt. Charles Heine.

Fort Foote, Md.

Maj. DEXTER G. REED.

Maine Coast Guard, Company B, Capt. Oliver J. Conant.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. William P. Graves.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. William C. Cuyler.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, MD.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.

11th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Jennings.
20th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. A. Webster Shaffer.
5th Massachusetts Cavalry (colored), Maj. Horace N. Weld.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Charles Beger.

FORT WASHINGTON, MD.

Col. HORACE BROOKS.

Maine Coast Guard, Company A, Capt. Charles Baker.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. GILE.

150th Pennsylvania, Company K, Capt. Thomas Getchell.
7th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. John B. Callis.
9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Capt. James M. McCamley.
10th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. David P. De Witt.
12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Col. John Mansfield.
14th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (four companies), Capt. Adolph V. Schaumberg.
18th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (six companies), Col. Charles F. Johnson.
24th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Maj. James W. H. Stickney.
1st Squadron Provisional Cavalry (three companies), Capt. N. Sellers Hill.
Union Light Guard (Ohio) Cavalry, Lieut. James B. Jameson.

Washington Arsenal.

Maj. JAMES G. BENTON.

9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company F, Capt. William H. Eldridge
9th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company G, Capt. Walter Forehand.

DE RUSSY'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH N. G. WHISTLER.

Indiana Light Artillery, 16th Battery, Capt. Charles R. Deming.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Richard M. Ray.
29th Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. George W. Kenney.
30th Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Samuel R. Bingham.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William R. Wilson.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Solon W. Stocking.
6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company E, Capt. Joseph Keepers.
6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. Malache Leslie.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert J. Nevin.
Detachment Pennsylvania Light Artillery (recruits), Lieut. Lord B. Richards.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery A, } Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery F, }
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Frank S. French.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. James E. Wilson.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES BARNES.

6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Companies A and F, Maj. Frank H. White.
6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Companies B, D, G, K, and L, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Copeland.
6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. William H. McCandless.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. KING.

4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Hart.
6th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (two companies), Capt. David Evans.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. MESERVEY.

1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Col. Charles C. Meservey

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. SLOUGH.†

1st District of Columbia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Boyd.
2d District of Columbia (detachment), Capt. James R. Harrover.
26th Michigan, Company F, Capt. Edmund Richardson.
201st Pennsylvania (detachment), Col. F. Asbury Awl.
3d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Companies E and H, Capt. Gustavus M. Palmer.
Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. William C. Dailey.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M, Capt. John Edwards.

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* Headquarters at Fort Corcoran. Troops at Forts Albany, Barnard, Bennett, Berry, Cass, Corcoran, Craig, Ellsworth, Ethan Allen, Farnsworth, Garesché, Lyon, Marcy, Morton, O'Rorke, Reynolds, Richardson, Scott, Smith, Strong, Tillinghast, Ward, Weed, Whipple, Willard, Williams, Woodbury, Worth, and Batteries Martin Scott and Rodgers.

† Military governor.

PROVOST DETACHMENTS.

Col. HENRY H. WELLS.*

2d District of Columbia (detachment), 12th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), } Lieut. Robert W. Roberts.
Independent Company C, Pennsylvania Infantry, 201st Pennsylvania (detachment), } Capt. Henry H. Foster.
Virginia Colored Guard, Company A, Capt. George L. Barnes.
1st Michigan Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Warner H. Pierson.

RENDEZVOUS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL MCKELVY.

14th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Lieut. Col. Carlile Boyd.

FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.

202d Pennsylvania, Col. Charles Albright.
8th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.
13th New York Cavalry, Col. Henry S. Gansevoort.
16th New York Cavalry, Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer.
4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (one company), Maj. Joseph W. Gelray.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 16th Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott.
5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. George S. Gallupe.

CAVALRY FORCES UPPER POTOMAC.

Capt. ERASMUS C. DUNNING.

1st Delaware Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Rowland B. Day.
1st New Hampshire Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Benjamin F. Rackley.

HOSPITAL GUARDS.

Surg. ROBERT O. ABBOTT.

1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 27th, 33d, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 58th, 65th, 69th, 75th, 76th, 78th, 81st, 82d, 86th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 104th, 112th, 114th, 116th, 128th, 129th, 144th, 166th, and 170th Companies, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps; Company I (detachment), 2d Regiment, 1st Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps; Company G, 18th Regiment U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps; Company A (detachment), 24th Regiment U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER.

CARLISLE, PA.

Cavalry Depot (Carlisle Barracks), Maj. William B. Royall.
Camp Biddle, Capt. Henry W. Freedley.

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

Maj. JOHN T. MORGAN.

Bloody Run, Pa.

201st Pennsylvania, Company G, Capt. John T. Ensminger.

* Provost-marshal-general, Defenses South of the Potomac.

McConnellsburg, Pa.

201st Pennsylvania, Company F, Capt. Thomas F. Maloney.

Chambersburg, Pa.

Mounted (Pennsylvania) Company, Capt. Joseph K. Weaver.
Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Lieut. John Downey.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A (detachment), Lieut. John T. Kingsbury.

Greencastle, Pa.

U. S. Signal Corps (detachment), Lieut. Amos M. Thayer.

CHELTON HILL (CAMP WILLIAM PENN), PA.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS WAGNER.

24th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Capt. Robert Boston.

CARBONDALE, PA.

201st Pennsylvania, Company E, Capt. Michael McNally.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Maj. RICHARD I. DODGE.

16th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment).
50th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Benjamin C. Cook.

PHILADELPHIA.

Brig. Gen. ORRIS S. FERRY.

186th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Frink.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery A (detachment), Capt. Thomas H. Bates.

DISTRICT OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Capt. GREENLIEF P. DAVIS.

21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Lieut. John L. Graham.
109th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Gabriel Tuthill.

YORK, PA.

Surg. ST. JOHN W. MINTZER.

108th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. William Mitchell.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT (EIGHTH ARMY CORPS).

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. MORRIS.*

FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

Fort Dix.

11th Maryland (detachment), Capt. Archibald D. Ferguson.

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* In command during temporary absence of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace.

Monocacy Junction.

7th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), Capt. Charles M. Niles.

Monrovia.

1st Delaware Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Caleb Churchman.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. William D. Rank.

SECOND SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.

Fort Federal Hill, Md.

11th Indiana (four companies), Capt. Jesse Custer.
7th New York Heavy Artillery (three companies), Col. Richard C. Duryea.

Fort Marshall, Md.

11th Indiana (two companies), Maj. George Butler.

Fort McHenry, Md.

11th Indiana (four companies), Capt. Henry Kemper.
7th New York Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Samuel L. Anable.
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and K, Lieut. William Borrowe.

THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

11th Maryland (one company), Lieut. Convers Moody.
97th Pennsylvania (one company), Capt. William R. Jones.
8th United States (detachment), Lieut. Col. John R. Edie.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN SHORE, MD.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

11th Indiana (one company), Capt. Henry Kemper.
8th United States, Company D, Lieut. John W. Means.
Smith's Independent Cavalry Company (Maryland), Capt. George W. P. Smith.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Col. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN.*

8th Delaware (detachment), Capt. Thomas Crossley.
2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachments), Lieut. James Lewis.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.†

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC H. DUVAL.‡

First Brigade.

Col. HIRAM F. DEVOL.

23d Ohio, Capt. Harrison G. Otis.
36th Ohio, Capt. William S. Wilson.
1st West Virginia (veteran), Col. William H. Enochs.
13th West Virginia, Col. William R. Brown.

Not brigaded.

91st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Lemuel Z. Cadot.
14th West Virginia, Col. Daniel D. Johnson.

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*Commanding District of Delaware.

†Temporarily commanding in absence of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

‡On leave from February 15; Brig. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes temporarily commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

First Brigade.

Col. NATHAN WILKINSON.

3d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Rizer.
28th Ohio, Company A, Lieut. Frederick Hagenbuch.
6th West Virginia, Maj. Larkin Peirpoint.
17th West Virginia (six companies), Maj. Charles H. Day.
8th Ohio Cavalry, Maj. Augustus Dotze.
1st West Virginia Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Thomas H. B. Lemley.
New York Light Artillery, 32d Battery, Bvt. Maj. Patrick Hart.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Ephraim Chalfant.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. James H. Holmes.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JACOB WEDDLE.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (three companies), Capt. Peter B. Petrie.
74th Pennsylvania (three companies), Capt. Gottlieb Hoburg.
2d West Virginia (veteran), Maj. Benjamin D. Boswell.
3d Company Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Waldemar G. Wahle.
22d Pennsylvania Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield.
Kentucky Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Daniel W. Glassie.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Col. JAMES WASHBURN.

28th Ohio, Company B, Capt. Frank Birk.
28th Ohio, Company C, Lieut. George Siering.
6th West Virginia, Company P, Capt. Edward Lindner.
Independent Virginia Exempts, Company A, Lieut. Thomas McQuinn.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

18th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Henry Peale.
195th Pennsylvania (six companies), Maj. Henry D. Markley.
1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Col. Henry A. Cole.
Ohio Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. George P. Kirtland.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM.

5th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Edward Murray.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROGER E. COOK.

1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (four companies), Capt. Charles J. Brown.
Loudoun (Virginia) Rangers (two companies), Capt. Daniel M. Keyes.
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.

* Also borne on return of First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Not brigaded.

12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Marcus A. Reno.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. James A. Brown.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. Richard M. Ball.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. William Jennings.

Acting Engineers.

Independent Pennsylvania Company, Capt. S. Crawford Smith.

FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY.

1st New York (Veteran) Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John S. Platner.
7th West Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John J. Polsley.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Frederick Hoffman.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. HENRY A. DU PONT.

1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Lieut. William Munk.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Capt. Nathaniel Irish.
5th United States, Battery B, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL.

29th Maine, Col. George H. Nye.
30th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Whittier.
90th New York (six companies), Lieut. Col. Nelson Shaurman.
114th New York, Col. Samuel R. Per Lee.
116th New York, Col. George M. Love.
153d New York, Lieut. Col. George H. McLaughlin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.†

12th Connecticut (six companies), Maj. Sidney E. Clark.
15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer.
160th New York, Capt. Henry P. Underhill.
47th Pennsylvania, Col. J. P. Shindel Gobin.
8th Vermont, Lieut. Col. John B. Mead.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. ALBERT W. BRADBURY.

Indiana Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Hezekiah Hinkson.
Maine Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. Eben D. Haley.
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
New York Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. John V. Grant.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. Elmer L. Corthell.

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*On leave; Brig. Gen. James W. McMillan temporarily commanding.
†Commanding First Division; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Davis, 153d New York, temporarily commanding.

CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER STAGG.

1st Michigan (detachment), Lieut. Col. George R. Maxwell.
5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Smith H. Hastings.
6th Michigan, Col. James H. Kidd.
7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George G. Briggs.
25th New York,† Capt. Simon E. Chamberlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. FITZHUGH.

4th New York (four companies), Maj. Edward Schwartz.
6th New York, Maj. Harrison White.
9th New York, Lieut. Col. George S. Nichols.
19th New York (1st Dragoons), Maj. Howard M. Smith.
17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Coe Durland.
20th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gabriel Middleton.

Reserve Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED GIBBS.

2d Massachusetts, Col. Casper Crowninshield.
6th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Leiper.
1st Rhode Island (four companies), Capt. John Rogers.
2d United States, Capt. Charles E. Norris.
5th United States, Lieut. Gustavus Urban.
6th United States, Lieut. Curwen B. McLellan.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TIBBITS.

21st New York, Maj. Charles G. Otis.
14th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Blakely.
22d Pennsylvania,‡ Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, Jr.

1st Connecticut, Col. Brayton Ives.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William P. Robeson, jr.
2d New York, Col. Alanson M. Randol.
2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. Bayard Nettleton.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

3d Indiana (two companies), Lieut. Benjamin F. Gilbert.
1st New Hampshire (detachment), Col. John L. Thompson.
8th New York, Maj. James Bliss.
15th New York, Maj. Henry Roessle.
22d New York, Lieut. Col. Horatio B. Reed.
1st Vermont, Maj. William G. Cummings.

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* Commanding expedition to Petersburg, Va.; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt in immediate command of the First and Third Divisions; Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert in command of the forces remaining in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the First Brigade, Second Division (Department of West Virginia), and the Artillery Reserve Brigade.

† Detached.

‡ Also borne on return of Second Brigade, Second Division, Department of West Virginia, p. 761.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY CAPEHART.

1st New York, Lieut. Col. Jenyns C. Battersby.
1st West Virginia (detachment), Capt. Shesh B. Howe.
2d West Virginia (seven companies), Lieut. Col. James Allen.
3d West Virginia, Maj. John S. Witcher.

RESERVE HORSE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

New York Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Moses P. Clark.
1st United States, Batteries K and L, Capt. Henry W. Closson.
2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. John McGilvray.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.
2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Carle A. Woodruff.
3d United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.
4th United States, Batteries C and E, Capt. Marcus P. Miller.
5th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Wallace F. Randolph.

REMOUNT CAMP, PLEASANT VALLEY, MD.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES FITZ SIMONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. SAMUEL W. MCPHERSON.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. ALBERT S. CLOKE.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. DUDLEY SEWARD.

NOT BRIGADED.

6th West Virginia Cavalry, Maj. Peter J. Potts.

Abstract from return of the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, for February 28, 1865.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	118	.....	118	118	.....	.....
City and Harbor of New York (Hunt)	34	1,360	1,649	2,771	.....	.....
Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Sea-coast Defenses (Floyd-Jones).	42	1,313	1,710	1,803	317	.....
Defenses of Portsmouth Harbor and Maine Sea-coast (Dawson).	15	494	565	679	.....	.....
Military District of Northern New York (Robinson)	20	801	955	1,316	.....	.....
Military District of Western New York (Diven)	111	1,670	2,394	3,774	.....	.....
Other forts	14	551	760	812	4	.....
Total	354	6,189	8,351	11,273	.....	.....

* Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, second in command.

Organization of troops in the Department of the East, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.*

CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS C. HUNT.

Fort Columbus.

Maj. MILTON COGSWELL.

2d United States, Company K, Bvt. Capt. William West.
New York Light Artillery, 20th Battery, Capt. B. Franklin Ryer.
Permanent Party, Company A, Capt. Alonzo A. Cole.
General Service Recruits, invalids, musicians, &c.

Fort Hamilton.

Maj. DICKINSON WOODRUFF.

Invalid Company A, 12th United States, Bvt. Maj. James Jackson.
17th United States (detachment), Capt. Edward Collins.

Fort Lafayette.

Lieut. Col. MARTIN BURKE.

17th United States (battalion), Bvt. Maj. James F. Grimes.

Fort Richmond.

Capt. DAVID P. HANCOCK.

7th United States (two companies), Capt. David P. Hancock.

Sandy Hook.

Lieut. Col. ENOCH STEEN.

New York Light Artillery, 28th Battery, Capt. Josiah C. Hannum.

Fort Schuyler.

Maj. HENRY D. WALLEN.

7th United States (detachment), Maj. Henry D. Wallen.

Fort Wood.

Col. CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

6th United States (six companies), Col. Charles S. Merchant.
Permanent Party, Company A, Lieut. Joseph B. Rife.

Battery Barracks.

Lieut. EDWARD C. WOODRUFF.

6th United States (detachment), 7th United States (detachment), } Lieut. Edward C. Woodruff.

* Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, second in command.

BOSTON HARBOR AND MASSACHUSETTS SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

Lieut. Col. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

Clark's Point (New Bedford).

Capt. CALEB E. NIEBUHR.

1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Caleb E. Niebuhr.

Eastern Point (Fort Gloucester).

Capt. LEONARD G. DENNIS.

2d Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Leonard G. Dennis.

Fort Independence.

Lieut. Col. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

11th United States, Company A, 3d Battalion, Capt. Alfred E. Latimer.
Invalid Company A, 11th United States, Lieut. Oscar Hagen.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Thomas J. Little.
Company C and Invalid Company A, 1st U. S. Artillery, Lieut. John J. Driscoll.

Long Point Batteries (Provincetown).

Capt. ROYAL W. THAYER.

21st Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Royal W. Thayer.

Fort Miller (Marblehead).

Capt. FITZ J. BABSON.

25th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Fitz J. Babson.

Forts Pickering and Lee (Salem).

Capt. JOHN G. BARNES.

17th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. John G. Barnes.

Fort at Salisbury Beach (Newburyport).

Lieut. HORATIO C. SAMPSON.

20th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (detachment), Lieut. Horatio C. Sampson.

Fort Sewell (Marblehead).

Capt. LEWIS SOULE.

20th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (detachment), Capt. Lewis Soule.

Fort Warren.

Maj. HARVEY A. ALLEN.

27th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Samuel C. Graves.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company C, Capt. Charles F. Livermore.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company E, Capt. James A. Blanchard.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company F, Capt. George A. Perry.

Fort Winthrop.

Capt. FRANK A. JOHNSON.

19th Unattached Company Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Capt. Frank A Johnson.

DEFENSES OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND MAINE SEA-COAST.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL K. DAWSON.

Fort Constitution.

Capt. BENJAMIN F. WELLS.

1st New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. Benjamin F. Wells.

Fort Knox.

Lieut. THOMAS H. PALMER.

1st Maine Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Thomas H. Palmer.

Fort McClary.

Lieut. HENRY GREEN.

Unassigned Maine State Militia, Company G (detachment), Lieut. Henry Green.

Fort Popham.

Capt. AUGUSTIN THOMPSON.

Unassigned Maine State Militia, Company G (detachment), Capt. Augustin Thompson.

Fort Sullivan.

Capt. THOMAS P. HUTCHINSON.

Maine Coast Guard, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Hutchinson.

Battery Belfast.

Capt. CHARLES H. CONANT.

Maine Coast Guard, Company F, Capt. Charles H. Conant.

Battery Castine.

Capt. CHARLES F. KING.

Maine Coast Guard, Company D, Capt. Charles F. King.

Battery Rockland.

Capt. DUMONT BUNKER.

Maine Coast Guard, Company E, Capt. Dumont Bunker.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

Albany.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

3d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Capt. George S. Smith.
3d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company I, Lieut. Sherman D. Underwood.
18th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Lieut. Eugene D. Dimmick.
21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company B, Capt. Henry H. Stiles.
138th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Mortier L. Norton.

Champlain.

Capt. JAMES H. BALDWIN.

1st Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, Company A,* Capt. Charles E. Rice.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, Company C,* Capt. Frederick H. Rand.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (detachment), Capt. James H. Baldwin.

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* Frontier defense.

Malone.

Capt. NEWTON H. DAVIS.

New York Cavalry, Company No. 1,* Capt. David A. Piercy.
New York Cavalry, Company No. 5,* Capt. Newton H. Davis.

Ogdensburg.

Capt. JOHN JACKSON.

7th United States, Company I, Capt. John Jackson.
1st Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, Company B,* Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades.

Sacket's Harbor.

Capt. PLINY MOORE.

Independent Company New York Cavalry,* Capt. Pliny Moore.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.

Elmira, N. Y. (Draft Rendezvous).

Col. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

149th Pennsylvania, Col. John Irvin.
150th Pennsylvania, Maj. George W. Jones.
2d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Lieut. Eben Crosby.
19th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company B, Capt. Albert W. Hayes.

Elmira, N. Y. (Depot Prisoners of War).

Col. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

1st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Frederick E. Trotter.
19th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment), Maj. John H. Donovan.
2d United States (detachment).
12th United States (detachment).
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A (section), Lieut. Howard B. Cushing.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. JOHN A. TARDY.

10th United States, Company B (detachment), Capt. John A. Tardy

Fort Ontario, N. Y.

Col. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

16th United States (detachment), Col. Caleb C. Sibley.
Invalid Company, recruits, &c.

Fort Porter, N. Y.

Capt. ROBERT H. HALL.

10th United States (three companies), Capt. Robert H. Hall.
19th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company G, Capt. William C. Alberger
Recruits, &c.

General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

Actg. Asst. Surg. AZEL BACKUS.

Detachments.

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* Frontier defense.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fort Adams, R. I.

Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

15th United States (detachment), Col. Oliver L. Shepherd.

Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Capt. CHRISTOPHER BLANDING.

Rhode Island Hospital Guards, Company A, Capt. Christopher Blanding.

Forts Preble and Scammel, Me.

Maj. LEVI C. BOOTES.

17th United States, 2d Battalion, Company D, Capt. Pythagoras E. Holcomb.
Invalid Company A, 17th United States, Capt. Thomas H. Carpenter.
Invalid Company B, 17th United States, Bvt. Capt. James J. Emerson.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Maj. AUGUSTUS A. GIBSON.

14th United States (detachment), Maj. Gurden Chapin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

If you will make an order that no persons, male or female, not connected with the service will be admitted within your lines from and after this date, it will save you from an avalanche of visitors who will get down by hook or crook. I will, on such order being made, prohibit the giving of any passes. Send me a copy of your order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 1, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

There are persons not connected with the army whom I have no objections to the visits of. Any general order on the subject would prohibit them. Would it not answer to publish an order that all permits to visit the armies must come from the commanders themselves?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d ultimo relative to the confirmation of Col. Fred. Winthrop, Fifth New York Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, and to inform you in response that this officer was confirmed on the 20th ultimo. His commission will be forwarded to him as soon as signed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 1, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

In compliance with General Orders, No. 244, War Department, series 1863, I have the honor to report the following-named officers as composing my staff, and on duty with me as such during the past month:

Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. T. S. Bowers, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp, on special service with General A. H. Terry; Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. Horace Porter, aide-de-camp, on inspection duty in the Department of Virginia; Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, aide-de-camp; Brig. Gen. S. Williams, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Adam Badeau, military secretary; Lieut. Col. E. S. Parker, military secretary; Capt. George K. Leet, assistant adjutant-general, in charge of Washington office; Capt. P. T. Hudson, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. C. Robinett, aide-de-camp; Capt. Robert T. Lincoln, assistant adjutant-general, assigned to duty per Special Orders, No. 37, headquarters Armies of the United States, February 23, 1865; Lieut. William McK. Dunn, jr., aide-de-camp; Lieut. D. E. Porter, aide-de-camp; Capt. Amos Webster, assistant quartermaster.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1865—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Thirty deserters have been examined to-day. The only material information is that on the 27th ultimo six guns were seen on the cars of the South Side Railroad, marked Danville, and 300 hogsheads of tobacco piled in one street, which informant understood was to be destroyed. No change in position of troops or movements reported.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I find on my return the inclosed telegram* from the lieutenant-general commanding, and consider it due to myself to lay before him the following statement of facts:

Under the call made by me upon corps and subordinate commanders for nominations for brevet for distinguished and gallant services in the field on the recent campaign, Brigadier-General Potter, commanding division in the Ninth Corps, thought proper to present the name of Captain McKibbin, assistant adjutant-general, for the successive brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general. Owing to the large number of officers recommended, and relying on my subordinate officers not abusing the privilege given them to make nominations, particularly as the circular making the call cautioned them to present no names but such as had clearly earned the rewards proposed, I did not critically inspect the list, but forwarded it to the Department of War, and it was not until the appointments were made and distributed that my attention was called to the extraordinary and, as I think, improper use General Potter had made of this privilege. Upon learning the state of the case I communicated, verbally, my views to General Potter, and stated to him, while I would refrain from asking the Department to cancel the two higher grades conferred, as I conceived improperly, yet I should not approve, and would resist this officer being assigned to duty with his grade of brigadier-general, I understanding General Potter's action to be predicated on his desire to obtain this officer for a brigade commander.

Accordingly, when General Potter applied for this officer to be assigned to duty with his rank as brigadier-general, I disapproved the application. Subsequently, on Captain McKibbin being confirmed by the Senate, General Potter, notwithstanding my expressed views and action in the matter, renewed his application, which was forwarded to Washington disapproved by me for the reasons given above. Now, I find during my absence, and without any opportunity given me to explain my position, General Potter has thought proper, through some unofficial channel, to bring the case to the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding, and has obtained the decision in his favor. I respectfully submit that the whole of General Potter's course is not consistent with the respect due to me as his commanding general, and I feel quite satisfied, had all the facts of the case been made known to the lieutenant-general commanding, he would have awaited explanation of my action before deciding against me. My objections to the assignment of this officer to a brigade are, first, the improper manner in which his appointment was procured; second, the injustice to this army which will be done by assigning a staff officer thus elevated to the command of troops when there are at least six, if not more, brevet brigadier-generals who have been promoted for gallantry whilst commanding brigades and regiments, and who are now awaiting assignment to commands. In making these objections I am not governed by any personal considerations, for I have no knowledge of Captain McKibbin beyond what I have obtained in the progress of this affair, and have no reason to dispute General Potter's opinion that he is an officer of merit and would make a good brigade commander. My objections are to the *modus operandi*, the injustice to other officers, and the injury to the whole brevet system which will result from its successful accomplishment.

* See Bowers to Parke, February 27, received 11.30 a. m., p. 718.

With the foregoing explanation of my motives and course in this matter, I leave any further action to the judgment of the lieutenant-general commanding.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 102. } *Washington, March 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, assistant inspector-general, Sixth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty as such in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty as assistant inspector-general of the Twenty-second Army Corps, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel. He will report in person without delay accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 43. } *City Point, Va., March 1, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Col. M. R. Morgan, U. S. Army, chief commissary Armies operating against Richmond, is, by authority of the Secretary of War, assigned to duty with his brevet rank.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] ARTILLERY HDQRS., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1865.

The proportion of ammunition for the horse artillery will be as follows: Rifled guns—thirty shell, fifteen shrapnel, five canister; Napoleons—twelve shot, six shell, six shrapnel, eight canister for each chest. For the rifled guns, ammunition must be uniform—that is, shells or shrapnel of different systems will not be allowed. Schenkl ammunition is recommended, as the use of Hotchkiss is objected to by other troops, on account of the stripping of the lead band, which endangers skirmishers and other troops in front of the artillery. You will hereafter in drawing ammunition keep the proportions named in view. Solid shot is much more and shrapnel much less valuable than is generally supposed, and the large proportion of hollow shot used has been unfavorable both to the usefulness and reputation of the artillery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Artillery.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
March 1, 1865—9 a. m.

Captain DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

All quiet this a. m. At 6 last p. m. a train of cars passed toward Petersburg; number of cars not known. No other trains heard during the night.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HOLMAN,
Sergeant.

(Same to Lieutenant Dillingham, signal officer, Ninth Army Corps.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 1, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. W. West (colonel Seventeenth Maine Volunteers) is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, subject to the approval of the commanding general Army of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Humphreys:

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865. (Received 12.50 p. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eighteen deserters came in last night, all from Heth's division. Two have just come in from the same division.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865. (Received 10.05 a. m.)

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet for the past twenty-four hours. No deserters.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Twelve deserters from the enemy, four having arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865—10.45 p. m. (Received 11.25 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters just in report as follows. Lee gone south with Rodes' and Gordon's divisions, leaving Johnston in command, orders signed by latter having been published. No other troops moved. One, a sergeant, was in Petersburg day before yesterday and saw six trains leave by South Side road, loaded with cotton and tobacco. Were hauling such property toward depot. No artillery is known to have been moved from the lines in vicinity of their camp. They repeat the story of a new line which is now said to run from Drewry's Bluff to some point on Roanoke River. Negroes employed on this line. This a camp rumor not traceable to any reliable source. Artillery horses are said to be in very bad condition; hardly able to draw the pieces. The shooting heard last night was done by order in their brigade, as stated by the sergeant, who says he received the order for the men to cheer when the bands struck up. Reason not given. Could not have been in consequence of news received, or he should have heard of it. Says the only news from North Carolina is a report that Sherman, instead of marching on Charlotte, is moving on Fayetteville, and that Schofield was moving up the Cape Fear River with troops and transports, to form junction at that place. This report was brought by a man just returned to their army from North Carolina, who must have left about three days ago. The sergeant belongs to the Eleventh North Carolina, and is worth examining.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 1, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The above, just received, is sent for your information.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Twelve deserters from Wallace's brigade came in last night. They bring no news.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865—10.45 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new to report along our lines. Some deserters came in on Potter's front, but number not yet reported. I understand they make no report of movements in their lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There are at least 150 good mechanics in the armory at Springfield, Mass., and in the various workshops in the manufacturing towns there, that desire to enlist in the engineers or pontoon command of this army, provided they can be assured of being retained in those branches of the service. We have frequent applications for such service, and need these men sadly. Can authority be granted to raise one or two companies for this duty with this army? One of the companies of pontoniers here is heavy artillery. The men applied for could be also an independent company, heavy artillery or pontoniers.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

MARCH 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Fourteen deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Varina, Va., March 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia:

COLONEL: I respectfully request that an order may be issued by the proper authority relieving Companies A, B, C, and D of this regiment from duty in the Department of the South, and assigning them to duty in this department, thus enabling the regiment to take the field, if ordered, with full strength. The regiment numbers, say, 1,170 men, of whom eight maximum companies (800 men) and fifty men assigned to Companies A, B, C, and D are now serving in this department. Of the remaining 320 men of those companies, a large number, say 100, are now prisoners of war, and on exchange could more readily report to Virginia than Florida. The regiment is well armed with Spencer carbines and sabers, well officered, and composed of good material, and has two years to serve. I earnestly request that it may be placed in a position to do service as a regiment. Having in a private interview with Lieutenant-General Grant received encouragement that this could shortly be effected, I respectfully request permission to present this application in person at headquarters of the Armies operating against Richmond.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS WASHBURN,
Colonel Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, &C.,
March 1, 1865.

Colonel Washburn's regiment I consider one of the best I have, if not the best; and as it has been much scattered I am anxious to bring it together for the spring campaign. The return of the four absent companies is very important to this end.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Richmond, Va., March 1, 1865.

Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James:

COLONEL: There is a great want in the command of a corps badge. Considering the advantages of such a designation, I think all parties, both of the old Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, would cheerfully acquiesce in the adoption of a new badge. I therefore respectfully request the authority of the major-general commanding to issue an order making the Heart the badge of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., March 1, 1865.

Col. R. M. WEST,
Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding the division directs that you send out a party to the Charles City road and ascertain if the enemy are making any movement on our front, or if any movement of the enemy's troops has taken place during the night past, and that you report promptly any information you may obtain, and when you return to camp report the result of the reconnaissance. Send out the party immediately.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., March 1, 1865.

Col. S. P. SPEAR,
Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The general commanding division directs that you send out a scouting party to Riddell's Shop and ascertain if the enemy are now making, or have during the past night, made any movements on our front. He also directs that you report promptly anything worthy of note that you may discover. Send the party out without delay.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
NO. 27. } *March 1, 1865.*

It having come to the notice of the major-general commanding that department and district commanders, and even provost-marshals of posts, are in the habit of passing citizens through the lines, it is hereby ordered that no passes for this purpose will be respected, unless countersigned by the major-general commanding or granted by superior authority.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The order assigning General Carroll to me assigned him as brevet major-general. Finding that General Stevenson ranked him, I requested that he might be assigned to duty on his brevet rank, and received a dispatch from the Adjutant-General's Department saying that he would be so assigned. On the strength of this dispatch, I ordered him to relieve General Stevenson at Cumberland. This evening I received a dispatch from Major Chalfin saying General Carroll had not been brevetted. If he has not been brevetted I shall be obliged to modify my arrangements. If any error has occurred it has not been mine nor General Carroll's, and I hope he may not have the mortification of finding he has no brevet after having entered upon duty as a brevet major-general. I know his services well, and think there is strong ground for his promotion. I request that the matter may be referred to the Secretary of War that it may be definitely settled.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Major-General HANCOCK, *Winchester, Va.:*

The First Regiment is ready to move at a moment's notice; the two flanking companies armed with Sharps rifles. Colonel Bird says it will take twelve hours to get transportation after he receives the order to move.

FINLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 1, 1865.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

The general wishes Colonel Bird's regiment, First Regiment, First Corps, sent to Harper's Ferry to report to General Stevenson. It is all ready to move. Please notify him when it will start.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 1, 1865.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: It is reported to-day by a deserter from the rebel army (an officer) that the rebel cavalry are picketing the Rappahannock River from the railroad bridge south. The pickets report all quiet to-day.

H. H. WELLS.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 1, 1865—11.35 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

GENERAL: The officer's name is First Lieut. J. H. Mills. Says he belongs to Second Missouri Regiment. Was engaged as commander of train guard on the railroads running from Richmond to different points He says he left Richmond about the 15th of February. Has seen no movement of troops himself. In coming from Culpeper this way he found the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry on duty at the first ford south of Rappahannock bridge, and there learned that the river was picketed. He saw no infantry, and does not know their object in picketing the river. I will send him to you in the morning, if you desire to see him.

H. H. WELLS,
Provost-Marshal-General.

MARCH 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The bridge at Cline's Mill is occupied by our men and is in good condition. I have ordered the column to halt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. MIDDLE RIVER, VA., *March 1, 1865.*

The command will march at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning, March 2, in the following order, viz: First, Third Division; second, wagon and pontoon train following; third, First Division.

Division commanders will take the necessary precautions to protect the march of the column by throwing out flankers and holding lateral roads by pickets. Division commanders will be held responsible for the safety of the wagon train, &c. Strong foraging parties will be detailed by brigade commanders for their respective brigades. Great care must be taken in selecting competent officers for this service. They will be held responsible for the safety of their command and the manner in which this duty is performed. No soldier will be allowed on any pretense whatever to enter private dwellings. All pillaging and marauding will be punished summarily. Division commanders will issue strict orders, to be given to regimental commanders, to prevent their

men from obtaining liquor. This caution is now given as the command will shortly pass through populous towns where intoxicating liquors are easily obtained. Every officer will be instructed upon this important matter. Division commanders must give the necessary orders for picketing, &c., round their respective camps.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 1, 1865.*

Colonel COLE,
Martinsburg:

Major-General Carroll assumes command of department. General Stevenson returns here. I shall probably be in Martinsburg to-night

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

SLEEPY CREEK, *March 1, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD:

Shall be at Harper's Ferry by 5.30.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Martinsburg, March 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General SEWARD:

Our scouts returned from Back Creek Valley. Went seven miles beyond Shanghai; neither saw nor heard of rebels. Also two of the scouts returned that have been among the mountains west since the capture of Crook and Kelley. Passed themselves as rebels, but heard nothing of raid in this direction.

E. C. WATKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 1, 1865.*

Capt. J. C. ALLEN,
Commanding Weston:

I have information that a band of rebels, under Captains Spriggs and Turning, intend to attack Glenville to-night or to-morrow morning. A company will start from Bulltown for Glenville, and you will send a cavalry scout of as near fifty men as practicable so as to reach Glenville about daybreak to-morrow morning. The officer commanding your scouts will act under direction of the commanding officer from Bulltown, who knows the country. The State Scouts at Glenville must do the same.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 1, 1865.*

Col. F. C. NEWHALL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Middle Military Div., Winchester, Va.:

General Orders, No. 27, by telegram, received. Does the general commanding intend that this order shall change existing regulations affecting passes granted from Baltimore and Annapolis to points on the Eastern Shore, Point Lookout, Fort Monroe, Norfolk, and City Point? The system in force is in accordance with arrangement made with commanding officers at those points and with orders of Lieutenant-General Grant and the Secretary of War. The daily business is large, is well organized, and, it is believed, very carefully administered. It is thought that the order of General Hancock has reference especially to the line within this department on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Potomac River as far as the Point of Rocks, which is the present limit, and to General Tyler, who commands said district. The order will be given at once.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 1, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Comdg. Officer, Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Orders from headquarters Middle Military Division require that no citizen be permitted to pass the lines of your district without a pass countersigned by the major-general commanding the Middle Military Division. You will see that it is strictly obeyed. This order referred to is not very clear, but has reference undoubtedly to persons passing into and out of the lines adjoining the territory held by the enemy. Therefore interior travelers, viz, those going by rail to Harper's Ferry, need not be stopped. They will be dealt with there, of course.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Morris:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

You have not sent contents of Richmond papers for Tuesday or Wednesday. Did you not receive them? If not, does it indicate anything?

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865—1 p. m.*

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington:

Richmond papers are received daily. No bulletin was sent Tuesday or Wednesday because there was not an item of good or bad news in them. There is every indication that Sherman is perfectly safe. I am looking every day for direct news from him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A telegraphic dispatch received this morning that Bulltown, south of Parkersburg, was captured this morning, and that our pickets were drawn in at Elizabeth, about forty miles from Parkersburg. I am not advised what forces we have in that region, if any.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following telegram has just been received. Everything has been stripped so bare here that you may be running great risk.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Defenses:

It is reported here this morning that a brigade of rebel cavalry (Fitz Lee's) is picketing the Rappahannock.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

If the returns I have of troops in the Department of Washington are anything like correct there need not be the slightest apprehension for the safety of the capital. At this time if Lee could spare any considerable force it would be for the defense of points now threatened which are necessary for the very existence of his army. He would not send off any large body without my knowing it. If they should move toward Washington that would be known also. With the cavalry General Augur has at his command he can always have notice of any considerable body, and could dispose his force to meet their advance. The fact is, the enemy are reaping such advantages by the way of the Fredericksburg road that they are anxious to avoid attracting attention in that direction. I have ordered a force, mostly infantry, to prepare to go up the Rappahannock, as soon as transportation can be got for them, for the purpose of breaking up this trade, and shall try to break up the road at the same time. The force I send will draw everything the enemy has on the Potomac below Alexandria and on the Rappahannock, and will give General Augur a good opportunity of breaking the railroad up to the Rapidan. I would direct the force sent from here to do that, but it will be impossible for me to send any considerable amount of cavalry. Infantry cannot get there very well. It will be necessary to have a good man in command in West Virginia, and even then we cannot prevent occasional parties getting in on the railroad. I have recom-

mended General Crocker for that place, but I believe he has not been ordered in from New Mexico. I wanted that done last fall and supposed until a few days since that he had been ordered in. Is there not a great mistake in keeping a large number of cavalrymen posted through the city of Washington? It seems to me one-half the force of cavalry in the department is wasted in duties in no way tending to the protection of the place. I may be mistaken, and only call attention to see whether this is not so. At this time, not until the roads get good, do I think there is the slightest danger of the enemy attempting to blockade the Potomac. They have not got the artillery horses nor men to spare for such an enterprise. On the whole, I think there is not the slightest need of apprehension, except from a dash of a few mounted men into Alexandria, and with proper watchfulness this ought not to occur.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The reports show in Department of Washington 24,442 effective men, and Department of West Virginia 13,946, exclusive of one division of Nineteenth Corps, and 2,000 effective mounted cavalry left by Sheridan. The rebels are receiving many valuable supplies from Northern cities by the Fredericksburg road, no doubt, and necessarily picket the Rappahannock to protect this traffic. Colonel Wells or General Augur should find out what force there is on the Rappahannock. I shall clear out that country as soon as transports can be got to move the men and it stops raining for a day or two.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *March 2, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have you sent any force toward the Rappahannock? If Lee has made any detachment in that direction would it not be easy for him to put batteries on the Potomac to intercept transports, or even move on Alexandria and destroy the depots there? Past disasters from stripping this department of troops repeatedly have made me very solicitous in this matter and apprehensive of a surprise in our defenseless condition. It is a hazard to which the national capital should not again be exposed.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My dispatch of this afternoon answers yours of 9.30 this evening. I do not think it possible for Lee to send anything toward Washington, unless it should be a brigade of cavalry. Augur's returns show a good force of cavalry to meet anything of the kind, besides a large infantry force. The great number of deserters and refugees coming in

daily enables us to learn if any considerable force starts off almost immediately as soon as it starts. Except in the neighborhood of Staunton, there are not now north of the Chickahominy 5,000 rebel soldiers, including all the guards on the Central railroad. I have not sent a force to the Rappahannock, but shall do so as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

Fayetteville, March 1.—No Yankees have advanced in this direction from Wilmington. Other intelligence which could be communicated is contraband, but of an encouraging character.

The Confederate steamer Chickamauga was destroyed by the crew, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy, at Gray's Point, in Cape Fear River, Saturday. She is a total wreck. We omit the first part of the telegram relative to Sherman's movements, in deference to a request sent to the various journals in Richmond about ten days since.

From Petersburg.—Among the indications of approaching hostilities by the enemy in the neighborhood of Petersburg are the scores of deserters coming into our lines every night from every part of Grant's lines, from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run. For the present, however, the enemy is mud-bound, and there is no expectation of operations until the ground, now rotten with moisture, is in a better condition.

The fall of Wilmington.—We learn from Northern papers that the enemy occupied Wilmington on the morning of the 22d ultimo. As the last train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of Front and Market streets, was firing upon the enemy, who had appeared upon the causeway on the western side of Cape Fear River. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator Creek. Some few skirmishers pushed forward, but were driven off. Our troops retreated across the North East Branch of Cape Fear River, at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry or McRee's Ferry. It is said that our forces attempted to burn the railroad bridge at Northeast, nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partially successful. Later accounts say that our forces had checked the forward movement of the enemy there. If so, it is probable that Schofield will next try the Fayetteville route, or attempt to effect a junction with Sherman. Since Sherman has already been reported as moving toward Cheraw, there is no impropriety in indicating an opinion that this may be a movement by the flank to cross the Catawba River below the railroad, and thence move on Charlotte along the eastern bank; or it may mean a change of front with the intention to reach Fayetteville and be in co-operation with Schofield.

The enemy reported at Staunton.—We stated on yesterday that the enemy in heavy force, believed to be mostly cavalry, were advancing up the Valley toward Staunton. As yet we have no official information on the subject of their advance.

From the South.—We hear nothing from Sherman, Schofield, or Schimmelfennig. It is believed that bottomless and impassable mud surrounds them all. The roads are still too bad for serious movements of troops. It is stated that our forces under General Bragg have succeeded in checking the forward movement from Wilmington under Schofield on the Wilmington and Weldon road, and that the latter had advanced no farther than Northeast River, ten or fifteen miles from the city. It is thought that Schofield will try to effect a junction with Sherman, via Fayetteville perhaps. An immense war meeting was held in Mobile on the 13th of February, at which patriotic speeches were delivered and appropriate resolutions passed. It is reported that General Hood will be assigned to an important command in Texas. Colonel Hatch, the Confederate agent of exchange, had communication with the Yankee authorities at Wilmington on Friday last, and we are glad to learn an agreement was made for delivery of all the Yankee prisoners in our hands in this State at that point at the earliest practicable moment. Some 3,000 or 4,000 were paroled in Goldsboro on Saturday, and were to be sent yesterday morning to the enemy's lines. Seven hundred or 800 passed this place from Salisbury on Sunday morning for the same point, and we learn that all that are here are to be sent through as soon as transportation can be furnished. Several hundred were sent off yesterday.

Raleigh Confederate, February 27:

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution in the rebel House of Representatives, approving the appointment of General Lee as general-in-chief and recommending that he be vested with power to treat for peace. Referred to committee on military affairs.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.)

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Has General Crocker been ordered in from New Mexico? If he has not please order him in at once. He would be invaluable in command of West Virginia. An active traveling general is wanted who would visit all his posts in the department. I think it will be advisable to order General Carroll to report to General Hancock for the temporary command of that department.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock and Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock were, at the dates of their appointments as aides-de-camp, assistant inspectors-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonels, and as such I am informed are announced in the Army Register for 1864, instead of aides-de-camp on my staff. Will you please have this corrected in the Army Register, if it is not too late, and if necessary to enable you to do so, have an order issued relieving them from duty in the Inspector-General's Department, to date from the date of their appointments as aides-de-camp.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A critical examination of the deserters reported last night by General Wright goes to show that the statement made by the sergeant Eleventh North Carolina amounts only to the fact that Rodes' division left its camp north of the Appomattox prior to the 26th ultimo, and on that day the sergeant was in the old camp and saw some stragglers who said the division had gone to North Carolina. On the 26th we received positive information that Rodes was encamped at Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad. No deserter has been received from Rodes since the 26th, nor has any positive information in connection with that division, or that of Gordon's, been received since that date, and from all I can learn the three divisions may have been sent away. That fact is as yet only based on camp rumors founded on their known change of position to Sutherland's Station. Thirty deserters are reported as coming in our lines, and received by provost-marshal-general, for the twenty-

four hours preceding 12 o'clock of last night. No movement reported by them, except the above rumor by the sergeant Eleventh North Carolina of the departure of Rodes and Gordon.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have sent you a dispatch, from which you will perceive the reported departure of two of Lee's divisions is not only not confirmed, but is by no means reliable. Nevertheless I have directed the chief engineer to visit the proposed points of attack and confer with Generals Potter and McLaughlen, and shall make any preliminary arrangement to attack, in case your orders should require it or my judgment justify my recommending it. This judgment will be based on the facts reported by the chief engineer, which I will lay before you as soon as received. I am of the opinion I have force enough under my command at present, as the question is not so much one of numbers as of the practicability of carrying intrenched lines. These once carried and overcome, I have men enough to meet the whole of Lee's army.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 2, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

If the report of the departure of two divisions of Lee's army can be verified we will try the assault on front of each Potter's and Willcox's divisions. I can bring over 15,000 men from north of the James to support them if necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward report just received from provost-marshal's department of examination of deserters to-day:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
March 2, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to state that thirty-six rebel deserters were forwarded to this office to-day, bringing in with them the following property: fifteen muskets. The men were representatives of the following brigades: MacRae's, Weisiger's, Scales', Sorrel's, Davis', McComb's, and Wise's. One informant states that he was in the camps of Rodes' division on Sunday evening last, and that the troops of that division were still there, near Sutherland's Station. Another informant states that he witnessed the shipment of fifteen guns at the South Side Railroad station, and he was told they were to be taken to Danville. The men all state that there has been no change in their camps; also that men are constantly leaving their camps and going home.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, in Charge.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

Colonel Tarbell, with his regiment (Ninety-first New York Volunteers), 1,600 strong, has just reported here. What orders for it? Please reply immediately.

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—4.05 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General, City Point, Va.:

The Ninety-first New York Volunteers will be sent to report to commanding officer Fifth Corps—General Warren.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

One of my people left Richmond yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Up to that time there was no bulletin on the boards of the daily newspapers, at the War Office, or elsewhere, announcing any defeat of Sherman, or that anything had been done to impede his progress. No personal disaster to General Sherman was rumored. Our agent rode a part of the way between the interior and exterior lines of defense of the city with the officer of the day, who was on the rounds visiting the posts, and no claim was made by such officer that there was any information in the hands of the military authorities at all encouraging. No movement of troops whatever had taken place. Anderson's foundry, known as the Tredegar Iron-Works, has been indefinitely closed. Besides the branches of this establishment, which have from time to time been given up, 1,500 hands have been continued there at work until the end of last week, when this, the whole number, was discharged. The hands were told that the owners no longer had sufficient funds to carry on the work. On Saturday a large shaft and other machinery was removed from the works to the canal, and it was understood that the machinery of the establishment was going up the canal. On Sunday, also, a canal-boat in the basin was moored alongside of the wharf in front of the arsenal, and men were engaged in taking on board bomb-shells which had not been filled, other fixed ammunition in an incomplete state, and a large quantity of cartridge paper. Our agent counted fifty pontoons in the basin, and he learned that ten had gone up the canal. Our friends send us word that on Sunday a meeting of officers of rank was held at the house of Mr. Davis; that Governor Smith was present, and it is also believed that the mayor was there. It is also said that General Lee was certainly present at this meeting; and, without a knowledge of what the entire objects of the meeting were, it was understood that the final disposition of the

tobacco and cotton in Richmond was left to the decision of General Ewell. Our friends renew the information that the works are being thrown up at Amelia Court-House.

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 2, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

16. The telegraphic order of March 1, 1865, from this office, granting Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, permission to visit Washington, D. C., is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

Everything tends to satisfy the major-general commanding that the rebels contemplate evacuating Petersburg. Anticipating orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, he desires to call your attention to the necessity of treating this matter with great earnestness. Whenever your lines are not sufficiently close to watch the enemy, it will be necessary for you either to advance your line or to organize scouting parties of trustworthy and enterprising men who will keep you advised of all that may occur corroborative of this view of the intentions of the enemy. Without striking tents, it will be necessary to keep your command ready to follow up closely any movement, even with small parties, through any gap that may be discovered. Deserters are to be examined at once, and results to be telegraphed here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to commanding officers Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps.)

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my tour of duty as general officer of the day for March 1 to 2. I caused some four posts on the left of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, to be advanced about twenty-five yards, which straightened the line and gained sufficient ground to dispense with one post, which post was sent to the reserve. The left center of the First Division line was thrown forward some 200 yards by instructions from the division commander, thus straightening the line and making it much shorter. No disturbance was caused on the line by this movement. I found

officers and men vigilant and attentive to their duties. The following number of deserters are reported to have arrived in our lines: nine in First Division, seven with arms; six in Second Division; three in Third Division.

Respectfully submitted.

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, General Officer of the Day.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet for the past twenty-four hours. No deserters.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Webb left here at 1 p. m., and has by this time most probably left City Point.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during the past twenty-four hours. Twelve deserters from the enemy, seven bringing their arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865. (Received 10.25 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new on our front. No deserters have been as yet reported.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 2, 1865—11.30 a. m.

General DAVIES,
Commanding Cavalry:

Have you sent any scouting party to Quaker road or across Hatcher's Run?

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865. (Received 12.15 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

No scouting party has crossed Hatcher's Run. The crossings are picketed by the enemy, and it would take considerable force to effect a passage.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 2, 1865.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I beg to make the following nominations for promotion: Brig. Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious services on several occasions before the enemy, campaign of 1864, to date from October 1, 1864. Lieut. Col. Theodore Read, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general, Department of Virginia, to be brigadier-general by brevet, or full, for gallantry before the enemy, to date from capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Col. John E. Mulford, to be brigadier-general by brevet, for special services and highly meritorious conduct, to date from July 4, 1864. Maj. P. Ord, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for gallant conduct in the campaign of 1864, to date from the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Capt. H. G. Brown, aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, to be major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864, to date from the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Maj. S. S. Seward, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, campaign of 1864, to date from the attack on Petersburg, July 30, 1864. Second Lieut. Thomas G. Welles, First Connecticut Cavalry, to be captain by brevet in the volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, campaign of 1864, to date from the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Capt. D. D. Wheeler, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be major by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services, campaign of 1864, to date from capture of Fort Harrison, 29th of September, 1864. Capt. [Eugene E.] Graves, aide-de-camp to General Weitzel, to be major by brevet, for gallant conduct, campaign of the summer of 1864, to date from the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Lieut. Col. Ed. W. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, to be brevet colonel, for meritorious services in the campaign of 1863 and 1864, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Lieut. Col. R. H. Jackson, assistant inspector-general, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, to be brevet brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864. This officer was recommended for this brevet by Gen. D. B. Birney, who made his case a special one for his services in the operations of September last, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Bvt. Maj. P. S. Michie, U. S. Engineers, to be brevet brigadier-general, for meritorious services in 1864, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Col. A. C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio, to be brevet brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services in campaign of 1864. This officer was also recommended by Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Capt. W. L. James, assistant quartermaster, to be brevet major, for meritorious and faithful services, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Capt. C. E. Walbridge, assistant quartermaster, to be brevet major, for meri-

torious and faithful services, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Capt. P. A. Davis, assistant adjutant-general, to be brevet major, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of 1864, to date from 1st of January, 1865. Capt. [James] Curry, commissary of subsistence, to be brevet major and lieutenant-colonel, for long, faithful, and arduous services. Lieut. Col. M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, to be colonel by brevet, for distinguished and meritorious services, campaign 1863 and 1864, to date from January 1, 1865.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Eighteen deserters since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 2, 1865—12 p. m.*

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff, Army of the James:

I want an expedition, to consist of one picked brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, prepared to send up the Rappahannock as soon as the quartermaster's department can furnish water transportation for them. They will take ten days' rations with them, and, with such supplies as they can collect from the country, will be prepared to remain absent longer if necessary. The object is to break up illicit trade of the Northern Neck, and, if they can, to break up the Fredericksburg railroad. An officer of experience and reliability will be necessary to take command. When he is designated more particular instructions will be given from these headquarters.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 2, 1865—8.50 p. m. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Barnard, by telegraph, directs me to report to you the following extract from my letter to him on James River obstructions:

I made an inspection to-day, February 28, and find that the obstructions are as is represented in the accompanying chart, except that schooner No. 4 is reported to have drifted away, leaving an opening in the north channel sufficient to pass an iron-clad, and in the south channel there is also space enough to pass a vessel. The naval officer, Lieutenant Hayes, who has had charge of these obstructions, says that it will require five more schooners sunk in the north channel and two more in the south channel to make them impassable at ordinary high tide. At present there is a considerable freshet running in the river, and the water is some three to four feet higher than ordinary, so that the navy reports that the rebel iron-clads can come down over the middle ground or bar between the two channels, but think they will not attempt it, because the current is too strong to steer the vessels.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Before Richmond, Va., March 2, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. S. Moffitt, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, is hereby announced as provost-marshal of this corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

EDWARD MOALE,
Captain, 19th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

My corps officer of the day having reported that the enemy seemed to present the appearance of a change, I have just been out and find their camps, camp-fires, and pickets as usual. I caused a blank cartridge to be fired from Fort Burnham, which had the desired effect of drawing the curious of the enemy onto their parapets. They did not appear in as large numbers as usual, but this may be owing to the weather. As I have not had a deserter in twenty-four hours, I desire to ask if any came in on the other end of the line, and if the commanding general has any orders to give. I do not believe there is anything in the story.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
March 2, 1865.

Major-General WEITZEL:

You will permit no persons to come through the picket-line on permits from any authority until such permits are submitted to department headquarters. Turn all such back to await action at these headquarters.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

WILSON'S WHARF, *March 2, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

A scouting party, which went out from Harrison's Landing, has just returned, bringing in a rebel lieutenant, of Pickett's division, prisoner. The prisoner states that Fitzhugh Lee is in New Kent County with a brigade of cavalry.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

(Copies sent by Turner to Major-General Ord, Fort Monroe; Brevet Brigadier-General Ludlow, Williamsburg.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 2, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. C. LUDLOW, *Comdg. Defenses, Williamsburg, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that his letter of instructions to you, of the 24th ultimo, does not deprive Colonel Morrison, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, of the command of Fort Magruder. Your command embraces the whole "line" mentioned in that communication, of which Fort Magruder is a post, and of which Colonel Morrison will retain command under you.

H. B. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAYNESBOROUGH, VA., *March 2, 1865.*
(Via Winchester, Va. Received 4.15 p. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following operations of the forces under my command since leaving Winchester:

We pushed rapidly up the valley to Staunton, arriving there on the night of the 1st instant, encountering but little opposition. Parties of the enemy made their appearance on our flanks, but no attention was paid to them. At Mount Crawford, Rosser, with a portion of his command, attempted to hold the position and destroy the bridge, but was handsomely charged by a portion of Colonel Capehart's brigade, and drove them on a run to Mount Sidney. General Early then hastily evacuated Staunton, which was occupied by Colonel Stagg's brigade, and the railroad bridge over Christian's Creek was burned. On the morning of the 2d the whole command marched into Staunton. I then directed General Merritt to order General Custer, with his division, to follow up the enemy, who had moved in the direction of Waynesborough, the First Division following in support of General Custer. General Custer found the enemy in line of battle in a strong position at Waynesborough, and at once attacked him [with] Pennington's and Wells' brigades, of his division, and Capehart's brigade, of the Second Division (General Chapman's), with the following result: 9 pieces light artillery, 13 battle-flags, 1,165 enlisted men, 78 officers, from 125 to 150 wagons and ambulances, with teams complete, captured. The caissons and teams of the artillery were also complete. Nearly the entire force of the enemy was captured. Generals Early, Wharton, Rosser, and Lilley were present on the field. Generals Early and Lilley escaped to the mountain. In addition to the above captures, we destroyed between Harrisonburg and Staunton 25 wagons and ambulances, and at Staunton 100 wagons. At Swoope's Depot 1,200 uniforms and a quantity of subsistence stores, burning the Government buildings. The force that made the stand here was two brigades of Wharton's division and a portion of Rosser's cavalry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Among the prisoners taken are General Early's medical director and adjutant-general. The roads off the pike are in a terrible condition. It has been raining hard for the last twenty-four hours.

P. S.—The following has this moment been received from General Custer:

I have just captured Greenwood Depot, with 75 prisoners and 3 guns, together with an immense quantity of Government stores and cotton. Have destroyed all these stores, together with 500 saddles complete.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There are two or three surgeons among the prisoners whom I wish to parole that they may take care of their own wounded. Is there any objection, and which is the form of parole? Captain Wallace, of my staff, has just come from the front, and reports another wagon train captured over the mountains and coming toward us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 4. WAYNESBOROUGH, VA., *March 2, 1865.*

A force to consist of one regiment from each brigade, the regiments to average not less than 150 men, will move to the rear, via Staunton, to-morrow morning early, with the prisoners and captures. The commanding officer of the Third Division will detail a field officer, not lower in rank than a lieutenant-colonel, to command this force. One of the best officers in the division will be selected for this important duty. He will be ordered to report to these headquarters, for special instructions, at 4 a. m. to-morrow. The dismounted men of the commands will be out of the column and accompany the force detailed above. Each division commander will detail a staff officer to attend to the organization of the force from his command, and to see that it is properly started on the march.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Staunton, Va., March 2, 1865.*

The main object at this time is to preserve the horses of the command. Every exertion must be made to do this. Division commanders are reminded that it is impossible, under the circumstances, to issue elaborate orders to cover all exigencies. Officers must use their best judgment and energies in conducting the movement of the column. Every exertion must be made to procure forage for our horses. This matter is paramount to every other. Officers will take unusual care to prevent men from abusing their horses by galloping and trotting them when unnecessary. Commanding officers who conduct the march of a column will move slowly, accommodating the march to the character of the roads. The strength of the horses of the command, as well as that of the animals of the supply train, in which all have an interest, must be husbanded. It is thought that all officers and men feel and will take a proper interest in these matters.

By command Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: I have arrived at Fishersville, and found here but one company of cavalry; they fell back toward Waynesborough. The roads are in a very bad condition; almost impassable for wagons or artillery. General Rosser is reported to have passed through here last night.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865—12 m.

General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry, Middle Military Division:

GENERAL: Do not send the headquarters wagons, for the roads are so bad that it would be impossible for them to reach here.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

ONE MILE BEYOND WAYNESBOROUGH, TOWARD THE GAP,
March 2, 1865.

[General MERRITT:]

GENERAL: Early, with four brigades of infantry and one battery of artillery, was posted behind intrenchments at Waynesborough. After an engagement of three hours I succeeded in placing three regiments in Early's rear, and completely routed him, capturing 3 pieces of artillery, 3 battle-flags, a large train of wagons and ambulances, and over 400 prisoners; also a portion of Early's staff. I am in hopes of catching Early; I am pushing him through the gap. My loss is slight.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

Another handsome battle-flag is just captured.

G. A. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Brevet Major-General CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will move your command forward to-morrow (March 3) morning at 6 o'clock, and, if possible, capture Charlottesville. If you succeed in this destroy the bridge across the Rivanna River. Two brigades of the First Division are ordered to support you, but, owing to the state of the roads, it may be some time before they overtake you.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1865—1 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

Your letter about the organization of State troops for border defense was received on Sunday and immediately transmitted to General Sheridan, to whom it was delivered at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. No answer has been received from him. I have forwarded a copy to General Hancock, now in command of that military division, and will communicate his answer as soon as it reaches me.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1865—8 p. m.

Governor CURTIN,
Harrisburg:

A copy of your letter in relation to organizing troops under the act of assembly for border defense was forwarded to Major-General Hancock, now commanding the military division of which Pennsylvania is a part. His answer has just been received, and a copy of it is herewith transmitted to you. It will readily occur to you that the matter is at present not proper for publication, as it would give information to the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not know the full scope of the proposition of Governor Curtin, but with my understanding of the matter I do not think it would be expedient to enter into the organization of such a body. They could not be made effective for a long time, if at all. If matters remain as now I should feel about as strong with the force at my disposal as with the troops proposed to be organized. If a formidable advance is made toward Maryland and Pennsylvania by the enemy the proposed body would not count much in resistance. I suggest, too, that it would answer the same purpose, and call the citizens away from their pursuits less, were they organized into militia by the State, and so drilled as to be effective in some situations not requiring more mobile bodies. If they would not do well under this situation they would not be likely to do better under another of a different name similar in principle. The question of arming and subsisting them, I suppose, I am not required to discuss.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 2, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

A telegram just received here states that Grafton and Parkersburg are both threatened by rebel raids. These points seem to require immediate attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 2, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Two of Sheridan's scouts sent out several days ago have just returned. They went within six miles of Staunton, and report as follows:

Not more than 1,500 infantry of Breckinridge's old command camped at Rushville, between Waynesborough and Staunton. Rosser has been ordered to Richmond. His brigade had been called together, and was ordered to concentrate at Swoope's Depot. It was reported that they were going to Richmond. The Thirteenth and Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry, of Jackson's brigade, and four Lynchburg batteries—Johnson's, Kirkpatrick's, Jackson's, and Moman's [Moorman's]—had left; reported gone to North Carolina.

General Davidson is in command of the cavalry in the Valley. McCausland was at Gordonsville. The scouts are sure that Fitz Lee's division is at Richmond. They heard nothing of General Sheridan, as they were obliged to leave the Valley and go over into Luray to avoid capture, and the streams were so high that there was no communication between the Shenandoah and Luray Valleys.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

Your telegram of 1st instant received. The telegram from Major Chalfin is correct. The chief of staff directs that the order assigning General Carroll to duty according to his brevet rank be revoked, it having been issued under a mistake.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865.

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

I would like to have the recruits for my corps sent on from draft rendezvous to Washington as fast as the provost-marshal-general may think proper.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Winchester, Va.:

The First Regiment, First Army Corps, will move by rail at 11 a. m. this day.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865. (Received 8 p. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR,
Headquarters Department of Washington:

The general desires to know whether you can get any information from the Rappahannock. How much cavalry have you, and can you send any down?

Respectfully,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Winchester:

There is no definite information from the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. At that point there is no force excepting guerrillas and a few men on furlough. A scout of 500 cavalry has been ordered to the vicinity of Rappahannock bridge to obtain all possible information as to movements of the enemy. It has been reported that he is picketing the river with the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, from Fitz Lee's command. Result of the scout will be duly reported.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865—11.48 a. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

When did the battalion of the Thirteenth New York, ordered to report to General Hardin, leave camp at Prospect Hill, and when did the battalion ordered to Muddy Branch march? Please reply at once.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *March 2, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The battalion of Thirteenth New York ordered to Muddy Branch, and the battalion ordered to report to General Hardin left camp at Prospect Hill this morning. The orders were sent to Colonel Gansevoort promptly last night to move without delay.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865—11.15 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Send with as little delay as practicable a detachment of not less than 500 men (cavalry) toward the Rappahannock bridge. Direct the commanding officer, who must be an efficient and capable man, to obtain all possible information concerning any late movements which may have been made by the enemy, and especially whether he has any force on the Rappahannock. It is reported that he is picketing the river with the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, belonging to Lee's old brigade. It is desirable that this information be obtained as soon as possible. Report organization and march of the command. Acknowledge this.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *March 2, 1865—midnight.*
(Received 7.40 a. m. 3d.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram received. I will send 200 of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry and 400 of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, as directed, at daylight to-morrow morning, and will advise you when they start. The necessary orders have been issued.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., March 2, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Harper's Ferry:

Major-General Hancock directs that no permits be issued to persons not connected with this army to come beyond Harper's Ferry without special permission from these headquarters.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

The First Regiment, First Veteran Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird commanding, leaves Washington at 11 a. m. to-day, and will report to you. Orders for its disposition will be sent you to-day.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
March 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General CARROLL,
Cumberland:

General Halleck telegraphs that Grafton and Parkersburg are both threatened with raids. The general wishes you to take measures accordingly, and to let him know in cipher what disposition you make and what force you can bring to bear at those points.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., March 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. B. HAYES,
Comdg. First Infantry Division, Dept. of West Virginia:

GENERAL: You will please get one regiment of your command in readiness to move at once by railroad to Grafton. They will load into the cars at the depot and will leave all baggage behind. The regiment will probably be gone some two or three days.

By command of Brevet Major-General Carroll:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 2, 1865.*

Col. N. WILKINSON,
Clarksburg, Va.:

Major-General Halleck reports that Grafton is threatened, and also Parkersburg. What news have you and is there any truth in the report? Answer at once by telegraph.

By order of Brevet Major-General Carroll:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., March 2, 1865.

Col. JOHN H. OLEY,
Charleston, Va.:

About 150 rebels are reported at or near Elizabeth, below Parkersburg, and threatening Parkersburg. Can you send force across to drive

them out? They are reported at 150 in number, and do not probably exceed that number. Advise us by telegraph of any news you have of the rebel forces. Elizabeth is in Wirt County.

By order of Brevet Major-General Carroll:

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 2, 1865—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORRIS,
Baltimore:

As most official communications have to be submitted to General Grant or the Secretary of War for decision, it is best that they be made in writing. Verbal messages transmitted through third parties are liable to be misapprehended.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 2, 1865.*

General W. W. MORRIS,
Baltimore, Md.:

I am directed to say, in reply to your telegram received last evening, that General Orders, No. 27, are not intended to interfere with orders from higher authority, or to forbid the granting of passes, as now customary from one department to another. The order refers to persons passing into or from the enemy's lines.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, *March 2, 1865.*

Col. F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Winchester:

Your telegram in reply to mine about your General Order, No. 27, received. In view of the fact, therefore, that but a small portion of the department approaches the enemy's lines, and that is in the direction of Point of Rocks, in the district commanded by General Tyler, would it not be well for me to give your order to him alone, and thus avoid the confusion and misunderstanding as well as annoyance to you that may follow a general promulgation of the order? The present system of granting passes here is somewhat complicated, owing to the number of points to be reached from here, but it is well understood and rigidly enforced, and seems to fully accomplish the object aimed at. It is almost impossible now for any improper person either to come or go. General Tyler has been directed to execute your order in his district.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A great many deserters are coming in from the enemy bringing their arms with them, expecting the pay for them as the means of a little

ready cash. Would there be any objection to amending my order so as to allow this? Now that the sources of supply are cut off from the enemy, it is a great object to deprive the enemy of present supply of arms.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is no objection to your paying rebel deserters for their arms, horses, or anything they bring in, a full and fair price. That kind of trade will not injure the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I send an expedition up the Rappahannock to-morrow. If General Augur sends out to destroy the railroad his forces should start by the 6th.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—3 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I would respectfully recommend John A. Rawlins for the appointment of brigadier-general and chief of staff, under the bill which has just passed both houses of Congress. Will you please do me the favor to indorse this recommendation favorably.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The nomination of General Rawlins will be sent in immediately, and with great pleasure.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—6 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

The following communication has just been received from General Lee.*

General Ord met General Longstreet a few days since, at the request of the latter, to arrange for the exchange of citizen prisoners and pris-

* See Lee to Grant, March 2 (inclosure No. 1), p. 824.

oners of war improperly captured. He had my authority to do so, and to arrange it definitely for such as were confined in his department; arrangements for all others to be submitted for approval. A general conversation ensued on the subject of the war, and has induced the above letter. I have not returned any reply, but promised to do so at 12 m. to-morrow. I respectfully request instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 3, 1865—12 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I send you a telegram written by the President himself in answer to yours of this evening, which I have signed by his order. I will add that General Ord's conduct in holding intercourse with General Longstreet upon political questions not committed to his charge is not approved. The same thing was done in one instance by Major Key, when the army was commanded by General McClellan, and he was sent to meet Howell Cobb on the subject of exchanges, and it was in that instance, as in this, disapproved. You will please in future instruct officers appointed to meet rebel officers to confine themselves to the matters specially committed to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 3, 1865—12 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1865—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Carroll was ordered with General Hancock on Sunday last. General Crocker was ordered east some time ago, but probably has not been able to make the journey in the winter. Vessels sent from here to Cape Fear River are sent back to discharge at Beaufort. If a change has been made in this respect notice should be given to the Quartermaster's Department, in order to save time and expense.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The regiment sent to Baltimore is not half as strong as the one taken away, and General Morris thinks his department has not a sufficient force. He has represented the matter to General Hancock, but the latter thinks he can spare no troops for Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If General Morris requires more troops, he can have the Third Regular Infantry, which was sent here but a short time since. If there are any new regiments raised in the States east of the State of Ohio let them all report to General Hancock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *March 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The chief-of-staff bill has passed both Houses, and will be a law to-morrow. If you send your recommendation to me it will be immediately attended to. We may start for City Point Tuesday or Wednesday next. Shall take medal. Will you send me a pass for self and friends?

E. B. WASHBURNE.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Washington:

I have sent recommendation for Rawlins' appointment to the Secretary of War. Your pass will go up by mail in the morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Provost-marshal-general reports thirty-six deserters as received at these headquarters up to midnight last night. Wright reports this morning thirty-six as coming into his lines last night. These are not included in the above report of provost-marshal-general, as they have not yet reached these headquarters. Of these last, Wright reports twenty-one as bringing in their arms, and as expecting pay for them, under their construction of your order. I deem it of great importance these arms

should be paid for, and would be glad to have authority to do so. Some price might be fixed—say, the contract prices of the Ordnance Department for similar arms and equipments. Now that the sources of supply are cut off it is important to get away from the enemy all the arms we can.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

The Ordnance Department has no funds to pay for arms, but you may order the provost-marshal to pay for them at such rate as you may deem proper.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

In addition to the thirty-six deserters reported by Wright as coming in last night, Humphreys reports eighteen, Parke five, and Warren has just reported three, making in all sixty-two. Those reported by Warren have just come in, and they stated to Warren that a brigade had been sent to Weldon about three days ago. I will examine into this, and report on their arrival at these headquarters. I have directed the provost-marshal-general to pay for arms and accouterments at the lowest Government contract prices.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

You are authorized to order payment at a fair valuation for arms, accouterments, or any other species of property brought in by the rebel deserters. Circulars to this effect may be distributed if you desire it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Ord.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General PATRICK:

When will the Ninety-first New York Volunteers come up? I supposed it was en route yesterday, and sent the written order of assignment to its commanding officer through commanding general Fifth Corps. Cannot transportation be furnished without further orders?

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Ninety-first New York Volunteers are now being loaded on the train. Transportation by rail could not be provided till this time. The entire regiment will be en route before 1.30 p. m.

M. R. PATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
March 3, 1865.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in letter from the chief of staff, dated March 2, I have the honor to make the following report: The plan of attack proposed by Major-General Potter is as follows: An attacking column to be formed in our front line to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, a supporting column a little in rear, under cover of a ridge in front of Fort Davis. The first column to move forward, carry the rebel works to the right of Fort Mahone, then without delay attack the rear line on the heights. This column to be preceded by a pioneer party to clear away obstructions; the supporting column to follow as soon as the first line of works is carried. The plan of General McLaughlen is nearly the same. This column of attack is to push through the rebel line in front of Fort Haskell, and from thence to the works on the crest of Cemetery Hill. In addition to this, he proposes to destroy the dam built this winter by the enemy in front of Fort Stedman; overflow the ground in rear of the rebel left—thus cut off the retreat of that portion of the line. Both of these attacks must take place in the night, as by daylight the attacking columns would be exposed to a heavy artillery fire in front and on both flanks. There is great danger of troops moving in the night over ground obstructed by abatis, entanglements, &c., falling into confusion, firing into each other, or at least delaying long enough to allow the enemy to bring up his reserves. In case of a reverse, the returning troops must suffer severely, particularly on General Potter's front, as they would be exposed for a long distance to a heavy artillery fire. As an isolated operation, I consider the result of the proposed attack as very doubtful. If, however, a movement were made by our left, or by the Army of the James, sufficiently serious to draw off the rebel reserves, I think the proposed assault might be made with a fair chance of success.

Very respectfully,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

I consider the success of the proposed attacks too doubtful to advise their attempt, unless strong evidence is obtained of the enemy's line

being weakened by detachments. Their success is entirely dependent on the enemy being surprised and his works carried at all hazards before he recovers from the surprise or can re-enforce. My experience with this army does not lead to any sanguine hope of success in a *coup de main*, and though I have every confidence in the judgment and zeal of Generals Potter and McLaughlen, I fear the matter is more dependent on the views of the enlisted men, and I know among them there is great indisposition to attack intrenchments. I concur with the chief engineer that in case of any movements drawing away and occupying the bulk of the enemy's forces and armies, these attacks could be made with hope of success, but the difficulty here is that to produce such a weakening of the enemy's line we have to reserve the bulk of our forces. I think these attacks should be held in view and the first favorable opportunity for making them seized.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Duane's communication of this date to you, with your indorsement, is just received at the hands of Major Mason, of your staff. The proposed attack was based on the supposition that the enemy had detached largely from the army about Petersburg. That supposition does not now seem to be sustained. Whilst the enemy holds nearly all his force for the defense of Richmond and Petersburg, the object to be gained by attacking intrenchments is not worth the risk to be run. In fact, for the present, it is better for us to hold the enemy where he is than to force him south. Sheridan is now on his way to Lynchburg, and Sherman to join Schofield. After the junction of the two latter is formed they will push for Raleigh, N. C., and build up the road to their rear. To drive the enemy from Richmond now would be to endanger the success of these two columns. Unless, therefore, the enemy should detach to the amount of at least two divisions more than we know anything about as yet, we will not attack his intrenchments; and probably not then if the roads improve, so as to admit of a flank movement. It is well to have it understood where and how to attack suddenly, if it should be found at any future time that the enemy are detaching heavily. My notion is that Petersburg will be evacuated simultaneously with such detaching as would justify an attack.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865—12 midnight.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward report of to-day's examination of seventy-two deserters.* You will perceive that Gordon's division is accounted for present, and that Rodes' was on Tuesday last at Sutherland's Station, though reported under marching orders. It would appear that Lane's brigade,

* See Schuyler to Ruggles, p. 808.

Pegram's division, had gone somewhere recently, and as this is Hoke's old brigade of North Carolina troops, it is possible it has gone to join him. I see no positive evidence of any other command having left.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. F. Barstow, major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, now on duty at these headquarters, may be assigned with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This is the grade of the corps adjutant-general, and I ask that he may be put upon an equal footing with them in the same manner as Maj. N. H. Davis, assistant inspector-general and assistant to Colonel Schriver, inspector-general of this army, [who] was in 1863 assigned to the rank of lieutenant-colonel to place him on an equality with the corps inspectors-general. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Barstow is an able and energetic officer, who has served with distinction in this army for nearly three years. He entered the service in 1861. I am informed that he has on previous occasions been offered the position of corps adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and I desire that the same rank and pay may be accorded to him here, where his services are more arduous and more valuable to the Government than they would be at a corps headquarters. I would suggest that the assignment be made from the 1st day of July, 1864.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA,
Flag-ship Dumbarton, March 3, 1865—4.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

SIR: I will send two vessels to co-operate from the lower part of the river.

WM. RADFORD.

JONES' LANDING, *March 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Telegraph to Foxhall A. Parker, at Point Lookout, Md. It is in his district, and he has a number of light-draught gun-boats.

WM. RADFORD,
Commodore.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Commodore RADFORD:
(Care of General Ord.)

Your two dispatches are received. Do you mean that you will send two gun-boats, or do you still wish me to call on Captain Parker? Your

dispatches being both received at the same time, without the hour being noted, I cannot understand which of them I am to be governed by. I would prefer you should furnish them if convenient.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JONES' LANDING, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have sent two gun-boats this afternoon as requested. The second telegram was to let you know where others were to be required if needed.

WM. RADFORD,
Commodore.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 3, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that seventy-two rebel deserters were forwarded to this office to-day, bringing in with them forty-seven muskets. The men were representatives of Finegan's, Weisiger's, Scales', Sorrel's, MacRae's, Terry's, Lane's, Lewis', Ransom's, Wallace's, and Wise's brigades. An informant from Wise's brigade states that there are no reserves of infantry or artillery in rear of the above brigade, or in the neighborhood of Cemetery Hill, and that the depression is used for parking the ambulances of that brigade. Informants from Terry's brigade state that all the intrenching tools of the brigade, Gordon's corps, were sent to the division headquarters, Evans', on Monday or Tuesday of this week; that all the baggage of their brigade had been sent to the rear; and that they were engaged in building breast-works, with a deep ditch in front. These breast-works, commencing from the right of the fort situated to the west of the Boydton plank road, run in a northwesterly direction, and are finished to within two miles of the South Side Railroad. They are about five feet high inside, and the intention apparently is to lay a platform from which the men are to discharge their pieces and step off it when reloading. There are no embrasures for guns. In front of this line of breast-works there are four rows of abatis, and it is rumored that the chevaux-de-frise which have been recently brought to Petersburg are to be placed on this front also. Details have been made from this brigade to build a hospital for the division within a few rods of Sutherland's Station, and men returning from this work to camp have stated that Rodes' division was under marching orders, and was to go somewhere, taking the cars at Sutherland's Station. This is reported to have been the case on Tuesday, but they had not on that day left camp. Informants from the Twenty-first North Carolina, Lewis' brigade, state that on Wednesday Johnston's brigade, of the same division (Pegram's), moved down the Boydton plank road in marching order (the number of days' rations they had with them could not be ascertained), and proceeded, one said, down toward Dinwiddie Court-House. The others stated that it went down the military road on its way to Belfield.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

General Grant has directed that deserters be paid for the arms they bring in by provost-marshal's department. Shall they be guided by price-list of last ordnance instructions? If not, what prices shall be paid for arms and accouterments?

F. H. PARKER,
First Lieutenant and Chief Ordnance Officer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1865.

* * * * * * *

57. By direction of the President, Capt. Charles Kingsbury, jr., assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect March 2, 1865.

58. The resignation of Capt. Charles Kingsbury, jr., assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 2, 1865.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eighteen deserters came in last night on the front of this corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for past twenty-four hours.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The commanding general directs that the Ninety-first New York Volunteers be assigned to the brigade, late Bragg's, of Third Division, of

your corps, to replace the Michigan and Pennsylvania regiments recently ordered North. Please acknowledge receipt. Has the regiment reported yet?

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS,
March 3, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

The new regiment has not yet arrived.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 1.25 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that three deserters from the Twenty-first North Carolina Infantry have just arrived at these headquarters. They left the rebel lines about two hours ago. One reports that a brigade was sent away about three days ago, rumored that it went to Weldon. This was Johnston's old brigade. No other movement of troops.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 3, 1865—2.20 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIFTH CORPS:

The commanding general desires you to send the deserters mentioned in your dispatch just received to these headquarters as soon as practicable. Please send their names to provost-marshal, in order that they may be identified on their arrival here.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 57. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., March 3, 1865.

I. The Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteers having been assigned to this corps in Special Orders, No. 57, from headquarters Army of the Potomac, is assigned to the Third Division.

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By command of Major-General Warren:

GEORGE B. HALSTED,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Thirty-six deserters from the enemy, twenty-one bringing arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 9.35 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report. Deserters not yet arrived.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 11.55 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

Five deserters from Johnson's division came in last night. It is too thick and foggy to observe enemy's lines this a. m.

JOHN G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Fort Monroe:

You can remain until to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

Forty-six deserters to-day. No movements. Still the same story of demoralization. Rumors of Petersburg about to be evacuated and the building of a line in rear. Tobacco and machinery being shipped from Richmond.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Transportation will be ready to-morrow for 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry. Have the expedition ready to embark by 12 m., at Varina or Deep Bottom, as may be most convenient. No transportation, except five ambulances to 1,000 men, will be taken.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Twenty-seven deserters from Bratton's (South Carolina) brigade came in last night. They say they had orders to be ready to move, but I think it was to send them to some place where they could not desert, as eight came in from that brigade the day before.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS:

In General Grant's first telegram to General Turner no mention is made of an infantry force. The second dispatch, 10.30 a. m., it is stated that transportation will be ready for 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry. I inferred the infantry also to come from this command. Will rations be put aboard of the steamers, in addition to what the men carry on their persons?

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON:

General Grant's first telegram to General Turner asks for one picked brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The omission was a cipher mistake. It also directs that the men take ten days' rations with them.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The force will be embarked from Deep Bottom.

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General GIBBON:

If there are any army gun-boats that can accompany the expedition up the Rappahannock I want them to go with it. Some others should also go. Please communicate with Commodore Radford, and ask him to send two or more of his light-draft gun-boats with the expedition. There will be no objection to taking any that are now guarding roads leading to the river anywhere from Varina to Jamestown Island. The boats he sends may start as soon as they can be got off to await the arrival of the troops in the Rappahannock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MARCH 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Two army gun-boats will go with the expedition, and probably three. Pilots will be necessary for them. Will you give the instructions for the pilots?

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON,
Commanding Army of the James:

Say to General Longstreet that my reply to General Lee's communication will be delivered to him at 12 m. to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Forty-six deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Henry's brigade of 1,800 men, under command of Col. S. H. Roberts, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, will go on the expedition. Will the transports be ready at Deep Bottom at noon to-morrow?

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Major-General GIBBON:

The pilots are ready. Direct the boats to call on Colonel Bradley, depot quartermaster, for them.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General GIBBON:

Transports are ordered to be ready at Deep Bottom at 12 m. to-morrow?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865. (Received 10.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram received. Colonel Sumner, First Mounted Rifles, would be the best officer to send. He is now at Norfolk on four days' leave. I will telegraph for him if you think there is time to send him up.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

General Grant directs me to say to you that he thinks Sumner will be a good man, and that there will be time to send for him.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 3, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

General GIBBON,
Headquarters Army of the James:

As fast as the boats are loaded to-morrow they will proceed to Fort Monroe and there await orders from the commanding officer. Direct the officer in command to stop here on his way down and receive his orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General DEVENS,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

Please have 2,000 men ready to embark at noon to-morrow at Varina, with four days' rations on their persons. No transportation except five ambulances to 1,000 men.

By order Major-General Gibbon:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865—12.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General DEVENS,
Commanding Twenty-fourth Corps:

The troops directed to be ready to embark at Varina to-morrow should be of one of your best brigades, under an experienced and reliable officer. Let me know as soon as you designate one. The troops are to take ten days' rations. I think you had better send either Jourdan, Roberts, or Dandy, according as their brigades approach the number 2,000.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

MARCH 3, 1865—1.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General DEVENS,
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

Send Roberts' brigade; it will be large enough.

By order of Major-General Gibbon:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865.

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 59, paragraph 5, dated headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps, March 3, 1865, you will move your command to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for Deep Bottom, there to be placed on board of transports. The troops will carry four days' marching rations on their persons and sixty rounds of ammunition. The commanding officer of the brigade will endeavor to have every man go who is able to march and carry a musket. The commissary of the corps will provide six days' rations, which will be at the landing. You will take no wagons with you save the ambulances that have been ordered to report to you. You will leave your camp in charge of a disabled or convalescent officer (if you have one), with such men as are unable to march to the landing. You will cause instructions to be given that the camp of your brigade during your absence is kept intact, and in no manner destroyed or molested.

By order of Col. E. M. Cullen:

GEO. W. HOOKER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 3, 1865.

Major-General WEITZEL,
Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

Can you ascertain from your picket-line what the firing is?

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865.

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Messenger reports that musketry firing was by our pickets on rebel boats, which returned fire with artillery.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 7.50 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The rebel boats have fired three shots. There has been a little musketry firing. I have sent a staff officer to find out what it means. As soon as he returns will inform you.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 8.10 p. m.)

General J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

A messenger just in reports that three rebel boats came down—two stopping at our picket-line at the grave-yard, the other keeping on down. The musketry was occasioned by the rebel pickets opening on ours, and ours replying. My staff officer has not yet returned.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

KAUTZ'S HEADQUARTERS,
March 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER:

The First Mounted Rifles, if Colonel Sumner could go with it, would answer the lieutenant-general's purpose better than any other that I have. If the expedition is not to go immediately he could be communicated with so as to go with it. The other officers that could be trusted for such work are brigade commanders. If there will be twenty-four or forty-eight hours' time his regiment would be the one I would designate. Colonel Sumner can be communicated with at the National Hotel, Norfolk.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Captain WHIPPLE,
Headquarters Cavalry Division:

Direct that 300 cavalry First New York Mounted Rifles prepare to take transports at Deep Bottom, with ten days' forage and rations, at noon to-morrow, 4th instant. Two ambulances will be allowed to be taken.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brigadier and Brevet Major-General, Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., March 3, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION:

SIR: The general commanding the division directs that you have 300 men of the New York Mounted Rifles in readiness to go on board a transport at Deep Bottom Landing at noon to-morrow, March 4, 1865. They will be provided with ten days' rations for men and ten days' forage for animals. Two ambulances will be taken with the expedition. The general desires that the party be in readiness to take the transports promptly at the time designated, and that no delay may be occasioned under any circumstances whatever.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 3, 1865.

Maj. JAMES N. WHEELAN,
Commanding First New York Mounted Rifles:

MAJOR: The lieutenant-colonel commanding brigade directs that, in pursuance to instructions from division headquarters, you will detail Maj. E. A. Hamilton, one surgeon, and 300 enlisted men, with a proper complement of line officers, to leave camp en route to Deep Bottom Landing, Va., at 11 a. m. to-morrow, March 4, 1865. The troops will have four days' cooked rations in haversacks and two days' forage on the horses. Eight days' forage and six days' rations will be delivered at the landing at 11 a. m. of the same day. You will see that the directions in relation to having forage and rations at the landing at the time specified are strictly complied with. Two ambulances will accompany the expedition, and will be at the landing at 11 a. m. 4th instant. Care will be taken that the party are in readiness to start at the time designated, and that no delay is occasioned under any circumstances whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. DICKINSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 3, 1865—2.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Hatcher's:

Please have such gun-boats as are available for an expedition gotten ready, and let me know how many you have and when they can be gotten ready.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 3, 1865—3.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRAHAM,
Bermuda Defenses:

Have at least two gun-boats ready by noon to-morrow—three, if you can. Let them meet the expedition which will leave to-morrow at noon at Old Point, and there let them confer with the commander of the expedition.

By order:

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There have been turned over to these headquarters 1,165 enlisted men and 78 officers. More prisoners are reported coming in. Thirteen battle-flags are reported taken (that is about the number), 6 pieces of artillery, approximately 100 wagons, ambulances, &c. A report just arrived from wagon train reports all coming along pretty well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 3, 1865.

General CUSTER:

Assure yourself that the country in this vicinity is well picketed, especially toward the north.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Charlottesville, Va., March 3, 1865. (Received 11 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding cavalry directs that you commence breaking up the railroads toward Lynchburg, starting at a point on the outside of the town. The railroad ties must be

burned and the rails twisted by heating them. The necessary care and precaution must be taken to protect the working parties, and also great care must be taken to protect our camps in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

A scouting party I sent to Strasburg has just returned. They saw no enemy and heard of none. Citizens report that Sheridan entered Staunton yesterday, having met no enemy in force on his march.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, *March 3, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The following just received and forwarded for your information:

General MORGAN:

At Parkersburg is Fort Boreman, with five pieces of artillery and a garrison of 170 men. Have ordered down the river from Wheeling three companies, 125 men, and from this place a regiment of 500 men, which will give a force of 790 men. At Grafton there are six pieces of artillery and 150 men. I have ordered it re-enforced by 300 men from Clarksburg, twenty-two miles off, making the force 450 men. The approaches to Clarksburg are defended by 488 men at Bulltown, five miles south of Clarksburg; by 385 men at Philippi, seventeen miles south of Grafton; by 600 men at Beverly, twenty-five miles south of Philippi; by 692 men at Buckhannon, twenty-eight miles south of Clarksburg. I consider Grafton and Clarksburg safe, perfectly. Am informed by the commanding officer at Clarksburg that a force of 150 rebels are at Elizabeth, twenty-two miles south of Parkersburg, and a force of the same strength at Glenville, twenty-five miles south of West Union, on the Kanawha. The force at Bulltown has been notified of this fact, and will be on the watch for them. I have sent General Lightburn to Clarksburg.

S. S. CARROLL,
Brevet Major-General.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

A deserter came into the lines this morning who left camp near Fishersville between Waynesborough and Staunton a week ago Wednesday. He is a conscript two weeks in service; says there are two small brigades there, Wharton's being one. He came up on the mountains; saw Sheridan's force at Mount Jackson about noon on Tuesday; saw nothing else but disbanded cavalry.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 3, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Since I cannot use General Carroll, as I proposed, on account of the error concerning his promotion, I must either go to Cumberland and look after the Department of West Virginia, or send Stevenson back there, which I do not care to do. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason for keeping me here, I shall leave here for Cumberland as soon as practicable, leaving General Emory in the immediate command of the troops here and along the military railroad. Owing to the uncertainty concerning Sheridan, I shall leave his headquarters here, taking with me only his adjutant-general. Should Sheridan not return I shall then make some changes in the disposition of troops in this vicinity, as suggested in dispatch of the 28th ultimo. I shall, of course, wait until it is officially settled that Sheridan will not return here.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 3, 1865—10 a. m. (Received 10.25 p. m. 9th.)

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester:

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Sheridan to forward you this morning a copy of a dispatch to General Halleck, informing him of our successes yesterday at this place—Waynesborough.* I sent you four copies of the same dispatch by four of our scouts this morning at 1 a. m., and also sent by the same men a communication to you requesting you to send forward to Mount Jackson one regiment of cavalry, three regiments of infantry, with the remaining pontoons, and 5,000 rations. It is important to have the pontoons up to Mount Jackson, as the river cannot be forded. I have no other news than what is contained in the dispatch to General Halleck. We are still pressing forward, and expect to take and occupy Charlottesville.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 3, 1865. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

General Hancock desires me to say that General Orders, No. 27, was issued on the understanding that General Sheridan had given the same instructions, and with a view particularly to prevent abuses discovered along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and at Berlin. You need not change the system heretofore in operation in your department, and if the order leads to complications it will be rescinded as far as your department is concerned. It is desired to prevent persons living

* See March 2, p. 792.

beyond the lines coming in and getting information and supplies and returning. Exceptional cases will, of course, occur, and with these you can act as you have been in the habit of doing heretofore.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *March 3, 1865—9 a. m.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Col J. H. TAYLOR:

In obedience to your telegram received at midnight last night, 200 of the Sixteenth New York and 400 of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry started from this post at 9 a. m., under Captain Russell, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to execute the orders indicated. A copy of his letter of instructions will be sent by the dispatch-bearer this morning to department headquarters.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1865—11.50 a. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Send all dismounted men belonging to the companies attached to the battalion of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, serving with General Hardin, to his headquarters, with horse equipments and arms. Inform these headquarters if Colonel Gansevoort sent with Major Birdsall to Muddy Branch a battalion not his own; and if so, why.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 3, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

Did the general design that the First Veterans should report to me?

Respectfully.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 3, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

The First Veterans will be under your command temporarily, but will not be brigaded until further orders, except so far as may be necessary for supplies.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[MARCH 3, 1865.]

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Harper's Ferry:

The major-general commanding thinks you had better send Colonel Bird's regiment to the point where the railroad leaves the river near the lowest ford and let him picket, in connection with Colonel Reno, the road from this point to Charlestown. You can thus relieve a part of Reno's cavalry, and he should extend toward Leetown. Between Colonels Reno and Bird the line between Charlestown and the Ferry ought to be strong enough to prevent passage.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 3, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel Bird and regiment arrived this morning, and have been posted as directed by the major-general commanding.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

POINT PLEASANT, *March 3, 1865.*

Col. J. H. OLEY:

I have just learned that Ripley, the county seat of Jackson, was captured last night by the rebels; the court was also captured. Judge Loomis was holding court there. I would like to have some more men here. I have received a large amount of clothing, and the duties are now entirely too heavy for the men I have here. Can't you let me have the balance of Captain Wilson's company?

JAS. A. SMITH,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

CUMBERLAND, *March 3, 1865.*

Colonel OLEY:

The general commanding directs that you send parties through to Roane, Wirt, and Calhoun Counties and clear the rebels out of them. There are about 150 guerrillas in there eating out the country. Report fully what you do, and acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 3, 1865—10.45 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RIZER,
Commanding Buckhannon:

Send without delay forty mounted men of Company A, First West Virginia Cavalry, with five days' rations and three days' short forage, to Weston, from whence they will proceed with cavalry there to Glen-

ville and beyond, thoroughly scouting that country and driving or killing the guerrillas now infesting it. A force from Kanawha Valley of our troops will be in the counties beyond and moving this way. The force you send should reach Arnold's by Saturday night.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 3, 1865—10.15 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Weston, W. Va.:

You will have forty mounted men, with five days' rations and three days' short forage, ready to proceed with a like number on their arrival from Buckhannon, to Glenville and beyond, to thoroughly scout that country and drive or kill the guerrillas now infesting it. A force from Kanawha Valley of our troops will be in the counties beyond and moving this way. If possible yours and the force from Buckhannon should reach Arnold's Saturday night.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 3, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Kenly states that the supposed rebels on the Eastern Shore prove to have been our own people, and that there have been no armed rebels on that shore for several months.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 3, 1865.*

General W. W. MORRIS,
Baltimore:

I am directed to say, in reply to your telegram of this date,* that you can exercise your own pleasure about promulgating General Orders, No. 27, so that the object sought is secured, which is, that persons passing to and from the enemy's lines must have the authority of these or higher headquarters.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 12 p. m. 3d received. I have written a letter to General Lee, copy of which will be sent to you by to-morrow's mail. I can assure you that no act of the enemy will prevent me from pressing

* See March 2, p. 800.

all advantages gained to the utmost of my ability. Neither will I, under any circumstances, exceed my authority, or in any way embarrass the Government. It was because I had no right to meet General Lee on the subject proposed by him that I referred the matter for instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Richmond papers of to-day do not contain a single item of information. The Dispatch says:

We have no official intelligence from the seat of war in the South, and for two days not even a rumor. The Legislature of Virginia passed a joint resolution recommending the adoption of such steps as may be necessary in retaliation for the execution of Captain Beall.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to transmit herewith letters received and copy of my answer to the same, together with copy of a letter to General Lee,* referred to in my answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Longstreet has informed me that in a recent conversation between himself and Major-General Ord as to the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, General Ord stated that if I desired to have an interview with you on the subject you would not decline, provided I had authority to act. Sincerely desiring to leave nothing untried which may put an end to the calamities of war, I propose to meet you at such convenient time and place as you may designate, with the hope that upon an interchange of views it may be found practicable to submit the subjects of controversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned. In such event I am authorized to do whatever the result of the proposed interview may render necessary or advisable. Should you accede to this proposition I would suggest that, if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Generals Ord and Longstreet for their interview at 11 a. m. on Monday next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* See Grant to Lee, February 16, 1865, Series II.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Longstreet has informed me that in an interview with Major-General Ord that officer expressed some apprehension lest the general terms used by you with reference to the exchange of political prisoners should be construed to include those charged with capital offenses. General Ord further stated that you did not intend to embrace that class of cases in the agreement to exchange.

I regret to learn that such is your interpretation, as I had hoped that by exchanging those held under charges by each party it would be possible to diminish to some extent the sufferings of both without detriment to their interests.

Should you see proper to assent to the interview proposed in my letter of this date I hope it may be found practicable to arrive at a more satisfactory understanding on this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army:

Your two letters of the 2d instant were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunderstanding in reference to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none. General Ord and General Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly. A few days before the interview between Generals Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from General Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, stating, in substance, that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, whether under charges or sentence, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulford, assistant agent of exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Col. Robert Ould. A day or two after an officer, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed after a fair and impartial trial and in accordance with the laws of war and the usage of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases I told General Ord to speak to General Longstreet. Reference to my letter of February 16 will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners. In regard to meeting you on the 6th instant, I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone. General Ord could only have meant that I would not refuse an interview on any subject on which I have a right to act, which, of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchanges which has been intrusted to me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 4, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Two monitors have been ordered to James River some eight days since. If the river is very high perhaps we had better send off to hurry them up.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865—7 p. m.*

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The James River is very high, and will continue so as long as the weather of the past week lasts. It would be well to have at once all the iron-clads that it is intended should come here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865—8.50 p. m.

Captain GLISSON, U. S. Navy,
Senior Naval Officer, Hampton Roads:

Send off a steamer to Cape Fear River to bring the Montauk iron-clad to James River immediately, and let the same steamer go with great dispatch to Charleston to bring up two iron-clads from there; all for James River. Answer what steamer leaves and when.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 4, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Sixteen deserters on the Sixth Corps front and two on the Second Corps front are all that are reported as coming in last night. No information of importance as yet received from them, from which I infer they have none to communicate, as they are examined at division and corps headquarters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 4, 1865—1.25 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward dispatch* just received from General Davies, commanding cavalry. It would appear the reported departure of troops for North Carolina via Weldon railroad could not be correct or these men would have known of it.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See p. 829.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 4, 1865—1.55 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE:

Think that none of the regiments in our front have been sent away. There have been some changes in line. Yesterday Bratton's brigade moved from Fort Gilmer back to Field's division and Kershaw moved up. The gap near the Williamsburg road, made by the removal of Bratton some ten days ago, has been filled by details of one regiment from each brigade of Field's division. Bratton originally held the extreme left of Field. Don't believe a man has left our front unless to desert to us or back home.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the James.

MARCH 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Fourteen contrabands just received from inside the rebel lines. John Davis, the most intelligent, reports as follows: Left the rebel lines about daybreak. Came into the lines of the Third Division. Knows of no movements of the enemy later than last Saturday, when two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry moved to Stony Creek. A large quantity of the best tobacco was burned. About 1,000 bales of cotton were piled up to burn, but objections being made by the citizens it was not done. A large quantity of cotton and tobacco is in Petersburg and vicinity, which the enemy is removing as rapidly as possible. General Lee has gone to Georgia, and General Johnston has command of the army here. The bulk of the rebel army is at Stony Creek. Negroes will not fight.

H. W. RYDER,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Fifth Corps.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
March 4, 1865.

Captain SCHUYLER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have reason to believe that regiments and parts of regiments from Lane's and other brigades have been sent off; have you anything to corroborate it? Question the regiments from all brigades about this.

OLIVER.

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
March 4, 1865—9 a. m.

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

No trains have been heard to pass during the night. The wind blew very strong from an adverse direction, but not strong enough to pre-

vent whistles being heard, none of which, however, were heard. One train just passed toward Petersburg. Cars not counted on account of storm.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. HOPPING.

(Same to Lieut. L. A. Dillingham, chief signal officer, Ninth Army Corps.)

WALTHALL SIGNAL STATION,
March 4, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Capt. C. L. DAVIS,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac:

No trains have passed on enemy's railroad since last report. No change in this front. The following have been intercepted:

Sergeant R.:
Come for money for your district.

F. RENSON,
Lieutenant.

3 P. M.

Major P.:
Two trains have passed on enemy's railroad toward their left, and two toward City Point; eleven wagons toward their left, and seven toward City Point.

W.
Sergeant, at D.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. HOPPING,
Sergeant.

(Same to Lieut. L. A. Dillingham, chief signal officer, Ninth Army Corps.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., March 4, 1865.

The following order relating to deserters, with additional provision allowing payment to them for arms and other property, together with Circular Orders, No. 31, of date of August 31, 1864, from the office of the Provost-Marshal General, War Department, exempting them from conscription into the service of the United States, are republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the Field, Va., January 4, 1865.

* * * * * * *

Hereafter deserters from the Confederate Army who deliver themselves up to the U. S. forces will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation. If their homes are not within such lines they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the Army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employés for similar services.

Military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the U. S. military authorities.

Deserters who bring arms, horses, mules, or other property into our lines with them will, on delivering the same to the Quartermaster's department, receive in money the highest price such arms, horses, mules, and other property are worth.

Railroad employés, telegraph operators, mechanics, and other civilians employed by the Confederate authorities who desert from their present employment and come into the Federal lines will be entitled to all the benefits and immunities of this order.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 31. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 31, 1864.*

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB.

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during past twenty-four hours. Sixteen deserters from the enemy, eight bringing their arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new to report this a. m.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 4, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I forward to the provost-marshal three deserters from Graham's battery, Dearing's brigade, Lee's cavalry division. They

report, as I have already supposed, Barringer's and Dearing's cavalry brigades in camp at Stony Creek Station; Beale's brigade to the left, as they suppose, near Burgess' Mill. The Weldon railroad repaired and running to Stony Creek, supplying forage to the cavalry. No supplies for any other troops are sent by that road. The projected branch from Stony Creek Station to the South Side road is not used, no rails having been yet laid. These men are intelligent, and tell me they are from Petersburg, and before leaving the enemy's lines (March 1) heard frequently from friends there. They know of no movements of troops to the south, but say the enemy is in daily expectation of an attack from us. The enemy's picket-line is along the Rowanty Creek.

Respectfully,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Major-General GIBBON,
Army of the James:

You may say to General Longstreet that I will send my reply to General Lee's communication as early as possible, but may not be able to do so to-day.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 4, 1865.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON:

Can you furnish me the names of the army gun-boats that will accompany the expedition?

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 4, 1865. (Received 11.25 a. m.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS:

The Chamberlain, the Mosswood, and the Jesup, if General Patrick can dispense with her.

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

HATCHER'S, *March 4, 1865.*

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The gun-boats Chamberlain, Mosswood, and Jesup are at Fort Monroe, and will wait there for the arrival of the land force.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 4, 1865. (Received 4.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Eight deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 4, 1865—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Troops are all embarked and the last of the ambulances now going on board.

JNO. GIBBON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 4, 1865—7.55 a. m.

Major-General GIBBON,
Twenty-fourth Corps:

General Ord has gone to Fortress Monroe. You are in command.

THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
March 4, 1865.

General ABBOT:

I have ordered up from Norfolk line of defenses three 100-pounder Parrott guns, as they were of no use there, and propose to put them in position somewhere along the river. Will you authorize your ordnance officer to receipt for them, and I will have the invoices made out to him. Please answer.

PETER S. MICHIE,
Major and Chief Engineer.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Maj. P. S. MICHIE,
Chief Engineer, Headquarters of General Ord:

Yes; my ordnance officer, Capt. S. P. Hatfield, will receipt for three 100-pounders. I shall see you in a day or two and would like to have some talk as to their position. Your wharf ought to be repaired for the guns now on the north side of James.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
March 4, 1865.

Major-General WEITZEL:

General Gibbon would like you to send him a little sketch of your picket-line on the left, and he suggests that you strengthen the reserves of your picket-line on the left to-night.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

With your brigade and the cavalry ordered to report to you, you will proceed up the Rappahannock River as far as you may deem it safe and expedient to go on transports. You will then debark and proceed by land as rapidly as possible to Fredericksburg, Va., and capture the place, if not too strongly defended. Two army and two navy gun-boats are ordered to accompany the expedition. They are authorized to assemble in the Rappahannock in advance of the expedition. You will ascertain at Fort Monroe, however, whether they have gone forward, and if they have not you will not proceed without them. In advancing up the river be careful that no transport precedes the leading convoy. When you leave the transports you will place a small guard on the river-bank for their protection in the absence of the expeditionary force. It is understood that a very considerable contraband trade is carried on across the Potomac by what is known as the Northern Neck and through Fredericksburg into Richmond. The object of your expedition is to break this up as far as possible. If you succeed in reaching Fredericksburg you will seize or destroy all property which you have good reason to believe is being used in barter for unauthorized articles of trade between the rebel armies and the Northern cities. You will also destroy the railroad depot and as much of the road back toward Richmond as you can. After having accomplished this you are authorized to go to any point where information you may receive may lead you to suppose goods can be found which are in transit either north or south. All such will be either seized or destroyed. You will also arrest and bring with you all persons you know to be engaged, directly or indirectly, in smuggling or trading between the North and South. You will not unnecessarily disturb peaceful and quiet citizens, but you will take from the country such supplies and forage as may be necessary for your command. You will also destroy all accumulation of supplies of whatever description as you may have reason to believe are being collected for the use of the enemy. Having accomplished the object of the expedition you are sent upon you will return with your command to the place of starting. If you find that it would be advantageous, after doing all you can from your first landing, to go elsewhere on the Potomac or tributaries, you are authorized to use your transports for that purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Brevet Major General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Custer has sent a guard of only two men to protect the mill, which is about —— miles from here. This guard is not sufficient, and the general directs that you send a stronger force. There is a large quantity of flour there, and two men cannot protect the place. The First Cavalry Division will need more rations than General Custer's, and the flour will have to be issued. The bearer can tell you all about the mill.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

General Custer will comply with the within order at once, sending more men to guard Cochrane's Mill, under a non-commissioned officer.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 4, 1865.

General CUSTER:

It is of the utmost importance that the iron bridge over the Rivanna should be effectually destroyed. As yet nothing has been done toward its destruction. Send an officer or man into town to find powder, if possible, to blow up the piers. A mason with the working party at the bridge told me he could drill holes and blow up the piers in a very short time. It is more important to destroy the bridges than miles of railroad track. Have it done completely. Your provost guard in town must collect all the negroes and send them to work on the bridge, under the orders of the commanding officer of the regiment there.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlottesville, Va., March 4, 1865.

Brevet Major-General CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding cavalry directs that you send one brigade to-morrow morning to advance in the direction of Gordonsville for a distance of eight or ten miles, and thoroughly destroy all bridges and culverts on the railroad as far out as the brigade advances, and then return so as to reach this place about dark. After this brigade recrosses the bridge have it completely and thoroughly destroyed so that it cannot be repaired. You will also cause a thorough inspection to be made of all the ammunition, and report the loss (if any), expenditure, and deficiencies of the same to these headquarters by 12 m. to-morrow. You will also, as soon as the wagons arrive, cause seven days' rations of coffee, sugar, and salt to be issued to your command, and when issue has been made report the same to these headquarters.

In order to preserve the command intact it is necessary that every exertion be made to prevent the men of your command from entering this town. This order must be impressed upon brigade, regimental, and troop commanders, and timely warning should be given to the men of your command that the most severe punishment will be inflicted on such as are found in the town without express permission.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 4, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

One new regiment from States east of Ohio is ordered to Baltimore. All others from such States will be sent to such points as you may indicate to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOWE,
Inspector of Artillery:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that a battery of smooth-bore guns be held in readiness to move at notice for the next twenty-four hours. It need not leave its camp until called for.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

General DE RUSSY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Information has been received that the rebels propose to make to-day a raid into Washington via Fairfax Court-House. The major-general commanding desires that special vigilance be observed, especially in that portion of the line covering the approaches to the Long, Aqueduct, and Chain Bridges.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General DE RUSSY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he does not regard it as desirable or necessary to send the bat-

teries required for by you. The only attempt which would be made would be by a small party of mounted men, and against such a dash the ordinary bridge squads and pickets, if vigilant, it is deemed, will be sufficient protection.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865—7.30 p. m.

General SLOUGH,
Commanding at Alexandria:

Give orders for increased vigilance on the part of all your guards to-night, particularly at the outposts. Have them inspected.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865—11.45 p. m.

General SLOUGH,
Military Governor of Alexandria:

What is the rumor about the pickets on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad having been driven in? Have you any information as to the numbers of the attacking party? Let me know at once.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865—12.40 p. m.

Colonel GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Information has been received that the rebels propose to raid into Washington to-day via Fairfax. Be on your guard, and notify your entire line.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 4, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Your telegram just received, and the necessary orders issued. We are ready for a free fight. The pickets will be doubled, and the men ready to fall in at a moment's notice; the horses saddled, with slacked girths, from dark to daylight. I expected this, and the orders were given before your telegram arrived.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1865—3.25 p. m.

General GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

Have you received Colonel Taylor's dispatch enjoining increased vigilance on your line?

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *March 4, 1865.*
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

General AUGUR:

GENERAL: Your telegram just received. Colonel Taylor's telegram received, and answered promptly at the time. All vigilant and in constant readiness on the line.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 4, 1865—7.30 p. m.
(Received 8.50 p. m.)

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: I sent out two scouts—one beyond Centerville, the other beyond Chantilly. Both have returned, and no enemy seen. All are under arms from dark to daylight. Pickets round the posts are doubled.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

[Major-General HANCOCK:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: The case of Stevenson, which you cite in your note, if I understand you, is not applicable to the present one. A day or two before it was known Crook was captured I applied to return to my own headquarters, and General Sheridan told me, "No; I am going off in a day or two, and I do not know how long I am to stay, and you must stay here to take command"—that is, of the Army of the Shenandoah. When Stevenson was sent above by him that was still the case; besides which, General Sheridan was confident that Crook would escape or be rescued. I have telegraphed twice to Dwight, and no response. My scouts (two unpaid soldiers) report to me that the guerrillas have constant communication between Spring Creek and Smithfield, both about eleven miles in my rear. Smithfield is on the other side of Apple Pie Ridge, and there is no picket between that and the enemy. Smithfield has at this time an unusual number of unarmed citizens. If I had cavalry I should have both places, particularly the

latter, visited every night or two and all suspected persons arrested. If you conclude to send, please let the commanding officer of the detachment call here for information as he goes down. There are one or two true men at Smithfield who give us information, but who must not be compromised.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

The scouts tell me there is a good road from here to Smithfield, and a bridge at the crossing of the Opequon not guarded or watched by our forces. A small detachment of cavalry might watch that bridge and at the same time prevent the assemblage of guerrillas at Smithfield. While the rivers are up and the First Corps at Halltown the left is our weak flank, and the road and bridge referred to our only means of communicating easily with the rear in case of accident to the Winchester railroad.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. E.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

General EMORY,
Stephenson's Depot:

General Hancock has ordered a scout from Reno's command in the direction suggested by you. Can you furnish any information that can be communicated to Colonel Reno? The officer in charge of the detachment can hardly communicate with you.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

If I knew when the detachment was to start I might send my informant down to Reno and let him guide the party. I shall have to send him by railroad.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sheridan, Va., March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

I can furnish the names and approximate localities of the persons where the guerillas are said to resort for information at Smithfield and Green Spring.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

The major-general commanding desires you to direct Colonel Reno to send a scouting party to Smithfield to-night, and to hold during the present high water the bridge on the Bunker Hill road. Unarmed citizens in Smithfield not able to properly account for themselves should be arrested. There are parties in the village who can give the necessary information, but they must not be compromised. Have you any infantry at Charlestown.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

What is the state of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? Can horses and baggage go from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland now? How long will it take to go from Harper's Ferry?

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

All the bridges between here and Cumberland are threatened by high water, and are held in place by heavy loaded cars standing on truss. Until water subsides horses cannot be shipped with any certainty that they will go through. Colonel Reno has been ordered to send scout as directed. There is no infantry at Charlestown. Railroad bridge across the Potomac in danger.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *March 4, 1865.*

General JOHN D. STEVENSON:

The general commanding wants you to furnish as accurate and detailed information, obtained by means of scouts or otherwise, as possible of the location and strength of parties of the enemy in your front or near you. Have you a system of scouts organized? Send this report by telegraph as soon as possible.

R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 4, 1865.*

Major KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland:

The Nineteenth Corps lies in my immediate front. On my left are scattered bands of Mosby's men in Loudoun County. On my right a scout sent out by General Seward reports no enemy in force. The

only enemy of which I have any information is Mosby's command, extending in small parties from Alexandria to Front Royal; McNeill's and Gilmor's commands from Front Royal to Romney and Moorefield. I send out frequent scouts through Loudoun and through Jefferson and Berkeley Counties; also to Back Creek Valley, through North Mountain at Shanghai Gap. At this time the condition of the streams prevents an extensive system of scouting. I have no scouts other than parts of my command.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Major PRATT, *Provost-Marshal:*

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the order forbidding Brigadier-General Stevenson to grant passes was not intended to put the business entirely out of his hands. General Stevenson should examine the cases, and recommend those he thinks urgent, stating reasons.

Very respectfully,

E. B. PARSONS,
Provost-Marshal-General, Middle Military Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF HARPER'S FERRY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., March 4, 1865.

Colonel RENO,
Comdg. Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Charlestown, W. Va.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send to-night a scouting party not less than 100 strong to Smithfield, and to hold during the present high water the bridge on the Bunker Hill road. Unarmed citizens not able to properly account for themselves will be arrested. There are parties in the village who can give the necessary information, but they must not be compromised. The force will move with three days' rations and three days' short forage.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

General S. S. CARROLL, *Cumberland:*

The governor of West Virginia reports by letter of the 27th of February that there are 2,000 rebels in Hardy, Randolph, Pendleton, and Pocahontas Counties, being parts of Rosser's, Jackson's, and Imboden's commands. If you are able to strike any of these people it would be a good scheme. There are also a great many men who have returned to their homes with arms who might be reached by scouting parties. The governor says there are seventy-five in Boone County. Is there not a cavalry regiment in Charleston? The general will probably be at Cumberland in a few days.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

General S. S. CARROLL, *Cumberland:*

The general wants you to get as accurate and detailed information by means of scouts or otherwise as possible of the location and strength of parties of the enemy in your front before he arrives. If there is not a well-organized system of scouts please organize one.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 4, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

One of our most intelligent detectives reports that he has discovered that the rebels intend a raid from Fairfax into Washington to-day, but that one of the rebels who has been in Washington and Baltimore returned to Fairfax yesterday to warn them that he thought the military authorities in Washington were prepared for them, and that the raid had better be postponed. The friends of the party who has gone to Fairfax to warn the rebels fear he may not get there in time, and that the raiders would attempt to reach Washington. I thought best to give you the information.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General MORRIS, *Baltimore:*

A regiment from Ohio has been ordered to Baltimore. This will more than meet your wants, will it not?

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

If the regiment from Ohio is a full one, or nearly so, it will do for present necessities.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, *March 4, 1865—5.45 p. m.*

Colonel SEWALL, *Annapolis:*

The War Department declines to send the regiment of Veteran Reserve Corps. Form a provisional battalion of convalescents, if possible. Troops are expected in the course of a week, when your guard will be increased. Send some officers here for light duty as soon as possible.

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here to re-enforce Early.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserters from every part of the enemy's line confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say he captured Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades are reported as being sent to Lynchburg to get there before Sheridan, if possible. I think there is no doubt Sheridan will at least succeed in destroying the James River Canal.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—4 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Refugees confirm the statements of deserters as to the capture of Early and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1865—8.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I congratulate you on Sheridan's success. We are anxiously waiting intelligence from Sherman and Schofield. No apprehension is felt that you will ever exceed your authority, and your object in applying for instructions was understood. The President supposed you desired them to be explicit and made them so, not only to correspond with your wishes, but also because it was believed the enemy had a purpose in desiring to enter into political negotiations with military officers. The inauguration went off admirably, without mishap of any kind. Rawlins' nomination went in Friday, but I am unable to ascertain until to-morrow whether it was acted on. I saw the chairman of the Military Committee, who said, if they could get into executive session, it would be confirmed, but he thought they would have no session until Monday. The commission will be forwarded without delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I have not heard whether it was still intended to send an expedition from Washington to break up the Orange and Alexandria road. An expedition over 2,000 strong left here to go up the Rappahannock to break up the trade carried on across the Northern Neck. They will go to Fredericksburg first.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1865—12.50 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

No expedition was sent against the Rapidan railroad bridge. General Sheridan did not ask it, and, moreover, all the troops were required here to preserve order and guard the public stores during the inauguration.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I did not care to have an expedition go out from Washington; simply wanted to know if they went out so that the commander of the one going up the Rappahannock could be informed if it was so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point, Va.:

It was impossible to find any one here yesterday until night. Good guides for Northern Neck leave on to-day's boat to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad, at Fort Monroe, with a letter of explanation.

G. H. SHARPE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *March 5, 1865—10 a. m.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

Your telegram was received this morning at fifteen minutes after midnight. Blowing a gale of wind at the time. U. S. steamer Ariel sailed at daylight this morning. The monitors are expected every moment from Cape Fear, and I shall send them up the river immediately.

O. S. GLISSON,
Captain and Senior Officer.

(Copy to Secretary of War.)

FORT MONROE, *March 5, 1865—1 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The monitor Sangamon is now in, and is on her way up James River.

O. S. GLISSON,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 5, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Fifteen deserters are reported as coming in last night. They report Mahone's and Grimes' divisions as under marching orders, and some think that two of Mahone's brigades have gone. They state it was reported in their camps that Sheridan occupied Staunton and Charlottesville, and had defeated Early's troops. This last report comes from deserters on the extreme right and left, showing the report existed all through the rebel army. The firing yesterday p. m. was on the Ninth Corps front, the enemy opening when we were relieving a battery in one of the works.

GEO. G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The deserters from Davis' brigade, Heth's division, that came into our lines this morning state that they were ordered to be ready to move yesterday morning an hour before daylight, their pickets having reported that they heard our artillery moving to our left during the night. The deserter from Grimes' brigade (Rodes' old division) reports that their pickets (west side of Hatcher's Run) were under orders to be ready to move at daylight yesterday morning. He states that the division is encamped near Sutherland's Station, having recently moved from the north to the south side of the railroad.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Welch	12th New York Battery	Two light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery.	Four 3-inch	Capt. George K. Dakin.
Between Forts Sampson and Gregg.	12th New York Battery	Two light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
Fort Sampson	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders.	First Lieut. W. B. Beck.
Battery A	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	do	Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Battery B	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	Capt. George W. Davey.
Battery C	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Two light 12-pounders.	Lieut. E. P. Clark.
Battery D	do	do	Do.
In reserve	do	do	Do.
Battery E	10th Massachusetts Battery	Six 3-inch	Lieut. J. W. Adams.
In park	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery	Six light 12-pounders.	Bvt. Maj. T. Fred. Brown.
In reserve	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Coehorn mortars	Lieut. Frank Seymour.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Do.
Ninth Corps line	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders.	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery	Six 3-inch	Lieutenant Wireman.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders.	Lieut. Julius G. Tuerk.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Lieut Samuel Thurston.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, on twenty days' leave of absence; Capt. W. H. Rogers, Sixth Maine Battery, absent on leave; First Lieut. William B. Westcott, First Rhode Island Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. Milbrey Green, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, absent on leave; Lieut. A. M. E. Gordon, acting ordnance officer, absent on leave; Brevet Major Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, absent on leave; Lieut. John F. Campbell, F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. John W. Marcellus, G, First New York Artillery, absent on leave; Capt. A. J. Clark, B, First New Jersey Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. Val. H. Stone, C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, absent on leave.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
Brevet Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that three deserters have just come in; names: John Artwell, J. D. Munn, D. B. Locklar, all of Third Alabama Infantry, Gordon's corps, Grimes' division. They left the rebel line about 4.30 this morning. These men were ordered to be in readiness to move at 5 o'clock this morning in case of an emergency. They know of no movements of troops. It is reported that General Lee has gone to North Carolina. They think Johnston commands in his absence, but they are not certain. These men have been sent to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865. (Received 5.30 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Five deserters in. Report that new marching orders were issued yesterday morning. Two of them report that Mahone's division moved yesterday by the South Side Railroad to some point they call the Junction, or High Bridge, but this report is not confirmed by the others.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865. (Received 6.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Two deserters just in confirm report of marching orders yesterday morning. State that two brigades of Mahone's division moved last night; heard they were going to the Valley. News on picket-line that Early had been captured near Gordonsville.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865—9.45 a. m.

General MEADE:

A deserter from Mahone's division has just come in, who says that the division had not moved yesterday morning when he marched on picket, and that he had heard nothing of any movement since. He will be sent up at once with all others here.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during the past twenty-four hours. Twelve deserters from the enemy, four bringing arms.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 5, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT:

Ord reports that two of Mahone's brigades relieved this a. m. two of Pickett's on his (Ord's) front; also, deserters confirm Sheridan's successes over Early at Staunton and Charlottesville.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report in our front. The cannonading yesterday was commenced by the enemy opening upon Fort Rice while our people were relieving a battery.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CORPS,
March 5, 1865—11 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Four deserters from Johnson's division came in last night. They say that it was reported in Petersburg last evening that Sheridan had whipped Early; taken Staunton and Charlottesville.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General,

MARCH 5, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The following dispatch is received:

HATCHER'S, *March 5, 1865.*

Terry's and Stuart's brigades, of Pickett's division, were relieved at 4 o'clock this morning by two brigades of Mahone's division.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Deserters in at Dutch Gap Canal last night say that four regiments of Stuart's brigade, Pickett's division, had gone to the Valley. Deserters from Bratton's brigade, Field's division, say that Charlottesville was captured by Sheridan and that Early had been routed.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Twenty-five deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 5, 1865. (Received 1.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following telegram is just received:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865—12.40 p. m.

Intelligent deserters report that the medical stores and machinery have been moved to Lynchburg; that Sheridan had captured General Early and his entire command, numbering 1,800 men. Four brigades of Longstreet's corps have been sent to intercept Sheridan at Lynchburg, if possible. Sheridan captured Staunton on Thursday last. These deserters left Richmond at 7 p. m. yesterday.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 5, 1865—6 p. m.

General LUDLOW,
Commanding Fort Magruder:

Have you any reliable information of enemy's cavalry being at or near New Kent Court-House? If so, state it.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., March 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

I have three deserters from the Ninth Virginia, between the Appomattox and James. They left last Sunday a. m. At that time cotton and tobacco was being removed from Petersburg to Richmond. A new line of intrenchments being thrown up, running from Drewry's Bluff in direction two miles in rear of Petersburg.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Eastern Virginia.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 1865—12.05 p. m.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
139th New York Volunteers, Quartermaster's Office, Fort Monroe:

Start as soon as possible with or without the guide who was to meet you at Fort Monroe. He was expected down on the Baltimore boat.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., *March 5, 1865—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I was ordered to join my regiment. I have joined the expedition. Am I right?

E. V. SUMNER,
First New York Mounted Rifles.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlottesville, Va., March 5, 1865.

Until further orders, each division commander will be required to furnish the bread and meat rations for his division. He will be held responsible that it be done, and done properly and without outrages being committed. There are numerous mills that can be run at night, with a little enterprise on the part of division and brigade commanders, which will furnish the bread ration, and more. The commanding general will consider the division commander who fails in getting the desired articles of supply as having but little excuse for his delinquency.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

No division, brigade, or regiment commander in this command will be allowed to have men of their commands clothed in grey or rebel uniform and acting as scouts. All such will be returned to duty with

their regiments, and must wear the uniforms of the U. S. Army. All scouts at these headquarters will, after to-day, have passes or papers, signed by the commanding general, to show that they are authorized to act in that capacity.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlottesville, March 5, 1865.

The First Division will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock to Scottsville, on the James River. General Merritt will accompany this division, and will detach a light party to proceed down the Rivanna River to Palmyra, destroying all bridges and mills, and if information will justify will send to Columbia and destroy the bridge at that place, and also the bridge on the James River at New Canton. These parties will rendezvous at Scottsville, and the division will make Howardsville to-morrow night, where it can open communication with the Third Division, which will encamp at the railroad crossing of Rockfish River, and will send parties to Howardsville. The Third Division will move at 7 o'clock on the Lovingston road, and will encamp at the railroad crossing over Rockfish River, and will have charge of all trains, and will be accompanied by the commanding general. A map of the roads leading to Scottsville and Lovingston will be forwarded herewith to the division commanders.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

Major-General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that a thorough inspection of headquarters and supply trains be made at once. All material not absolutely necessary will be thrown out and destroyed.

Respectfully,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Charlottesville, Va., March 5, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from General Custer reports that the bridges, culverts, and other property on the Gordonsville railroad had been destroyed up to a point twelve miles from this city, and that the brigade had returned to camp, save a small party. As soon as the last arrives the bridge over the river will be destroyed. Some skirmishing took place between the brigade and the enemy; a picket of about thirty men were driven in at Keswick Station, and a battle-

flag of the Twenty-third Virginia Cavalry (rebel) taken. Five prisoners were captured and Commodore Hollins stated to have been killed whilst attempting to escape; his son is among the prisoners. It was observed that parties of the enemy were watching the movements of the force from the hills on the right. Some letters found on the persons of the prisoners, dated February 25, 1865, describe the state of things in Richmond as most uncertain, rumors of the intention of the government to burn the stores of tobacco and cotton in that city being rife. Colonel Fitzhugh, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, reports that Major Douglass, commanding a detachment of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, proceeded to Swoope's Station under orders and destroyed quartermaster's and commissary stores, most of which were found in the neighboring barns, 3,000 blankets, 2,000 boots, 2,000 stockings, 2,000 trousers, 2,000 jackets, 2,000 shirts and drawers, 50,000 pounds meat (ham, shoulders, and beef), and a bridge on the railroad; also a small quantity of arms and ordnance stores. A short time before the arrival of Major Douglass at Swoope's Station a party of fifteen men, clad in rebel uniform, whom the major has every reason to believe belong to our scouts, had preceded him, and had been bribed by a farmer in the vicinity to spare his barn, containing a large amount of stores. Captain Earle, chief commissary of subsistence, reports that the cavalry is supplied with seven days' rations, and the train loaded as ordered, viz, the wagons lightened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Charlottesville, Va., March 5, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The deficiency in ammunition is reported by Brigadier-General Devin in the First Cavalry Division, viz, 34,178 rounds carbine cartridges, 2,000 rounds pistol cartridges. The deficiency is accounted for as follows: A portion is original deficiency, a part expended in action, and part lost from cartridge-boxes or damaged by water in fording streams. To-day the full amount has been issued, and no deficiency now exists. A dispatch from Colonel Stagg, commanding First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, reports the destruction of about two miles of railroad by his command, the ties being all burned, and the rails heated and then twisted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 5, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Citizens in town have had the report about Sheridan's repulse of Early all the afternoon. They say nothing about the capture of Early, however.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General,

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., March 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

Maj. R. P. Kennedy, assistant adjutant-general, Department of West Virginia, has been commissioned as colonel of a new regiment from Ohio in this command. He desires to have his resignation accepted as assistant adjutant-general, in order to take command of it. I forward his application by telegraph, in order that he may join his regiment at once.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

Colonel GILE,
Commanding Brigade:

It would appear now that the report sent in last night of the pickets on railroad having been driven in is not true. It will not be necessary, therefore, for you to longer detain the cavalry in preparation for a move. The cavalry belonging to the Sixteenth New York Cavalry you will send back to Vienna via Falls Church.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

General DE RUSSY,
Commanding Division:

It would appear from reports received from General Slough that Colonel Meservey was mistaken when he reported the pickets on Orange and Alexandria Railroad as having all been driven in last night. Will you request from Colonel Meservey a report of the source of his information, and why, having received such a report, he did not at once send word to General Slough at Alexandria?

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

Major HORTON,
Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Muddy Branch:

Make your headquarters at Darnestown. Go there at once with at least one company.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MUDDY BRANCH, *March 5, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of telegram. I have just arrived, and shall assume command immediately.

Respectfully,

G. G. HORTON,
Major, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 5, 1865.*
(Received 1.20 a. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

I have sent Captain Gale out to ascertain the facts in relation to the rumor. Will inform you of the result as soon as he returns.

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1865—1.15 a. m.

General SLOUGH,
Military Governor of Alexandria:

Colonel Meservey makes the report I referred to to General De Russy. Please find out what it means and let me know.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 5, 1865—3.20 a. m.*
(Received 3.30 a. m.

General C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

GENERAL: Captain Gale, of my staff, has just returned from Edsall's, and reports that he finds the guards undisturbed at that point.

Respectfully,

JNO. P. SLOUGH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 5, 1865—1.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.45 a. m.)

General C. C. AUGUR:

GENERAL: Your telegram just received. I have directed Colonel Albright to send a company of cavalry from Fairfax Station on the railroad toward Alexandria and ascertain in regard to the pickets on the road having been driven in. I think the road ought to be carefully examined to-morrow before the train goes over it. The scout mentioned will notify the troops at Annandale.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 5, 1865—1.30 a. m.*

Colonel ALBRIGHT,
Fairfax Station:

COLONEL: The following telegram just received from General Augur:

It is reported that the pickets on the railroad about four miles from Alexandria were driven in. Colonel Albright will send one company of cavalry at once down the railroad from his post and ascertain about this matter, and also give notice to the troops at Annandale. Report all information promptly.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 5, 1865—9 a. m.

P. MCCALLUM,
Superintendent Railroad, Alexandria:

At 1 o'clock this morning General Augur telegraphed me that the railroad pickets were driven in about four miles from Alexandria. I sent a company of cavalry from Fairfax Station along the railroad to Springfield Station, which has just returned, reporting everything all right. I recommend that a locomotive and guard be sent ahead of the regular train to Springfield Station to see that the track is all right, as some of the guerrilla devils may have displaced some of the rails last night.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 5, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

General AUGUR:

I sent a company of cavalry last night from Fairfax Station along the railroad to Springfield Station; also an officer and twenty men from this post to Annandale, thence to Falls Church, and back. All have just returned, and report no intelligence of any enemy. I telegraphed to the railroad superintendent to have the track examined from Alexandria to Springfield Station ahead of the regular train this morning and see that none of the rails were displaced.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 5, 1865—10 a. m.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

General AUGUR:

The following dispatch just received from superintendent of the railroad at Alexandria:

Captain Gale and guard left Alexandria about 1 o'clock this morning and went to Springfield, and found the track all right and pickets at their posts. Returned and pronounced the rumor false.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade,

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 5, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Reports just received from the different posts on the line state all quiet. I sent out a cavalry scouting party to-day, which went out beyond Centerville and Chantilly and has just returned. Saw nothing of the enemy except one of Mosby's men, whose horse and equipments were captured, but the man escaped in the pines. Captain Russell's command of cavalry has not yet returned, but is expected to-morrow. He had to pass through Thoroughfare Gap on account of the high water in the streams on the direct route.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 5, 1865—9 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: The command of 200 of the Sixteenth New York and 400 of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain Russell, have just returned. The march was by way of Warrenton to Rappahannock Station; thence up this side of the river to Sulphur Springs. There being no fording place practicable nearer than Amissville, the command returned by way of New Baltimore. There is no rebel cavalry picketing on the Rappahannock, nor none this side of the Rapidan, except a few straggling scouts. The Rapidan railroad bridge is carried away by the freshet; streams impassable, and the roads exceedingly bad. Six rebel scouts and four horses and equipments captured and brought in by the Eighth Illinois. Six of the Sixteenth New York, on rear-guard duty, straggled, and were captured by guerrillas. Their horses, arms, and equipments should be charged to them on the pay-rolls. A detailed report will be sent to-morrow.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 5, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report moving with my command to Warrenton, and from there to Rappahannock bridge; found it destroyed, and learned that the Rapidan bridge was repaired in December, but the freshet carried it away about a week ago. I then moved up the river as far as Sulphur Springs. Found all of the fords too high to cross, and, having no forage, returned to camp, capturing six prisoners.

I have to regret reporting the capture of six men of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry by the enemy, which I think is inexcusable, and would recommend that their horses and equipments be charged to them. I found none of the enemy in that vicinity except a few of Mosby's men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. RUSSELL,
Captain, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

General EMORY,
Stephenson's Depot:

Dispatches from General Grant state positively that General Sheridan captured General Early and nearly his entire force, about 1,800 men, between Staunton and Charlottesville on Thursday last. The information comes from several different sources.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

(Same to General Stevenson, Harper's Ferry, and General Carroll, Cumberland.)

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock instructs me to say that he proposes to move his headquarters to Cumberland to-morrow. An order will be issued placing you in command of all the troops along the line of the military railroad and at Winchester; they will, however, be borne on the returns as they now are. The objects to be attained are to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the depots on this side of the Potomac, and to obtain early and accurate information of any movements of the enemy. The general is not at liberty to permit at this time any essential change in the disposition of the troops, unless compelled by necessity.

Aside from your own corps, there are about 1,600 effective cavalry under General Chapman's command (General Torbert being temporarily absent), and about 600 cavalry under General Stevenson's command, at Charlestown (Colonel Reno's regiment). There is a regiment of infantry 800 strong (First Regiment, First Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird commanding) at the point where the Shenandoah and railroad separate. There is also a regiment of infantry at Halltown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock directs me to say that, until the present uncertainty concerning General Sheridan's movements is dispelled, he desires the military situation here to remain unchanged. He proposes, however, in the event of certain contingencies, to take up a new line, somewhat as follows: An advanced post at the crossing of the Opequon by the railroad for the purpose of holding the bridge. Major Stewart, of the engineers, will to-morrow locate a block-house capable of holding, say, 150 men. The general wishes you to complete

this block-house as soon as practicable. An infantry post is contemplated on the river near Halltown, and others at Charlestown, Cameron's, and Leetown. The cavalry will be kept well together near Summit Station, which will be their depot, and will scout well up the Valley and watch the fords of the Shenandoah. It is also contemplated to have a regiment of cavalry, at least, at Smithfield, to picket the principal crossings of the Opequon and to scout in the direction of Apple Pie Ridge and Back Creek. The general will notify you when, in his judgment, the proper time has arrived to carry this arrangement into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

General EMORY:

The general instructs me to inform you that it is reported that about 300 of General Rosser's men are assembled at Strasburg for the purpose of making a raid. He wishes you to be on the alert.

Respectfully,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

Brigadier-General CHAPMAN:

Major-General Hancock directs that you send at an early hour to-morrow morning a party of 500 men to Strasburg and vicinity. It is reported that 300 or 400 of Rosser's men are concentrating there for the purpose of a raid. The general wishes you to improve the opportunity to get what information you can of Sheridan. Three men belonging to the Third Virginia, of your command, are said to have come in to-day from up the Valley. Have you heard anything of them?

Respectfully,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

About 300 of Rosser's men and a few of Mosby's were at Strasburg last night. It is possible they may pay some of your posts near Martinsburg or Kearneysville a visit. At what hour do the cars go east from Harper's Ferry to-morrow?

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

General FESSENDEN,
Post Commander:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has received information that some 300 or 400 of Rosser's men are at Strasburg, and have been making arrangements for a raid. The general desires you to caution the officers in charge of your picket guards on all the roads to exercise great vigilance. Scouting parties will probably be sent out on the Romney and Pughtown roads.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Three hundred of Rosser's command, with part of Mosby's men, were at Strasburg last night. Keep out scouts, as they may pay you or some of your outposts a visit. Notify your various commands to be on the lookout.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 5, 1865.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

I arrived from Parkersburg this noon and found your telegram of last evening. In the counties of Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Gilmer, Clay, and part of Braxton there are squads of rebels, from five to thirty each, without distinct organization, who have come to plunder and steal horses; their aggregate does not amount, in my opinion, to over 250, but they are exceedingly troublesome. In the counties of Pendleton, Pocahontas, Highland, and Bath there are reported to be organized forces of rebels, chiefly cavalry, and estimated in their total aggregate from 1,500 to 3,000; and at Lewisburg there is said to be 2,000. Scouts, refugees, and deserters agree in the report that Rosser intends a raid in West Virginia. I have a system of scouts for each outpost.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 5, 1865—2.40 p. m.*

Lieut. HENRY J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

The following just received from Beverly by telegraph:

I am led to believe there will be an attack on this place as soon as the roads will permit the enemy's cavalry to move. Can you send me a section of artillery? Answer.

W. H. ENOCHS,
Colonel, Commanding.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 5, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Lieut. HENRY J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

In reply to question regarding enemy, Colonel Enochs says:

The most reliable information I can get is that there are two brigades in the vicinity of Crab Bottom and Hightown. Squads come down as low as Huttonsville. Their forces are probably 5,000. I have scouting parties out in all directions.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 5, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

Lieut. HENRY J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

Major Day, Bulltown, just telegraphs:

Have taken two prisoners who belong to Nineteenth Virginia, Jackson's command, who report that 300 of that command are stationed at Hillsborough, in Pocahontas County, and all the rest were disbanded February 2 for forty days for the purpose of procuring remounts; also that part of McCausland's command have gone to Pendleton County, and the balance, about 1,500, are at Lewisburg.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1865—3 p. m.

General E. B. TYLER,
Relay House, Md.:

There are 153 men of the First Delaware Cavalry in my department on the Potomac, many of them, as you know, not belonging to the companies they are serving with. Cannot you send the same number in complete organizations, and let me return these detached men? I will send them as soon as the others arrive.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General.

RELAY HOUSE, MD., *March 5, 1865.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

Shall be pleased to comply with your suggestion as to the Delaware cavalry. I hope to rearm them with a serviceable carbine, and as soon as it is done will take steps to make the exchange. Will advise you before sending the men.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 6, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserters to-day report that Sheridan has cut the James River Canal. As Richmond papers have determined to give us no news, I will have to report such as is obtained through scouts, deserters, and refugees, to be taken for what it is worth.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 6, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Nothing particular to report. Twenty-seven deserters received by provost-marshal-general up to midnight last night. Twenty-eight are reported as having come in since then by corps commanders. I transmit the information obtained from such as have reported at these headquarters.* Their statements as to the movements of Mahone's division are confused. Instead of this division going to the north bank of the James, as reported yesterday, you will now note it is stated it was going to Burgess' Mill to relieve a division of Early's corps ordered to the Valley.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 6, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to state that up to this hour, 12.30 p. m., thirteen rebel deserters have been forwarded to this office, bringing in with them the following property: eight muskets; and the men are representatives of the following brigades: Scales', Lane's, and MacRae's. An informant of Lane's brigade, Thirty-seventh North Carolina, states that yesterday morning a larger detail than usual was made from the brigade for picket duty, and that the men of Lane's brigade relieved Mahone's pickets in front of McGowan's brigade. The pickets of Mahone's division stated that they were going to Burgess' Mill to relieve a division of Early's corps, which division was going to Lynchburg. Another informant states that a company of the Forty-eighth North Carolina Regiment had left the regiment, taking everything with them; could not say where to. Another informant states that he passed through Burkeville Junction on Thursday last and saw the Seventh North Carolina Regiment going south with the men of said regiment.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *post.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 6, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE:

Two deserters from Bryan's (Georgia) brigade report rumors that Sheridan's cavalry have cut the Lynchburg canal.

FRED. L. MANNING.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1865.

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50. The telegraphic order of March 3, 1865, from this office, granting Major-General Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of Pennsylvania, permission to detain Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, in Philadelphia until the case now on trial before the court of which he is president shall have been concluded, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: Deserters from Cooke's and Davis' brigades state that it was reported yesterday afternoon that Mahone's division was moving to Petersburg, some said for the purpose of going toward the Valley; if so, the signal officers near Peebles' house must have seen the movement.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In the report of Brevet Major-General Mott upon the part taken in the recent movement upon Hatcher's Run by his division he states:

> Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister I have recommended on former occasions for promotion, and take pleasure in again urging it.

I find that I misapprehended the meaning of this sentence, supposing it to be a recommendation for promotion on the brevet rank that Brigadier-General McAllister now holds. I did not concur in the recommendation, since I did not think the character of the service rendered warranted that high promotion. But learning that it was intended to recommend that Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister

should receive the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers, I do concur with General Mott in that recommendation, in view of his previous services.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1865. (Received 10.10 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB:

Nothing of importance has occurred within my lines during the past twenty-four hours. Fifteen deserters from the enemy, eight being armed.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1865. (Received 9.50 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to report along our lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 6, 1865—1.25 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

The position of the telegraph office must not be changed at Fortress Monroe. I cannot permit papers and instruments to be moved from where I placed them, and where they have been without disturbance for years. I would rather change the quarters of the commanding general. You will immediately revoke any order you have made interfering with the telegraph office. Please acknowledge the receipt of this order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 6, 1865—7.30 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch in regard to the removal of the telegraph office just received. The order will be revoked.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 6, 1865. (Received 5.45 p. m.)

General JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Six deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 6, 1865. (Received 11.05 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Lieutenant Michie's nomination as brevet major is not confirmed. He is about accepting the appointment of assistant inspector-general Twenty-fifth Army Corps to support his family. His services to this army as chief engineer are not to be dispensed with. He is worth his weight in gold as an engineer. Cannot he be promoted to brevet major? He richly deserves it by untiring industry, exposing his life frequently, and the practice of skill in the most important and responsible positions. I would only part with him as chief engineer to give him a division as brigadier.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *Before Richmond, Va., March 6, 1865.*

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 85, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, February 21, 1865, Lieut. Col. Theo. Read is hereby assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of this department and army.

II. Capt. Charles B. Atchison, Third U. S. Infantry, additional aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as aide-de camp on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Ord:

R. S. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MAGRUDER, *March 6, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

It is reported by sutler's clerks that 15,000 men will soon pass Yorktown on their way toward Richmond.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 6, 1865.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Communicate with these headquarters, if possible, by 6 a. m. If you have any suggestions to make or information to give, please forward the same by that hour. The roads in this valley are quite rough and in places bad. There is plenty of forage and rations in the

country that we passed through to-day. Inform the general as to the success of your movements to-day. Give all information that you have of movements of the enemy. A small squad of rebel cavalry, numbering about fifty men, near the bridge over the Rockfish River. The roads here are much better than between Waynesborough and Charlottesville.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

FIELD ORDERS, } ROCKFISH RIVER,
No. 4. } *March 6, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General MERRITT:

The major-general commanding directs that you move to-morrow on the tow-path of the canal, if possible, and send a party rapidly in advance and secure the bridge over the James River at Bent Creek. The Third Cavalry Division will move to the railroad crossing on the Tye River. Open communication with it at that point. It is possible that the Third Division may move farther; however, open communication with it as before named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOWARDSVILLE, VA., *March 6, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I arrived at Scottsville without opposition at 3 p. m. Sent a force to destroy the aqueduct over Hardware River. Captured two loaded canal-boats at Scottsville, one with shell and other with stores. Cotton factory and mill destroyed. I left General Gibbs at Scottsville, with orders to move here to-night, in case Colonel Maxwell and the force sent to Hardware Aqueduct get in, otherwise to come here early in the morning. It is now 10.15 p. m. General Devin, just in, reports leaving his artillery a few miles back under guard of a regiment. The roads have been very heavy, but not so bad as between Staunton and Waynesborough. The report is that Johnston is moving to Lynchburg with Beauregard's army; that Petersburg was evacuated day before yesterday; that the bridge over the James above is guarded, with the intention to burn it if we advance there. I expected to meet your communication parties here to-night when I got here. I will send a force at 2 o'clock in the morning to secure the bridge over the James, unless I hear something from you to countermand the order. There is no doubt, I think, of the evacuation of Petersburg. A great deal of loot has gone up the canal. I have destroyed all locks on the canal from Scottsville to here. It's slow work destroying the canal. A boat-load of stores was captured at this place (Howardsville). I saw fires in direction of party sent along the Rivanna. Seemed to be in direction of Palmyra. Gibbs had orders to destroy canal as much as possible. No enemy in sight, save 150 reported in rear. Have not troubled us any. Will await orders here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 6, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

Our own scouts from Richmond confirm the report of the capture of Early with most of his staff and command. Those not captured have returned to Richmond without arms. These last, the skedaddlers, report Sheridan moving in two columns—one down the Virginia Central road toward Gordonsville, and the other toward Scottsville—about 20,000 strong in all

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 6, 1865.*
(Received 11.35 p. m. 7th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I came here from Winchester to-day since 11 a. m. to see what was doing here and to inspect the line. Sent 500 cavalry to Strasburg to attack 300 of Rosser's disbanded men, said to be collecting there. I sent a scout to communicate, if possible, with General Sheridan, and to offer to take his prisoners off his hands. A detachment I directed General Augur to send to Rappahannock Station returned to-day. No enemy there; but few troops at Culpeper. Rapidan bridge carried away by freshet.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 6, 1865.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Have just arrived here. Will report as to my movements in a day or two.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Winchester, Va., March 6, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Cumberland, Md.:

The scout Stearns has returned. He could not ford the North Fork of the Shenandoah. He will start again as soon as the river is fordable.

E. B. PARSONS,
Major and Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 6, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

The cavalry escort to the Rappahannock has returned. They find no signs of any rebel force in the vicinity of the river, and but a small force at Culpeper. The bridge over the Rapidan has been carried away by freshet. I have news from lower Rappahannock two days since. There is no force there except some of Mosby's command in the Northern Neck.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

Brigadier-General MORRIS,
Baltimore:

The Two hundred and thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry will leave Philadelphia to-morrow or next day to report to you at Baltimore.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *March 6, 1865.*

The headquarters of the Middle Military Division will be temporarily transferred to Cumberland, Md. From and after this date until further orders all communications for these headquarters requiring the action of the major-general commanding will be sent to that place. During the temporary absence of the major-general commanding Brevet Major-General Emory will command all the troops along the line of the military railroad and at Winchester, including the cavalry. No change will be made, however, in the system of returns as at present rendered to the assistant adjutant-general of the military division.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 7, 1865—5.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

General Scammon is seriously ill, and General Gillmore asks for General Vogdes to take his place. Can the latter be spared from Norfolk? The Department of the South is deficient in good district commanders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865—6 p. m.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Vogdes will be ordered to the Department of the South at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Adjutant-General.)

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

All of Mahone's division is now reported to be on the Bermuda front, and Pickett's division, which was there, at the railroad depot awaiting transportation, it is supposed, for Lynchburg.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Captain SCHUYLER:

General Humphreys reports five deserters. Inquire about the above.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 7, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch relative to Mahone and Pickett received. Only five deserters reported this morning. The information they bring not yet received. I think it probable if any troops are sent to Lynchburg, Pickett's, being all Virginians, are likely to go.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *March 7, 1865.*

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 19, of 1862, from the War Department, and in conformity with the reports of boards convened to examine into the services rendered by the troops concerned, and by the authority of the lieutenant-general commanding Armies of the United States, it is ordered that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of the following regiments and batteries serving in this army the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part, and as hereinafter specified, viz:

First Maine Heavy Artillery.—Fredericksburg, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Fourth Maine Battery.—Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor.

Fifth Maine Battery.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixth Maine Battery.—Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

Seventh Maine Battery.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church.

First Maine Cavalry.—Middletown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Fortifications of Richmond, Old Church, Todd's Tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road, Belfield.

First Maine Veteran Volunteers.—Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixteenth Maine Volunteers.—South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Seventeenth Maine Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopoto moy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Twentieth Maine Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-first Maine Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church.

Thirty-second Maine Volunteers.—Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Battery M, First New Hampshire.—Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers.—Camden, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Poplar Spring Church.

Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers.—South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jackson, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

First Vermont Artillery.—Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Second Vermont Volunteers.—Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Third Vermont Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fourth Vermont Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg,

Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixth Vermont Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Tenth Vermont Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.—Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Ninth Massachusetts Battery.—Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Tenth Massachusetts Battery.—Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Eleventh Massachusetts Battery.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.—Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

First Massachusetts Cavalry.—Poolesville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Culpeper, Auburn, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Saint Mary's Church, Cold Harbor, Belfield, Vaughan Road.

Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.— Roanoke Island, New Berne, Camden, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.— Hampton Roads, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.—Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, South Mountain, Vicksburg, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon.

Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Fifth-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church.

Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery.—Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, First Fredericksburg, Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery.—Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.—Yorktown, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Second Rhode Island Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon.

Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.—Roanoke Island, New Berne, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Second Connecticut Artillery.—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

First New York Independent Battery.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Third New York Independent Battery.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Antietam, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Eleventh New York Battery.—Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

Twelfth New York Battery.—Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station.

Fifteenth New York Independent Battery.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm.

Nineteenth New York Battery.—Suffolk, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-seventh New York Battery.—Petersburg.

Thirty-fourth New York Battery.—Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

First New York Artillery, Battery B.—Fair Oaks, Battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

First New York Artillery, Battery C.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

First New York Artillery, Battery D.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House.

First New York Artillery, Battery E.—Yorktown, Lee's Mill, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg.

First New York Artillery, Battery G.—Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

First New York Artillery, Battery H.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

First New York Artillery, Battery L.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm.

Second New York Heavy Artillery.—Second Bull Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Seventh New York Heavy Artillery.—Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.—Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Cedar Creek.

Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.—Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run

Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Second New York Mounted Rifles.—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Bethesda Church, Pegram's Farm, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Tenth New York Cavalry.—Leesburg, Brandy Station, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Reams' Station, Vaughan Road, Boydton Road, Belfield.

Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Guiney's Station, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Peebles' Farm, Vaughan Road, Belfield.

Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers.—Big Bethel, Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Seventh New York Volunteers.—Big Bethel, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Tenth New York Volunteers.—Norfolk, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Twentieth New York State Militia.—Beverly Ford, Warrenton Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg.

Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Cross Keys, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Fortieth New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Forty-third New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Forty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Hilton Head, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church.

Forty-ninth New York Volunteers.—Dranesville, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fifty-first New York Volunteers.—Roanoke Island, New Berne, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church.

Fifty-second New York Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Sixty-first New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Corbin's Bridge, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixty-second New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixty-third New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Cedar Creek,

Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery.—Suffolk, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Seventy-third New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancel-

lorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers.—First Bull Run, James Island, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Hatcher's Run.

Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Second Bull Run, First Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Ninety-third New York Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers.—Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers.—Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers.—Fairmont, Martinsburg, Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers.—Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers.—Marye's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Boydton Road.

One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.—Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers.—Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.—Suffolk, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers.—Suffolk, Blackwater, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.—Suffolk, Blackwater, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers.—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers.—Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers.—Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers.—Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.—Hatcher's Run.

Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery.—West Point, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Chantilly, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Third New Jersey Battery.—Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

First New Jersey Cavalry.—Harrisonburg, Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Warrenton, Aldie, Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Haw's Shop, Trevilian Station, Reams' Station, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom, Vaughan Road, Belfield.

Fourth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers.—West Point, Gaines' Mill, Second Bull Run, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Tenth New Jersey Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers.—Hatcher's Run.

Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery—Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery.—Winchester, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery.—Kelly's Ford, Bristoe Station, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Warrenton Springs, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Petersburg.

First Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Dranesville, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Auburn, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Reams' Station, Belfield.

Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Charles City Cross-Roads, Reams' Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road.

Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Jordan's Ford, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Unionville, Piedmont, Ashby's Gap, Amissville, Kelly's Ford, Stoneman's Raid, Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Occoquan, New Hope Church, Warrenton, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg.

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Antietam, Hedgesville, Markham Station, Kelly's Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Sulphur Springs, Todd's Tavern, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road, Stony Creek Station, Belfield.

Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Yorktown, New Kent Court-House, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Haxall's Landing, Malvern Hill, Frederick City, Antietam, Philomont, Union, Upperville, Barbee's Cross-Roads, Amissville, Thoroughfare Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Trevilian Station, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Winchester, Middletown, Sulphur Springs, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop, Gaines' Mill, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run, Stony Creek Station.

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Kelly's Ford, Middleburg, Ashby's Gap, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Haw's Shop, Fortifications of Richmond, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road, Stony Creek Station.

Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road, Belfield.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—James Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church.

Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon.

Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Port Royal, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.—Roanoke Island, New Berne, Camden, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights. Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, Guiney's Station, Petersburg.

Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon.

Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church.

Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—West Point, Gaines' Mill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church.

One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—James Island, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers —Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Battalion One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, Wilderness, Guiney's Station, Petersburg.

One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon.

One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Corbin's Bridge, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams Station.

One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wilderness, Corbin's Bridge, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteeers.—Hatcher's Run.

First Delaware Volunteers.—Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Third Delaware Volunteers.—Harper's Ferry, Sulphur Springs, Chantilly, Antietam, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Fourth Delaware Volunteers.—Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

First Maryland Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Second Maryland Volunteers.—Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Battalion Third Maryland Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church.

Fourth Maryland Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Sixth Maryland Volunteers.—Winchester, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Seventh Maryland Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Eighth Maryland Volunteers.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chappell House, Hatcher's Run.

Seventh West Virginia Volunteers.—Romney, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Battery H, First Ohio Artillery.—Winchester, Port Republic, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Sixth Ohio Cavalry.—Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Culpeper, Auburn Mills, Mine Run, Todd's Tavern, Fortifications of Richmond, Haw's Shop, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run.

Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry.—Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Battalion Fourth Ohio Volunteers.—Rich Mountain, Romney, Second Romney, Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers.—Spotsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers.—Winchester, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers.—Winchester, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.—Martinsburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.—White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

First Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

First Michigan Veteran Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Second Michigan Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

Fifth Michigan Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Groveton, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Seventh Michigan Volunteers.—Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Po River, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Eighth Michigan Volunteers.—Pulaski, James Island, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Spotsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church.

Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.—Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run.

Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers.—South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Blue Springs, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Twentieth Michigan Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers.—Blackwater, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania. North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers.—Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Second Wisconsin Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Maryc's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequon.

Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.—North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's Run.

Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.—Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run.

First Battalion Minnesota Volunteers.—First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road.

First U. S. Sharpshooters.—Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Second U. S. Sharpshooters.—Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Road.

Battery I, First U. S. Artillery.—Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Saint Mary's Church, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Road.

Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery.—Bull Run, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Upperville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Saint Mary's Church, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom, Belfield.

Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery.—Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run.

Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.—Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom.

Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.—First Bull Run, Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad.

Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.—Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery.—Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery.—Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, Va., March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, City Point, Va.:

Refugee who left Raleigh on Friday last reports that General Sherman was supposed to be at Cheraw, S. C., moving toward Fayetteville, N. C. It was also reported that General Johnston was in his front and intended giving him battle near Cheraw.

J. McENTEE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 7, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

Pickett's entire division has gone to Lynchburg. Mahone occupies Pickett's place. Sixteen deserters have come in; say they relieved Pickett Sunday.

MANNING.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1865.

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14. Maj. Wickham Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Military Division of West Mississippi for assignment to duty with Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

15. Maj. William D. Green, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Virginia for assignment.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for the past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that no change has been made in the disposition of troops along my line. The enemy still keeps small parties at work at different points along his lines, and at night extends the line of chevaux-de-frise.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

I would advise Michie by all means to accept the appointment of assistant inspector-general. You can still retain him in charge as chief engineer, and in the meantime if anything can be done to advance him in the Regular Army I will be but too glad to do it. His services eminently entitle him to substantial promotion, and they will not in the end go unrewarded.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 7, 1865. (Received 6.20 p. m.)

General J. A. RAWLINS:

Thirty-six deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HATCHER'S, *March 7, 1865.*

General E. O. C. ORD:

All of Mahone's division is on this front this morning. Pickett's division was at the railroad last evening waiting transportation. The report was that it was going to Lynchburg.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Sent to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, at 10.35 a. m.)

FORT MAGRUDER, *March 7, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

From a deserter I learn that 200 rebel cavalry left New Kent Court-House yesterday; ordered to Fredericksburg.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Arrington Station, March 7, 1865.*

The First Cavalry Division will move up the canal at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 8th, destroying it as it advances, and will proceed to such a point as will be hereafter designated. Colonel Wells' brigade, of the Third Division, will move rapidly at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning to the railroad bridge across Buffalo River, and will destroy that bridge and any depots found there. It will then move by the shortest and most practicable route to New Market, at the mouth of the Tye River, where the First Division is now encamped.

Colonel Capehart's brigade will commence destroying the railroad track at this place at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will continue at

this work until Pennington's brigade reaches here with the trains. It will then take charge of the trains and will conduct them to New Market, at the mouth of the Tye River. Pennington's brigade will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will escort the trains to this place (Arrington Depot), when it will be relieved by Colonel Capehart's brigade, and will then proceed to New Market, at the mouth of Tye River.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 7, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The bridge over the James at Bent Creek could not be saved. Arriving here at 6 p. m. I started a force at 8 o'clock for the bridge, ten miles distant. The force was directed to go as fast as possible. It reached the bridge at 9.30, but found it burnt. Lieutenant Myers, of my staff, who went with the force, reports the bridge was prepared for burning two days in advance of our arrival, turpentine and shavings having been scattered over it, so the negroes say. I have ordered working parties to commence destroying the canal to-morrow at 5 a. m. I will push on up the river unless I get other orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
New Market, March 7, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have a thorough inspection and revision of regimental pack trains, and that every enlisted man be mounted. The commanding general is satisfied that every enlisted man in the command can be mounted, and it must be done. You will please issue orders that dismounted men seize the horses ridden or led by enlisted men or negroes, unless they have a pass showing the horses are private property, and every officer giving a pass to a soldier or negro for captured horses will be immediately dismissed the service, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

G. A. FORSYTH,
Brevet Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

The above order will be strictly complied with in each division by the division commanders, who will assure themselves that the spirit of the order is carried out on the march in future.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 7, 1865.

Brevet Major-General CUSTER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the attempt made by Colonel Capehart's brigade to destroy the railroad was not successful, as the fires were not large enough nor properly kept up. The general commanding directs that Colonel Capehart's brigade renew work on the road in the morning, and directs that you give this work your personal attention.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 7, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Detachment returned to Winchester from Strasburg last night. Nothing heard or seen of an enemy. A sergeant captured from Sheridan at New Market, afterward escaped and returned to our lines last night, says the people told him of Early's defeat.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 7, 1865.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The pickets report that they were fired on at Accotink and on the Broadus road last night. The provost-marshal of Fairfax Court-House reports an attack on the patrol near Vienna to-day.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 7, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

COLONEL: Half an hour ago about fifty of Mosby's men attacked the escort of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry between here and Vienna. I have sent two companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry—one to the right, the other to the left, through the woods—to intercept them; also signaled to Colonel Sweitzer to send one squadron to the right, another to the left, from his post through the woods also. Will telegraph result as soon as I hear it.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

As previously reported this afternoon a patrol of one officer and twenty men of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, with dispatches from Vienna, was attacked by about thirty of Mosby's men between Vienna and this post. The patrol disgracefully ran away without firing a shot, and let the guerrillas charge into them, killing 1, wounding 3 others, capturing several horses, arms, and equipments. I sent out 100 of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, but the rebels ran away and were followed rapidly to Frying Pan, when it became dark and the rebels scattered through the pines and were lost track of. This detachment has just returned. I intend to send out a scout to-morrow evening at dark from the Eighth Illinois through the country beyond Frying Pan, searching the houses where these guerrillas stay at night.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
Winchester, March 7, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland.

The cavalry scout returned from Strasburg last night. Their official report is not in. Staff officers and scouts who were along say that nothing was seen or heard. A cavalry sergeant captured from General Sheridan at New Market escaped from the enemy in the Luray Valley. He got in last night. He says the people in the Valley had the report on Friday of the capture of Early and his forces. I think, from the time, that the report came from the enemy and not from our side, and is, therefore, a confirmation.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Near Winchester, Va., March 7, 1865—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

I send all that part of General Tibbits' dispatch, just received, that relates to the enemy:

No enemy was seen during the day, and the closest investigation failed to develop any concentration of forces this side of Mount Jackson, and there only for the purpose of arresting rebel deserters and stragglers who uniformly refused to join their commands. This force, if collected, was to be sent to Lynchburg. Union and rebel citizens concur in the opinion that General Rosser is not in the Valley, as did also two escaped prisoners of the Third New Jersey Cavalry and two fugitive conscripts just from New Market. Leaving Strasburg at 1.30 p. m., I reached camp by the Valley pike at 7 p. m. The Back road is in very bad condition; the Valley pike, as usual, good. No unusual depth of water at Cedar Creek.

WM. B. TIBBITS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *March 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Major-General Hancock directs that the three companies taken from the railroad to Martinsburg be returned to the points from which they were taken, if they are not needed; and if they are needed that they will be returned at once, and their places at Martinsburg will be supplied by troops taken from some portion of your command in the eastern end.

R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *March 7, 1865.*

Major KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Seward has been ordered to return the companies to the railroad.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *March 7, 1865.*

General J. D. STEVENSON:

The major-general commanding cannot understand how the difficulty in regard to your passes originated. There are no orders that prevent your passing authorized persons and troops on the military railroad as far as your command extends. Measures will be taken to have this difficulty removed and to ascertain why it has just been raised.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Major-General Hancock directs that the three companies taken from railroad be returned. Have them go back at once.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *March 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Will send Fourteenth Virginia back early in the morning, unless you wish they should start to-night.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 7, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

Lieut. HENRY J. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.:

The following received from Bulltown:

Captain Hicks has just returned from an eight-days' scout, bringing five prisoners. He succeeded in killing Captain Chewning and Lieutenant Chewning and dangerously wounding Captain Spriggs and Lieutenant Morrison, all belonging to the independent command now being raised for guerrilla purposes. The prisoners report a rebel force in our front, three regiments ten miles below Franklin, one regiment in Crab Bottom, one at Huttonsville, one in Pocahontas and Bath, and three under Witcher at Lewisburg.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Alexandria, Va., March 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: There is great expectation that the Union Army will soon occupy Richmond. May I ask you to protect the capitol building of the State and any records that may be left therein; also the Governor's mansion, which belongs to the State. The capitol building is claimed to be a monument of the architectural skill of Mr. Jefferson. In the rotunda is the finest statue of Washington extant. The records, if left, will be of great value to the State and Federal Government. I expect to occupy the Governor's mansion, and will gladly extend to you the hospitalities of the place when I get there.

I am, yours, &c.,

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1865—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 9th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:
City Point, Va.:

Your two dispatches to the Secretary of War*—one relating to supplies for the enemy going by the Blackwater, and the other to General Singleton and Judge Hughes—have been laid before me by him. As to Singleton and Hughes, I think they are not in Richmond by any authority, unless it be from you. I remember nothing from me which could aid them in getting there except a letter to you as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Singleton, who bears you this, claims that he already has arrangements made, if you consent, to bring a large amount of Southern produce through your lines. For its bearing on our finances I would be glad for this to be done, if it can be without injuriously disturbing your military operations or supplying the enemy. I wish you to be judge and master on these points.

Please see and hear him fully, and decide whether anything, and, if anything, what, can be done in the premises.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

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* See Grant to Stanton, 11 a. m. and 11.30 a. m., next, *post.*

I believe I gave Hughes a card putting him with Singleton on the same letter. However this may be, I now authorize you to get Singleton and Hughes away from Richmond if you choose and can. I also authorize you by an order, or in what form you choose, to suspend all operations on the Treasury trade permits in all places southeastward of the Alleghanies. If you make such orders, notify me of it, giving a copy, so that I can give corresponding direction to the Navy.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 8, 1865—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I believe General Singleton should be ordered to return from Richmond, and all permits he may have should be revoked. Our friends in Richmond, and we have many of them there, send word that tobacco is being exchanged on the Potomac for bacon, and they believe Singleton to be at the bottom of it. I am also of the opinion that all permits issued to Judge Hughes should be canceled. I think the same of all other permits heretofore granted. But in the case of Singleton and Judge Hughes, I believe there is a deep laid plan for making millions, and they will sacrifice every interest of the country to succeed. I do not know Hughes personally, never having seen him but once, but the conviction here expressed is forced upon me.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 8, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

We have got supplies going out by Norfolk to the rebel army stopped, but information received shows that large amounts still go by way of the Blackwater. They no doubt go on the Treasury permits heretofore given under the act of Congress regulating trade with States in insurrection. I would respectfully recommend that orders be sent to the Army and Navy everywhere to stop all supplies going to the interior, and annulling all permits for such trade heretofore given.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 8, 1865—9.30 p. m.
(Received 9th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

In reply to your telegram in respect to trade with the enemy, I am unable to control the influences that procure permits, but I understand that the President's passes and permits are subject to your authority as commander-in-chief, and that, notwithstanding any permit given by the Secretary of the Treasury or President himself, you as commander may absolutely prohibit trade through your lines and may seize goods in their transit either way, and may also prohibit individuals crossing your lines. This, I understand, the effect of the instruction given you

by the President's order through me of February 7 and the President's letter of same date. Military necessity is paramount to every other consideration, and of that you, as commander of the forces in the field, are the absolute and paramount judge. This I believe to be the President's own view, and that every one who procures a trade permit or pass to go through the lines from him does it impliedly subject to your sanction. You are so instructed to act until further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MARCH 9—10 a. m.

NOTE.—The above dispatch was handed me by the Secretary of War at his house last evening, with the date of the President's letter left blank for me to fill up, but owing to the absence of the Secretary's confidential clerk I could not get it till this hour.

Very respectfully,

T. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Crocker was ordered in some time ago. Major Leet was promoted and confirmed. Forty rebel officers and 1,300 enlisted men, prisoners of war, are reported as having arrived at Winchester. General Sheridan was at Waynesborough. Early made his escape, but his staff was captured.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 8, 1865—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I understand that rebel prisoners in the North are allowed to take the oath of allegiance and go free. I think this is wrong. No one should be liberated on taking the oath of allegiance who has been captured while bearing arms against us, except where persons of known loyalty vouch for them. Men who desire to take the oath are the best men to exchange. They can afterward come into our lines if they do not wish to fight.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 8, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Provost-marshal-general reports twenty-three deserters yesterday up to midnight. Corps commanders report this morning sixteen as coming in during the night. No movements of troops reported. Defeat

of Early confirmed and occupation of Raleigh rumored. Sharp picket-firing, with exchange of artillery shots, took place at daylight this morning in front of Fort Sedgwick. Began by the enemy, who seemed nervous and as if anticipating an attack.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 8, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I forward dispatch* just received from Fifth Corps headquarters giving deserters' report of rebel army rumors. By them you will note Early is reported killed and Rosser wounded.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 31. } *Washington, March 8, 1865.*

The following acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

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III. [PUBLIC No. 63.]

AN ACT to provide for a chief of staff to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a chief of staff to the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general in the United States Army.

Approved March 3, 1865.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 46. } *City Point, Va., March 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, for orders. He has permission to take with him Captain McHenry, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Locke to Ruggles, 11.40 a. m., p. 889.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for the past twenty-four hours. One deserter from the Sixth Alabama, eleven deserters from the Fifty-second Virginia Infantry, Gordon's division, left the rebel lines about 2 a. m.; brought in six muskets and seven sets of equipments. They know of no movements of troops in the rebel lines.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Eleven deserters from Fifty-second Virginia were received this morning. One of them, Morris Keane, states as follows:

Belongs to Pegram's division, now commanded by Brigadier-General Walker, Wallace's brigade, Gordon's corps. Rodes' division is in the same corps, on the left of Pegram's division. The rumor in the rebel army [is] that Sherman has met with success. Knows no particulars. General Sheridan is advancing upon Lynchburg; has destroyed Mitchell [Mechum's?] River bridge and other bridges in the vicinity of Charlottesville; has torn up the Virginia Central Railroad; don't know how much of it. General Early was killed and General Rosser, commanding brigade of cavalry under Early, was wounded. The brother of his captain went out on the staff of the officer sent to take Rosser's place. General Johnston has gone south. General Lee's headquarters are at Chesterfield. He is there now. Artillery has been moved from Petersburg to the rear. Cotton and tobacco are piled up in the city ready to burn. One brigade of cavalry moved from the Valley three days ago, and went to Stony Creek; one brigade of infantry, Johnston's, also left three days ago for the same place. These brigades have moved to Stony Creek to prevent desertions to North Carolina. Rations are poor and very scarce—half pound corn meal and one-quarter pound salt meat per day. The men are very much demoralized, and are expressing Union sentiments quite freely. Thinks the rebel army loses about 1,000 men daily by desertions and the details sent away to arrest deserters. More men would desert were it not that our men fire on them as they attempt to come into our lines.

These men are now on the way to your headquarters.

For Major-General Warren:

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865.

Respectfully returned,* and would state that the reports of the brigade commanders, Generals Sickel and Winthrop, show that their troops

* See Griffin to Locke, February 23, and Warren to Griffin, March 1, p. 659.

were without ammunition and could not have advanced toward Dabney's Mill. Again, the newness of the troops under General Sickel rendered it impossible to move them through the woods, and, besides, it would have left our communication by the Vaughan road exposed. Had the brigades been ordered to move to Dabney's Mill the most expeditious route would have been to return to the road taken by the other troops of the corps. General Winthrop's brigade did not change its position until after dark.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865—10.10 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Picket-firing in vicinity of Fort Sedgwick was much heavier than usual about daylight this a. m. The enemy threw a few shells, and seemed very vigilant along that part of our line. Three deserters from Wallace's brigade confirm report about Early. They also give a report that Raleigh has been captured.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
March 8, 1865.

Capt. JOHN B. MAITLAND,
Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Cav. Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I sent out a party of thirty men, in charge of Captain McCall, on the McCann road as far as Lee's Mill. They started at 8 and returned at 11.30 a. m. yesterday, the 7th, but discovered nothing of importance. I also sent thirty-five men, in charge of Lieutenant Bucher, of Company B, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, this morning on the Wells road. They proceeded as far as Disputanta Station, but saw none nor heard of any enemy. All was quiet on my line last night.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. RYCKMAN,
Maj. 21st Pa. Cav., Comdg. Picket, 2d Brig., 2d Div., Cav. Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 8, 1865. (Received 5.10 p. m.)

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Twenty-two deserters from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General.

MARCH 8, 1865.

General J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I have pretty authentic information that Sheridan had a fight and was successful. Early was not captured, but his men were. Early was in Richmond yesterday.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *March 8, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 9th.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point:

COLONEL: I have just got back from Fredericksburg. The transports are coming in. Had no fighting. Captured and destroyed twenty-eight cars, eighteen loaded. Have some prisoners and refugees and about 400 cases of tobacco, thirty-six mules and wagons. The tobacco belonged to the Confederate Government, and I am informed was to have been exchanged for meat, through the agency of one M. C. Martin, who was said to have authority from our Government to make the exchange. It was consigned to Dr. L. B. Rose, of Fredericksburg. I have brought him with me. The whole matter appears to me to be worthy of investigation. The transaction was to cover 4,000 cases, and we could have caught it all in Fredericksburg if we had been two days later. What shall I do with the tobacco and prisoners?

S. H. ROBERTS,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition to Rappahannock.

FORT MONROE, *March 8, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 9th.)

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point:

The guide for the lower counties of the Northern Neck having reached me to-day, I propose, if the lieutenant-general permits, to take my command to some point on the Potomac River and march down. There are some 500 cavalry in the country living upon the people and ready to collect conscripts and horses for the Confederates. I think the greater part of the soldiers can be captured and a great many horses and cattle collected, and the command subsisted upon the country. I will wait here until to-morrow morning for reply. It will take about five days to do the work well.

S. H. ROBERTS,
Colonel, &c.

YORKTOWN, VA., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General LUDLOW, *Fort Magruder:*

Captain Parker, of the Navy, states that a force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men went to Fredericksburg about four days ago.

E. W. COFFIN,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,
No. 6. } *New Market, March 8, 1865.*

On account of the inclement weather and the state of the roads, all quartermasters of this command will be required to be with their trains and remain with them each day until they are ordered into park.

Order of march: The command will march to-morrow morning (March 9), at 6 o'clock, in the following order: First, Third Division; second, wagon train; third, First Division. The First Division will have charge of the wagon train and conduct its march. Divisions responsible for train must pay particular attention in future to foraging for the animals of the train. The command will march to Scottsville and camp there unless otherwise ordered. The command will move on what is known as the river road, rather than the tow-path. The commanding officer of the First Division will send forty of the best mules to be found in his command to report at 5 a. m. to-morrow to Captain Brown, in charge of train. This must be attended to promptly.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 8, 1865—5 p. m.

General CUSTER:

Please see that your pickets protect well the bridge over the Tye and cover the country on the flanks of this place, particularly toward the country from which you have just come.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 8, 1865.

General CUSTER:

If the order issued this evening to mount all dismounted men is complied with it is not understood how there can be many surplus saddles. I am afraid it will be impossible to transport them other than on the backs of horses. All the surplus wagons in supply train will be used to lighten the ammunition wagons.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

N. B.—An inspection of your command will perhaps show that a number of your men are riding on citizens' saddles. These must be abandoned in preference to Government saddles.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 8, 1865.

General CUSTER:

If possible, you will have all surplus saddles loaded in the wagons of the ammunition and other trains, and carried along with the command when it moves to-morrow. Leave an officer in charge of this property, and let him see that every exertion is made to transport them. If this is impossible, of course they must be destroyed. I will give Captain Brown the necessary orders to furnish transportation if possible.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Emory reports from Winchester that Colonel Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, has arrived there with 40 officers and 1,300 men, prisoners. Eight pieces of artillery and 100 wagons were captured and destroyed up to the time Colonel Thompson left General Sheridan. The principal battle was at Fishersville, five miles beyond Staunton.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I return to Winchester at once.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following has just been received from Brigadier-General Carroll, commanding Department of West Virginia:

CLARKSBURG, *March 7, 1865.*

Lieutenant JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following received from Bulltown:

"Captain Hicks has just returned from an eight days' scout, bringing five prisoners. He succeeded in killing Captain Chewning and Lieutenant Chewning and dangerously wounding Captain Spriggs and Lieutenant Morrison, all belonging to the independent command now being raised for guerrilla purposes."

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Have you any orders as to the destination of General Sheridan's prisoners eastward after they reach Harper's Ferry?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Middle Military Division.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *March 8, 1865—midnight.*
(Received 9 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have just arrived here on my way to Winchester. Am delayed by telegraph being down to that point. Cannot leave here until I ascertain whether railroad is clear of trains. Have a message from General Sheridan, dated March 3, requesting me to send three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to Mount Jackson, with 5,000 rations, also the pontoons, as the river cannot be forded. Sheridan sent four copies of his message by four different scouts, but they failed to get into Winchester. Colonel Boice brought it through, but only arrived this afternoon. General Emory informs me that Colonel Boice says that the force, pontoons, &c., which Sheridan wished me to send to Mount Jackson, were intended to meet the prisoners which he was sending back. General Sheridan did not inform me of the object. Can you tell me, from your information, whether that was his object in requesting me to send troops, &c., to Mount Jackson? General Emory has the men ready to march from Winchester, but awaits instructions from me before starting them. I would not have telegraphed, but for the delay in my reaching Winchester. I am informed here that Mosby has crossed the Shenandoah from Waterford through Snicker's Gap, and was moving to-day toward White Post with several hundred men. If this information is correct, I suppose he designed liberating Sheridan's prisoners, who are now safe at Stephenson's Depot. Colonel Thompson, who brought the prisoners to Winchester, was attacked yesterday at Rude's Hill by Rosser, and was obliged to destroy three pieces of captured artillery which he had in charge.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *March 8, 1865.*

The headquarters of the Middle Military Division will be re-established at Winchester, Va., and after this date until further orders communications requiring the action of the major-general commanding will be sent to that place.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 9.25 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Reports just received from the several posts on the line state all quiet. Colonel Albright reports a few straggling scouts of the rebels being seen south of Burke's Station and west of Fairfax Station. All proper precautions are being taken for the safety of the different posts of the line. To steal horses and mules without a fight is no doubt their object. On account of the inclemency of the weather and needful rest for the cavalry horses I postponed the scouting to-night.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will you inform me by telegraph if General Dwight is retained from his command by authority? My scouts report to me a detachment from Sheridan, guarding his prisoners, upward of 1,000, are coming down the Valley. I have sent out to meet them. The facts will be reported to General Hancock, at Cumberland, as soon as received. The scout was with the detachment at 10 o'clock last night. From what he tells me the very best accounts you have had of our brave general will be more than verified by the official statement, which may be expected in the course of the day.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, March 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

I have just sent the inclosed* to the commanding officer of Middle Military Division at Cumberland, but as some anxiety may be felt I send it direct. Colonel Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, has arrived with 40 officers and 1,300 enlisted men prisoners. Eight pieces of artillery and 100 wagons were captured and destroyed up to the time Colonel Thompson left General Sheridan at Waynesborough.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 8, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Major-General EMORY, *Winchester:*

On what day was Sheridan at Waynesborough, and in what direction was he going? Collect accurately all the details of his movement as far as can be ascertained, and report them without delay to this department by telegraph.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*See Sheridan to Halleck, March 2, p. 792.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 8, 1865.*
(Received 3.40 p. m. 9th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

I will send on the first train by a staff officer the original dispatch from General Sheridan, which was sent you by telegraph as soon as received. This dispatch was sent by Lieutenant-Colonel Boice, who was not the commander of the detachment, and was not delivered to me until 3 p. m.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

(Delayed by telegraph line being down.—Harper's Ferry.)

WINCHESTER, *March 8, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Sheridan's report has already been forwarded by telegraph.* The additional particulars I can get are that Colonel Thompson, who brought back the prisoners, on reaching Harrisonburg learned through the inhabitants that Charlottesville had been captured by General Sheridan; that Sheridan had with him his pontoon train, artillery, and all wagons intact; and that he was over the worst part of the road. When advancing it was ascertained at Staunton that Thomas' scouts, or those from the West, had already been there. Colonel Thompson was sharply attacked in front and rear at Rude's Hill, but repelled the attack, and lost none of his prisoners. Four dispatches were sent here in advance of Colonel Thompson, but none of them have reached their destination. At Staunton, on his return, Colonel Thompson heard a rumor that a large force of ours was approaching Lynchburg from the west. Colonel Thompson's impression seemed to be decidedly that General Sheridan's thoughts and movements were still onward.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General.

WINCHESTER, *March 8, 1865.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland:

My scouts report the approach of a detachment from Sheridan with prisoners. Have sent to meet them.

W. H. EMORY.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, March 8, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland:

Colonel Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of General Sheridan's command, has arrived here with 40 officers and 1,300 enlisted men prisoners. Eight pieces of artillery and 100 wagons were captured and destroyed up to the time Colonel Thompson left General Sheridan. The principal battle was at Fishersville, five miles beyond Staunton.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Sheridan to Halleck, March 2, p. 792.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., March 8, 1865—3.05 p. m.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland, Md.:

A dispatch addressed to you from General Sheridan has not reached me until this moment.* It incloses a dispatch from General Sheridan to General Halleck, and I have sent it direct to General Halleck. It contains some instructions which I will send you in cipher, and, though in much doubt, I shall proceed to execute them.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Winchester, March 8, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland, Md.:

General Sheridan captured and destroyed eleven pieces of artillery, instead of eight. Three pieces were sent in by Colonel Thompson, but he was obliged to destroy them. Thompson was fiercely attacked in his rear by General Rosser yesterday at Rude's Hill.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., March 8, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland, Md.:

After reading General Sheridan's letter to you I sent for Colonel Thompson, the commander of the detachment, and he tells me that the pontoons ordered to Mount Jackson were to enable him to cross. I am now quite sure that the occasion has passed for which the order was given. You may be sure that I fired a salute.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., March 8, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Cumberland, Md.:

The number of prisoners captured by General Sheridan, and which are now at Stephenson's, and which I hope to get off to-night, in pursuance of instructions, by the cars, is 1,333, including 60 officers.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

N. B.—Telegraph operator will send a copy also to W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.

By order of Brevet Major General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Forsyth to Hancock, March 3, 10 a. m., p. 820.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Winchester, Va., March 8, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding at Summit Point:

A large number of prisoners are to pass along the line of the railroad to-night, and the provost-marshal has been directed to notify you as each train starts. While the train is passing throughout your lines you will keep your men under arms to guard against any attempt at rescue.

By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 8, 1865.*

General EMORY:

Colonel Reno reports that Mosby's and White's commands, under Mosby in person, crossed at Snicker's Ferry to-day and moved in direction of White Post. Command about 300 men.

Respectfully,

J. D. STEVENSON.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, March 8, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

A salute of thirteen guns will be fired at Winchester at 1 o'clock to-day in honor of the arrival of prisoners captured by General Sheridan.

By command of Brevet Major-General Emory:

D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Cumberland:

I have a number of persons from Loudoun County here who came in last night. Mosby, with considerable force, represented to be at least 500 strong, was at Waterford last night. He is conscripting all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms. He is represented to have a light battery of four guns (doubtful). I am putting down a pontoon bridge, and think a cavalry force should be sent over there sufficiently strong to drive him from the country. I have only Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; not reliable.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Cumberland, Md.:

At the instance of Captain Du Pont, chief of artillery, the First Ohio Battery has been ordered to be dismounted and turn over their horses to the First Pennsylvania Battery. I have just received the following from General Seward:

> The First Pennsylvania Battery, which has arrived here to relieve First Ohio, are entirely recruits; have but one officer, who will be mustered out in ten days. Is it not possible to have the order revoked, allowing the First Ohio Battery to retain their guns and remain? They are well drilled and familiar with the country, while the new men, so far as service is concerned, are worthless at this point.
>
> W. H. SEWARD.

Major Merriam, chief of artillery for the division, says the First Pennsylvania are of but little account. They have been under his command for a long time, and his standing as an officer entitles his judgment to much weight. I think Captain Du Pont made a mistake in designating First Pennsylvania Battery to relieve First Ohio. I should like the order to be suspended until the matter can be investigated.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The order in reference to dismounting the First Ohio Battery will be carried out. Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery, will be sent to replace the First Ohio Battery.

By command of Major-General Hancock:

R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Major-General Hancock directs that the order in regard to First Ohio Battery be carried out.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 8, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Mosby crossed Shenandoah to-day with 300 men, crossing at Snicker's Ferry. Reno thinks he went to White Post. I thought I would advise you to be on lookout for a raid.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

I see your dispatch to the Secretary of War objecting to rebel prisoners being allowed to take the oath and go free. Supposing that I am responsible for what is done in this way, I think fit to say that there is no general rule, or action, allowing prisoners to be discharged merely on taking the oath. What has been done is that members of Congress come to me, from time to time, with lists of names, alleging that from personal knowledge and evidence of reliable persons they are satisfied that it is safe to discharge the particular persons named on the lists, and I have ordered their discharge. These members are chiefly from the border States, and those they get discharged are their neighbors and neighbors' sons. They tell me that they do not bring to me one-tenth of the names which are brought to them, bringing only such as their knowledge or the proof satisfies them about. I have, on the same principle, discharged some on the representations of others than members of Congress, as, for instance, Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. The number I have discharged has been rather larger than I liked, reaching, I should think, an average of fifty a day since the recent general exchange commenced. On the same grounds, last year, I discharged quite a number at different times, aggregating perhaps a thousand, Missourians and Kentuckians; and then members returning here since the prisoners' return to their homes report to me only two cases of proving false. Doubtless some more have proved false, but, on the whole, I believe what I have done in this way has done good, rather than harm.

A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*

President A. LINCOLN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch of this morning shows that prisoners of war are being discharged only in accordance with the rule I proposed. I questioned the officers from Camp Morton and Rock Island, who arrived here yesterday in charge of prisoners for exchange, and they told me that great numbers were being discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. They thought all who desired to do so were permitted to obtain their liberty in this way. I supposed, of course, this was in pursuance of a general policy which you knew nothing about, and I wanted it changed so that none would be allowed to take the oath of allegiance except by special permission.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

The following dispatch just received.* I have ordered the expedition back to finish up their work and break up supplying the rebel army from the north via Fredericksburg, if I can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Roberts to Bowers, 10 p. m. March 8, beginning—I have just got back from Fredericksburg, p. 891.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following is from to-day's Richmond Dispatch. No other news in the papers:

All still continues quiet on the lines about Petersburg and Richmond. The heavy rains of yesterday have again rendered the ground unfit for the movement of artillery. The enemy on the 1st instant again occupied Suffolk with 1,500 or 2,000 troops, mostly negroes.

A COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION.

For some days past parties in this city have been sending large quantities of manufactured tobacco hence to Fredericksburg. Report said that this tobacco was to be traded with the Yankees for bacon, and that General Singleton was the prime mover in the arrangement, this being the business that brought him again to Richmond. It was transported to Hamilton's Crossing by rail, and thence hauled to Fredericksburg, five miles distant, in wagons. The Yankees were expected to come up in vessels to Fredericksburg, bring bacon, and carry off the tobacco. On Monday last 200,000 pounds of tobacco had been sent up the Fredericksburg railroad, 40,000 pounds of which had been hauled to Fredericksburg and stored in a warehouse on the Rappahannock, convenient for shipping, and the other 160,000 pounds were in thirty-one box railroad cars at Hamilton's Crossing.

The enemy came up to Fredericksburg in gun-boats on Monday night, but brought no bacon that we have been able to hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's Crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and all the tobacco there. This party also burned the bridge over the Massaponax Creek a short distance this side of Hamilton's Crossing. There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco in Fredericksburg—one that the enemy carried it off, the other that they set fire to the warehouse and destroyed both house and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned the wagons, five in number, employed in hauling the tobacco from Hamilton's to Fredericksburg, and carried off the teams. So ends one of the most brilliant schemes of our later-day speculations. The only thing to be seriously regretted about the business is the loss by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company of the thirty-one valuable freight cars. We presume the company would not have risked its property by leaving it at so exposed a point as Hamilton's Crossing unless they had felt satisfied that some understanding had been come to with the enemy that it would not be molested. The common report was that the enemy would interfere neither with the road nor the tobacco while this bacon-tobacco traffic was going on. The whole thing seemed ridiculous enough, it must be admitted, but there can, at the present time, be no report so absurd as not to find believers. The loss of the tobacco is a small matter; there is much more of the article still left in Richmond than either Government or people know what to do with.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

House bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States by putting negroes into the army was passed by the Senate yesterday by a majority of one, with an amendment providing that not more than 25 per cent. of the male slaves, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in any State shall be called for.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My views about the operations of Mr. Singleton and Judge Hughes are merely suspicions, based upon what is said in Richmond of the object of Singleton's visit, and of the trade that is actually carried on. I recognize the importance of getting out Southern products if it can

be done without furnishing anything that will aid in the support of the rebellion. I told Mr. Singleton that if the proposition was made I would agree that all Southern products should be brought to any of the ports held by us, the Government receiving one-third, and the balance should be stored and protected for the benefit of the owner at the end of the war; that under no circumstances would I approve of supplies of any kind going in payment. I was not certain but I might consent to part payment being made in United States currency, but before doing so I would have to think of the matter. Judge Hughes has not been south of our lines, and, if my suspicions are correct, it is not his interest to be there. I do not judge him to be worse than other men, but all who engage in trade promising such large rewards, and when the time it is likely to remain open to them is so limited, work themselves up to believe that the small assistance they can give to the rebellion will not be felt. I will make an order suspending the operations of all trade permits southeast of the Alleghanies, and submit it. I will also notify General Singleton that no agreement made by him would be regarded as binding upon military authorities without the approval of the President is obtained.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

Would it not be advisable to have gun-boats sent into York River, Mob Jack Bay, Piankatank Harbor, and the Rappahannock frequently to capture or destroy vessels running into those harbors for the purpose of supplying the enemy?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Naval force along the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake will be increased. Is the James high enough to make an attempt to go up? We have a very large naval force released, and the sacrifice of some of them might open the way for others to get through.

G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—12 midnight.*
(Received 2.40 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The James is high enough for gun-boats to ascend. Except in co-operation with the army, however, I do not think any practical results could come from sending them up. If Admiral Porter comes down here, as I expect, in a few days, I will consult with him on the subject and let you know the conclusion.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the rebel navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, has been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River, but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and Mississippi. Will you please put all commanders on the Ohio and the Mississippi on their guard against these men?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Commodore RADFORD,
Jones' Landing:

Please direct the naval vessels that accompanied the recent expedition up the Rappahannock to again return up that river and co-operate with the forces under Colonel Roberts which returns for further operations.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JONES' LANDING, *March 9, 1865—11.50 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Telegram received. The vessels will be sent. I have not heard of their return.

W. RADFORD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Fifty-four deserters received up to midnight by provost-marshal-general. Only a few are reported this morning, and no information of importance learned from them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Twenty-five deserters also reported yesterday by provost-marshal-general. A few reported this morning by corps commanders. No news except a camp rumor that Lynchburg had fallen.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has Lieutenant-General Grant received authority from the President to assign officers according to their brevet rank without referring each case to him?

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 9, 1865.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

Col. G. D. RUGGLES:

The Secretary of War has authorized General Grant to assign officers under their brevet rank when it is desirable to avoid delay.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front during the past twenty-four hours. Details of 800 men and 100 teams for work on the corduroy road near the new railroad, and 600 men on the new works on the left of the line.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Three deserters came in this morning from the Fifty-eighth Virginia Infantry. One of them, Munroe Stone, states that they left the rebel lines at 2 a. m.; is in Corse's brigade, Walker's division, Gordon's corps. Does not think Sheridan has taken Lynchburg yet, as the trains are still running there. One brigade was sent more than a week ago to Roanoke River to prevent desertions. Men are deserting the rebel ranks in large numbers. The Fifty-eighth Virginia has lost fifty men by desertion in the last ten days. Can report no movement of troops except Pickett's division, which moved to Gordonsville last week. Has heard that Early was captured, and confirms the report of cotton and tobacco being piled up in Petersburg ready to be burned in case the city is evacuated.

For Major-General Warren:

Respectfully,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 9, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifth Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that all bridges over Hatcher's Run have been swept away by the freshet. The pickets of the Second Brigade were unable to pass over to relieve those on duty. Those that are now on duty are out of rations. I will make another attempt to cross them at daylight, but hardly think I will succeed without a boat.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

DANIEL MYERS,
Lieut. Col., 187th New York Volunteers, Field Officer for Division.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865. (Received 11.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

There have been no changes in the disposition of the troops along our lines and nothing new observed in the enemy's lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 9, 1865. (Received 2.40 p. m.)

General RAWLINS:

Refugee from Richmond, lately released from Castle Thunder and deserted from Camp Lee, left Richmond last night. Says that Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday detachments of troops were moving through the city. Report was that Sheridan's cavalry had cut the aqueduct at Dover Mills and destroyed twelve or fifteen loaded boats. Some of the troops, among them Wickham's dismounted cavalry, went toward Dover Mills; some went toward Hanover Junction. Detachments of troops are being picked up and sent to various points. Heard one party of Sheridan's cavalry was going to Louisa Court-House. There was also a report three days ago in Richmond that Generals Sherman and Schofield had formed a junction. These reports were principally street rumors, except the movement of cavalry westward.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 9, 1865. (Received 4.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The engineer force in this army is inadequate for the next campaign. I respectfully request authority from Washington to assign the Twenty-

fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry as an engineer regiment, with permission to re-enlist it to its maximum strength, which I am informed can be done before May.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 9, 1865. (Received 6 p. m.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Twenty-six deserters in from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
March 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. O C. ORD,
Comdg. Army of the James and Department of Virginia:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the following statement:

The engineer force at present with this army is entirely inadequate to perform the duties required of it and will be much more so when activity begins. I have but 565 men for duty in the First New York Volunteer Engineers, 265 of whom leave the service before November, 1865. In order that I may be prepared for the next campaign, I have the honor to request that a regiment of infantry be ordered to report to me for engineer duty, and beg leave to suggest one of the following regiments: One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored, Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which was detailed temporarily to construct the new line of works in front of Deep Bottom. This regiment has but two field officers with it, and reports 22 officers and 717 enlisted men for duty. One hundred and twenty-second U. S. Colored, having 3 field officers, 22 officers, and 566 men for duty. This regiment not being at present in any brigade at the front, if detailed, would not interfere with any organization. Twenty fourth Massachusetts Volunteers (white) numbers now but 15 officers and 250 men for duty, commanded by a major on provost duty at Bermuda. If this latter regiment could be made into an engineer regiment by authority from Washington, it could be recruited up to the maximum, 1,800 strong, before May, I believe. It is, however, a good infantry regiment, and may be able to recruit its strength in that branch of the service. The necessity of some regiment being detailed in this army for engineer duty is very obvious. The Army of the Potomac has two full regiments of engineers. We have two reduced battalions and are now dependent upon that army for a part of our engineer force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia and Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy, about ten minutes past 11, set up a great cheering along my front.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 9, 1865—2.05 p. m.

General GRAHAM,
Commanding Bermuda Front:

You will probably go to Portsmouth in charge of defenses and of operations on Nansemond and other rivers at mouth of James. Colonel Howard is here. Asks for another steamer beside the Reno, which has her crew and orders for the Nansemond. He asks for another gun-boat, and a company of Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery to man it. Have you such boat and company to spare from their present positions? The steamers are returning from the Rappahannock; and do you consider such other gun-boat and company necessary for the clearing of rebel parties at creeks around Norfolk and mouth of the James.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

NORFOLK, *March 9, 1865.*

Lieut. R. DALE BENSON,
Headquarters Bermuda Hundred:

The expedition to Fredericksburg, which was a success, returned from Fort Monroe last night. Colonel Roberts, commanding, directs me to have the three boats coaled and ready to sail again to-morrow morning. The Chamberlain and Mosswood are coaling here. If the general has any orders for me direct in care of Captain Lowe to-night.

J. M. DURELL,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865—11.10 a. m.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Commanding Expedition, Fort Monroe:

Your dispatch of last night but just this moment received. Go back on the Potomac as you propose. Turn over your captures of property to the quartermaster at Fort Monroe to be held for further orders. Your prisoners may be turned over to the provost-marshal at Fort Monroe.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, *March 9, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS:

COLONEL: Telegram from General Grant received. Will be ready to leave here to-morrow morning. Can I have co-operation of the navy? Can the mail of this brigade (Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps) be sent down to-night? If it can be, I should be glad to get it.

S. H. ROBERTS,
Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Fort Monroe:

You will call upon the naval commander at Fort Monroe and request him in my name to send the same boats to co-operate with you that you had on the first expedition. General Ord has been telegraphed to send your mail.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT MONROE, *March 9, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRADLEY,
Chief Quartermaster:

The Concord will accompany General Roberts on his new expedition.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

FORT MONROE, *March 9, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRADLEY,
Chief Quartermaster:

The expedition under General Roberts has returned. They are to go in another direction. He requires something of lighter draught in place of the Trembler. Two smaller boats would be better. Have you any you can send me at once? Please answer.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. GORDON,
Commanding, &c., Norfolk, Va.:

The necessities of the hospitals at City Point are such as to render it necessary to procure supplies of vegetables, fresh oysters, &c., for their use from the most available points. You will, therefore, permit such officers or agents as Col. M. R. Morgan, chief commissary, may authorize and direct, to purchase for the commissary department, for the use of hospitals exclusively, such products as Norfolk may afford. This provision is designed purely for the benefit of hospitals, and is not intended to affect any regulation which you have made of the subject of trade further than herein expressed.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Scottsville, Va., March 9, 1865.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order Pennington's brigade to move to Columbia at 6 a. m. to-morrow, leaving a small guard at the crossing of the Hardware River; that you move the other two brigades of Custer's division at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Columbia, leaving a small guard at the crossing of the Hardware River until the rear of the column passes that point; that the trains be moved to Columbia, escorted by the two brigades of the First Division, either by the tow-path or by the main road. In case they move by the tow-path one of the brigades can march on the main road to protect their flank; the other brigade will move with the train. The brigade that moves by the tow-path will be required to thoroughly destroy all locks, &c., on the canal between Scottsville and Columbia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

COLUMBIA, VA., *March 9, 1865—5.30 a. m.*

Major-General MERRITT, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: The brigade has just reached this place. I came by the road, but sent a party by the tow-path, which is in good condition. Captured three of Fitz Lee's scouts near Columbia. Their leader went away before them and must have reported to Lee. No enemy at Columbia. Found six canal boats and a dredge within eight miles of this place, and have sent parties to destroy them. I am confident there is no bridge at Cartersville or Pemberton, but have sent party to make sure. I left a strong detail from Sixth New York to guard bridge over Hardware River. Have got the whole brigade, except Twentieth Pennsylvania, on east side of the Rivanna. The Twentieth holds the west side. This is a strong position, and I have picketed the roads strongly in all directions, and shall proceed to cut the dike near the aqueduct, but not so as to interfere with the crossing of troops. These scouts of Lee's say they left Cold Harbor yesterday a. m. and traveled seventy-five miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

P. S.—Artillery can cross the aqueduct. Citizens all seem to think that Lee is in the vicinity, and a squadron that crossed at Scottsville yesterday reported him coming up.

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel Sixth New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1865—9.44 a. m.*

Major-General HANCOCK, *Harper's Ferry:*

I have no means of knowing General Sheridan's wishes in regard to troops and pontoons, but I think your supposition correct. General Hoffman has arranged for receiving all the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 9, 1865.*
(Received 10.05 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Doctor Du Bois, medical director of Sheridan's forces, has written a note to Doctor Ghiselin, saying that the number of wounded in his command, including Thursday, was but six, and that of the enemy twelve, all of which were left at Waynesborough on account of the condition of the roads. There are rumors here of another capture of 1,000 prisoners at Gordonsville, or elsewhere. I shall send a considerable cavalry force up the Valley to-morrow, and shall see what there is in the rumor and ascertain something of guerrillas also.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 9, 1865. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: In General Sheridan's letter to me (I will send a copy*) of 3d of March, at 10 a. m., he says finally, verbatim: "We are still pressing forward, and expect to occupy Charlottesville." I have conversed with Colonel Thompson, commanding the detachment which returned with the prisoners, and the colonel who brought me the dispatch from General Sheridan. They have no doubt as to the object of the force General Sheridan requested me to send to Mount Jackson having been to take charge of the prisoners. My judgment directs me not to send the force to Mount Jackson. I have concluded not to do so, the object being apparently accomplished for which it was desired. The prisoners started with were all brought in, with the exception of a few who were too weak to march. The subsequent captures from Rosser made the number greater than it was when Colonel Thompson started back. Colonel Thompson had six pieces of captured artillery in charge when he started back, all of which were destroyed, owing to bad roads and broken-down horses—five pieces before reaching Staunton, one afterward before reaching Mount Jackson. These facts show that the abandonment of the captured artillery was not owing to Rosser's attack, reported yesterday, but simply for the reasons stated.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, having reported at these headquarters, in accordance with paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 102, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of March 1, 1865, is announced as assistant inspector-general of this corps, and will be respected accordingly.

Maj. John M. Waite, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Kent for duty in his office.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Forsyth to Hancock, March 3, 10 a. m., p. 820.

DARNESTOWN, MD., *March 9, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

A refugee has just come in who states that Mosby, with 1,600 men, is at Waterford, Va., eight miles from Leesburg, conscripting.

Respectfully,

G. G. HORTON,
Major, Commanding.

I have given no instructions, as, of course, Mosby has not the force reported.

J. H. T[AYLOR].

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 9, 1865.

Major-General AUGUR,
Commanding Department of Washington:

In consequence of the numerous complaints by the people in and about Warrenton in regard to the beating of women and pillaging and robbing of houses in and about that locality by the late scout under Captain Russell, I propose myself to march the same officers and men back there for identification and have them tried by court-martial on the spot, in order to stop at once this beating and plundering of defenseless women by our scouting parties, in express violation of my written orders, with your permission. Please answer.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Colonel GAMBLE,
Commanding, Fairfax Court-House:

Your proposition is approved. See that your line is left in competent hands.

C. C. AUGUR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 9, 1865.

Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send a strong force of cavalry (from 500 to 800) up the Valley pike to-morrow at an early hour. It is rumored that General Sheridan has made another capture of prisoners and they may be on the way up. It is also quite possible that Mosby may be near the pike, as he was moving in that direction with a considerable force when last heard from. The commander of the cavalry force should be instructed to obtain all the

information possible concerning Sheridan, and if he hears of the capture of any prisoners to ascertain whether they are being sent up, and assist in getting them here. If Mosby is found to be where he can be reached the general desires him to be attacked. The commander will, of course, understand the need of great caution while on the march. Unless Cedar Creek is not fordable the general would like to have the command go down as far as Edenburg. They should be supplied with two days' rations for the men and two days' forage.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

The prisoners arrived all right; guard was relieved and returned to Winchester. The prisoners were forwarded to Fort Delaware. Will arrive in Baltimore this evening.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

I send about 1,400 rebel prisoners, officers and men, Sheridan's capture, to Baltimore this morning; will arrive there this evening. Have arrangements made to relieve my guard on arrival and returned, as General Hancock has use for the troops.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS,
Commanding, Baltimore:

I send by train to-day 1,333 enlisted men and 62 officers, rebel prisoners, captured by General Sheridan. I wish you to relieve my guard, as General Hancock has use for all the men of the command just at this time, and expects me to send all I can spare to him at a moment's notice. The train will arrive at Baltimore about 7 o'clock this evening.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, *March 9, 1865.*

General STEVENSON:

I have no troops to relieve your guard when they arrive with prisoners. A regiment is hourly expected and if it arrives I will send your men back at once.

W. W. MORRIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, *March 9, 1865.*

General STEVENSON:

Orders from department headquarters of February 27 direct that First Ohio Battery shall turn over their horses to Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery. Orders from General Hancock received to-day direct that the horses be turned over to Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery. The first mentioned battery is here. Is it the battery that relieves First Ohio or not?

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 9, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Order Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, to return to Maryland Heights. Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, will relieve First Independent Ohio Battery.

J. D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Special Orders, No. 48.* If it meets with approval please telegraph me, as I shall not send it out until I hear from you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I would respectfully recommend that Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris be appointed full brigadier-general of volunteers. Most of his regiment goes out of service in the next two days, and he is the only officer in his division to command it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserters in this morning report a camp rumor that Lynchburg has been captured by Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* For the order as amended after receipt of Secretary Stanton's dispatch of 1 p. m. March 11 (p. 925), see p. 915.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Deserters continue to report the capture of Lynchburg. They also say a report prevails that two bridges on the Danville road north of Burkeville have been destroyed by Union cavalry.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 10, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following is taken from the Richmond Examiner of to-day:

GOOD NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

We have some good news from the Valley which it would not be prudent to give in detail at this time. We may say, however, that it is reported that McNeill, Rosser, and Mosby have surrounded the guard who are conducting to Winchester the prisoners taken of Early, and there was a good prospect of their not only recapturing our prisoners, but of also gobbling up the Yankee guard. We shall probably hear of the result of this movement in a day or two. It is said that the enemy have evacuated Staunton. It is reported that during their occupation of the town they did comparatively little injury, except in the way of burning Government stores and supplies.

FROM GRANT'S LINES.

All continues quiet along the lines about Richmond. Grant is evidently waiting upon the result of other movements that are going on before he attempts an advance. The weather, too, forbids any movement by Grant at this time. The roads are deep in mud, and it will require a spell of good weather before the country is dry enough to admit of moving artillery. Both armies are mud-bound.

CLEARING OUT THE YANKEE PRISONERS.

Yesterday the flag-of-truce steamer carried down to Varina between 500 and 600 sick and wounded Yankee prisoners gathered from the Richmond hospitals. This morning the residue of well prisoners held in Richmond, about 900, will be forwarded to the exchange ground. Up to last evening no order had been received by Major Turner, Libby commandant, to include Generals Crook and Kelley in the shipment, but it was supposed they would go.

From the Sentinel:

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

A gentleman from Fredericksburg informs us that the enemy arrived there Monday and left Tuesday evening. There were eight steamers—three gun-boats and five transports. The forces consisted of about 3,000 infantry and 300 or 400 cavalry. The commander of the expedition stated that he was ordered by General Grant to proceed to Fredericksburg and bring off or destroy a quantity of tobacco which was about to be illegally traded for. The officer in command said the troops were from the north side of the James, and seemed to be surprised when the permit to trade for the tobacco was shown him, signed by Lincoln. They removed and destroyed a large amount of tobacco and burned twenty-eight cars. The other loss to the railroad was trifling. They captured three returned prisoners, destroyed the contents of one store, carried away a few negroes, and took off with their own consent two or three citizens. They also captured a number of wagons and about fifty mules. The citizens were not badly treated, nor were any of them arrested. Six Yankee deserters came down in last evening's train, and it is said the enemy's loss by desertion was over 100.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *City Point, Va., March 10, 1865.*

I. The operations on all Treasury trade permits and licenses to trade, by whomsoever granted, within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, are hereby suspended until further orders. All contracts and agreements made under or by virtue of any trade permit or license within any of said States or parts of States during the existence of this order will be deemed void, and the subject of such contracts or agreements will be seized by the military authorities for the benefit of Government, whether the same is at the time of such contracts or agreements within their reach, either by the operations of war or the acts of the contracting parties or their agents. The delivery of all goods contracted for and not delivered before the publication of this order is prohibited. Supplies of all kinds are prohibited from passing into any of said States or parts of States, except such as are absolutely necessary for the wants of those living within the lines of actual military occupation, and under no circumstances will military commanders allow them to pass beyond the lines they actually hold.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Two deserters from the enemy came in last night, of McComb's brigade, Heth's division.

Three men deserted from the corps to the enemy last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS, *March 10, 1865.*

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5. The brevet major-general commanding the division desires to express his gratification to the officers and men under his command for their fine appearance on the review of yesterday, as well as for the promptness and energetic manner in which they were on the ground at so short notice, being less than an hour. The division was very highly complimented by Major-General Meade and the visitors present; also by Major-General Doyle, of the English Army. It is probable the corps will be reviewed in a short time on the ground near the Cummings house. There is still room for improvement, particularly in the cleanliness of the clothing, as well as the manner of packing the knapsack. The overcoat will be neatly rolled and strapped on top. The men will all appear in white gloves.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Miles:

JNO. D. BLACK,
Brevet Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865. (Received 9 25 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front for the past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865—4 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Two rebel deserters have just been received and forwarded to army headquarters—S. Platt and Henry Ingalls, Twenty-first North Carolina Infantry, Lewis' brigade, Walker's division (late Pegram's), Gordon's corps. Left the rebel lines at 10 a. m.; reports the enemy busy at work on breast-works which it is intended to run to Sutherland's Station. Enemy is also busy building new huts for the troops. The general talk is that Richmond is to be held; some talk of evacuating Petersburg and establishing the line on the other side. Pickett's division of five small brigades has gone to the Valley to replace the troops captured by Sheridan. Platt has received a letter from home, dated March 7, stating that Sherman was marching on Fayetteville, N. C. Many rebel officers are resigning. Those who can show wounds are allowed to resign from the infantry and join the cavalry, and receive thirty days' furlough. It seems to be the general belief in the rebel army that their cause is hopeless. Rations are very scarce.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865. (Received 10.40 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

I have nothing new to report. Two deserters from Seventeenth South Carolina have been reported. They give a rumor in their camp that Lynchburg has been captured.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 10, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Musketry and some shots from artillery are reported to have been heard from my lines for nearly an hour between 8 and 9 a. m. yesterday in the direction of Manchester. To-day a deserter reports that parties

from Richmond last night state this firing to have been upon the returned prisoners of war who refused to obey the order sending them at once to duty without furloughs, and that it occurred at Manchester.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

P. S.—I think this might be published.

E. O. C. O.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 10, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Colonel Mulford, who is on good terms with the prisoners he takes back, tells me that proper inducements are not held out to these men at the prison camps to return to our lines and give themselves up after reaching the rebel army. Your last order of the 4th March, with statement that they can go South, have time to see their friends and make arrangements for them to get North, and send for them after reaching our lines, should be sent to the prison camps.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 10, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following telegram is just received:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865—10.45 a. m.

General TURNER:

Two deserters of the Forty-seventh Alabama just in report that the Union cavalry penetrated into the suburbs of Manchester yesterday. Our own pickets heard firing in that direction yesterday morning. A report prevails that the Union cavalry have destroyed two bridges between Burkeville and Richmond on the Danville road. There are but two—Flat Creek and Mattoax. Sheridan is reported to be in Lynchburg. Gary was sent off in big hurry yesterday to the other side of Richmond with all the cavalry he could raise, which cannot be much.

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
Brevet Major-General.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MARCH 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Twenty-three deserters in from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT MAGRUDER, *March 10, 1865.*

Maj. PETER S. MICHIE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the James:

The dispositions made by General Ludlow are sufficient to prevent a dash into town. A line above the town would be six times the length

of Fort Pocahontas, with a garrison of but 700 men, and would take many months to construct. When completed it could not be held against a persistent attack on account of the number of ravines by which it would be cut. No boat yesterday or to-day. Shall return to-morrow unless you order the line laid out.

HENRY A. VEZIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Columbia, Va., Friday, March 10, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: In my last dispatch, dated Waynesborough, I gave a brief account of the defeat of General Early by Custer's division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 p. m. the next day. The mayor of the city and the principal inhabitants came out and delivered up the keys of the public buildings. I had to remain at Charlottesville two days; this time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesborough our ammunition and pontoon trains. The mud was horrible beyond description and the rain incessant. The two divisions were during this time occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges—one over the Rivanna River, the other over Moore's Creek, near Charlottesville—and the railroad for a distance of eight miles in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the 6th of March I sent the First Cavalry Division, General Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on the James River, with directions to send out light parties through the country and destroy all merchant mills, factories, and bridges on the Rivanna River, these parties to join the division at Scottsville. The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock and in many places the bank of the canal. At Duguidsville we hoped to secure the bridge, to let us cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water. In this, however, we were foiled, as both this bridge and the bridge at Hardwicksville were burned by the enemy upon our approach. General Merritt accompanied this division. The Third Division started at the same time from Charlottesville and proceeded down the Lynchburg railroad to Amherst Court-House, destroying every bridge on the road and in many places miles of the track. The bridges on this road were numerous, and some of them 500 feet in length. Finding I could not cross the James, I concentrated at New Market, and determined to return along the canal and still further destroy it, in the direction of Richmond. We arrived here to-night and will destroy the canal as far as Goochland to-morrow. I will then move on to the Central road and continue its destruction, and will then strike the Fredericksburg railroad and destroy it.

We have found great abundance in this country for our men and animals; in fact, the canal has been the great feeder of Richmond. At the Rockfish River the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Market, where the dam is across the James, the guard lock was destroyed and the James River let into the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom of the canal. The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed. After finishing the Fredericksburg road I will join you, unless otherwise directed. Send forage and rations to the White House, also pontoons, in case I have to go around

that far. I have had no opposition; everybody is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left, the latest Richmond paper was of the 4th, but contained nothing.

I omitted to mention that the bridges on the railroad from Swoope's Depot, on the other side of Staunton, to Charlottesville were utterly destroyed, also all bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville railroad.

The weather has been very bad indeed; raining hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me. Up to the present time we have captured 14 pieces of artillery—11 at Waynesborough and 3 at Charlottesville. The party that I sent back from Waynesborough started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining nine pieces were thoroughly destroyed. We have captured, up to the present time, 12 canal-boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, &c.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Generals Merritt, Custer, and Devin, and the officers and men of their commands; they have waded through mud and water during this continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health.

Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Columbia, Va., March 10, 1865.

I. Division commanders will require a thorough inspection of the arms and ammunition of their respective commands, and report immediately the result of such inspection. Any deficiency will be at once supplied.

II. The commanding officer of the Third Division will send strong scouting parties on all roads leading in from the left flank (north) to go as far as the chopped road,

By command of Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Major-General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Scouting parties sent out this morning on Richmond and Palmyra roads have returned. The party on Richmond road found the rebel pickets some fourteen miles out; charged over them, capturing four men, one a private in Fourth Virginia Cavalry, two artillerymen, and a farmer. The party was a small one, and the officer in command, meeting a squadron of at least fifty men, whom he saw, thought best to retire. The negroes reported a camp at Goochland, but the officer could get no

positive information. The party on Palmyra road went a mile beyond Wilmington; met their picket-line half a mile this side of town, and drove them through town and one mile beyond, together with some thirty soldiers loafing about the place. They were re-enforced from up the road, and the scouting party came back. The rebel Colonel Nelson is collecting the country people at Palmyra, but Lieutenant Mitchell, commanding the party, thinks there is no organized party there or in the vicinity. The men he met and skirmished with he thinks were not regular soldiers, but farmers, deserters, &c. These scouting parties consisted of twenty men each. I think there is no force either at Goochland or Palmyra.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 10, 1865—2.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

The One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana, new infantry regiment, left State yesterday for Middle Military Division. It is ordered via Wheeling and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Col. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

I request that all new regiments sent to me may be ordered to Harper's Ferry.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 10, 1865—10.31 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

The One hundred and ninety-first Ohio, new infantry regiment, left State this date for your command. It is ordered via Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 10, 1865—10.31 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

All new regiments for your command will be ordered to Harper's Ferry, as requested in your telegram of this date.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., March 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR,
Commanding, Washington:

General Hancock directs me to say that citizens below Strasburg heard firing yesterday and the day before, apparently in Page Valley. They have the report that Sheridan went to Charlottesville and lost a quantity of prisoners, and is returning down the Page and Luray Valleys. It is thought more probable that Sheridan is sending some of his prisoners down the Valley. Mosby has apparently gathered together 300 or 400 men, and Rosser has about the same number, and the general thinks the firing was from an affair between a part of Sheridan's men, with prisoners, and Rosser or Mosby. The general has sent all his own cavalry up the Shenandoah Valley to Edenburg and another detachment to Front Royal. He would like to have you send a strong detachment to Warrenton, if you can, as they may be able to assist Sheridan if he is moving up toward Sperryville and Front Royal.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

A detachment of cavalry has been ordered from Fairfax Court-House to Warrenton and Sperryville.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For the major-general commanding.)

MUDDY BRANCH, *March 10, 1865.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have been unable to ascertain anything more in relation to Mosby's command. I forward this day the man under guard to your headquarters.

Respectfully,

G. G. HORTON,
Major, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *March 10, 1865.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Citizens report that Mosby with six men were seen inside our lines yesterday. This report comes from the provost-marshal Fort Ethan Allen.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1865—1.50 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

Mosby is reported to be at Waterford, eight miles from Leesburg, conscripting. His force is exaggerated. Endeavor to ascertain correctness of the report.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1865—3.10 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

Firing has been reported in the direction of Page Valley, supposed to be between detachment from General Sheridan's army at Charlottesville, guarding prisoners to our lines, and Rosser. Rosser and Mosby have probably between 600 and 1,000 men. General Hancock has sent a cavalry force to Front Royal to assist, if need be, the party with prisoners. Send a strong detachment, under a competent officer, to Warrenton, to examine toward Luray and Sperryville and aid, if occasion offers, our people. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1865—5.55 p. m.

Colonel GAMBLE,
Commanding at Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Your detachment should be 800 strong and should push on to Sperryville.

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 10, 1865—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR:

COLONEL: Reports from the several posts on the line report all quiet. Your telegram received, and the cavalry sent to Sperryville. Have just started, under Captain Russell, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. I was just ready to start to Warrenton myself, but that is now indefinitely postponed.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., *March 10, 1865.*

S. NICKERSON, U. S. Navy,
Saint Inigoes:

I have received information from Leonardtown that Spalding, a noted guerrilla, with ten men fully armed, is near there. I have sent after them. They may attempt to cross near Blackstone's Island. Can you send a boat to that vicinity to intercept them if they try to cross? Please reply.

J. BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send a force of cavalry to Front Royal to-night for the purpose of getting information concerning Sheridan or any movements of the enemy. You will probably be able to raise a sufficient number of cavalry to go and come safely if the march is made in the night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 10, 1865.*

Major-General HANCOCK:

A private of Sixth New York Cavalry, captured by Mosby, who made his escape from him on Tuesday between Snickersville and Upperville, came in this morning, and reported that Mosby wanted him to pilot a party into the Ferry for my capture; asked him where my headquarters were, &c. I hope he will try it. I think his party will come to grief.

Respectfully,
JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

How many men had Mosby? What information does the soldier give of his force?

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

The Sixth New York cavalryman stated that he was one of the dismounted men left at camp near Lovettsville by Devin the day he moved; that in getting to Berlin he was cut off by rebels and took to the moun-

tains; that he was then captured; carried to Upperville; detained there several days; made his escape; was recaptured and carried back; that on Tuesday last, as the rebels moved from Upperville to Snickersville, he again made his escape, came down the mountain, and arrived here this morning. From his appearance he has had a rough time.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., March 10, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

GENERAL: One of the rebel prisoners, an officer, asked the provost-marshal if you had not been taken by Mosby. He supposed you had been, as one of Mosby's officers told him that he intended to take you out of your bed, and he thought it was to be done that night (Thursday). You had better be careful.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 10, 1865.*

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division:

Eighteen deserters from Early, with thirteen horses, came into our lines at New Creek to-day.

S. S. CARROLL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General CARROLL,
Cumberland, Md.:

General Hancock has decided that the One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana shall come on to Harper's Ferry. He says he will send you a heavy artillery regiment soon. Meanwhile why don't you put a regiment from Cumberland on the line?

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. S. S. CARROLL,
Cumberland:

The One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana Regiment may be detained by you, if it has not passed Cumberland, and used as you proposed using the heavy artillery regiment. Please answer.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 10, 1865.*

Maj. CHARLES H. DAY, *Bulltown:*

The State Scouts at Glenville are penned up in the court-house defending themselves from twenty-five to fifty rebels. Send a force of not over one company to aid them at Glenville, or capture the rebels as they fall back from a force ordered from Weston.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 11, 1865—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Special Orders, No. 48, in relation to trade permits, has just been received and is approved. But have you not limited it too much by the specification of "Treasury trade permits?" So as to meet the whole mischief should it not include all "trade permits," by whomsoever granted, so as to cover every species of trade license, including unauthorized licenses by military commanders as well as the Treasury permits, and also to prevent abuses under the President's permits? I am content, however, with the order in any form you choose.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 11, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There is no vacant brigadiership to which Brevet Brigadier-General Harris can be appointed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 11, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I would like to have either Hartsuff or Sykes ordered here to command a division which has no general officer. This is the division now commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Harris, who goes out of service.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 11, 1865.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

I will go to the front this morning with Mr. Washburne and a small party, consisting of six ladies and about an equal number of gentlemen. We will leave here at 12 m., and go to the extreme left at first. Will you join us? We would like to have two ambulances on the left when we arrive.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 11, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will be at Humphreys' Station by 1 p. m. to meet you. I have asked Humphreys to parade a portion of his corps in the vicinity, that the ladies may see a review.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

Owing to an accident on the road, no train will leave here until 1 p. m.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

HUMPHREYS' STATION, *March 11, 1865.*
(Received 4.05 p. m.)

Colonel BATCHELDER,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I am directed by Major-General Meade to say that he wishes you to make arrangements with General Ingalls by which he can have a special train to convey himself and the corps commanders and some members of his and their staffs to City Point, to witness the presentation of the medal to General Grant by Mr. Washburne. It is expected that the train will be required to leave Humphreys' Station at about 7 o'clock this evening. Telegraph as soon as possible to Major-General Webb at these headquarters when the train will be ready, and also notify by telegraph the corps commanders of the same fact.

WILLIAM JAY,
Brevet Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 11, 1865.

CORPS COMMANDERS:

A special train will leave Humphreys' Station at 6.45 or 7 o'clock this p. m. to convey the commanding general, corps commanders, and staff to City Point, to witness the presentation of the medal to General Grant. The train will stop at the station nearest your headquarters.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1865.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires

"that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz, on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year
[L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance transpired in my front last night. Four deserters from Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina were received this morning. They have no news to report. They will be sent up at once.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865. (Received 12.50 p. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new to report. Two prisoners were taken on our picket-line yesterday.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

In reply to your request to report why the Richmond paper was not forwarded to your headquarters yesterday, I have to say that no paper was received yesterday. I add for the information of the major-general commanding that a Richmond paper was received at these headquarters this afternoon and has just been forwarded to your headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 11, 1865—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS, *City Point:*

Colonel Mulford states that the rebel Secretary of War has official dispatch of General Kilpatrick having been surprised in his camp near Cheraw, S. C., day before yesterday at daylight, with loss of camp equipage and all of his guns, several hundred prisoners, and the recapture of a large number of prisoners whom he had taken. The rebels were unable to remove the guns and destroyed them. Sherman is reported near Cheraw. Kilpatrick fell back on him, and thus the rebels learned where General S. was.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 11, 1865—12.35 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE, *City Point:*

Have thirteen deserters from rebel gun-boat Virginia. They brought in their guns, and will be a little delay in sending them to you, as the machinery for paying for them is just getting perfected. They bring no important news.

FRED. L. MANNING,
Provost-Marshal-General.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
March 11, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING,
Provost-Marshal-General, Army of the James:

I beg to make earnest representations concerning the conduct of men representing themselves as belonging to your department. They alarm our friends in Richmond by frequent messages which are intended only

to serve personal ends or satisfy private revenges. They disturb our friends equally with our enemies in Charles City and New Kent, and run off a horse from an agent as soon as he is provided with one. Why was Major Marrowly arrested? He was represented by these people and known to General Butler to be a loyal man. I will send you full proof that Weston has tried to establish a horse-thief association, for the purpose of which the scouting business was to be carried on. Do any of the others know the country or the people? I think not; but if I am mistaken in their orders or purposes I beg to be undeceived.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

MARCH 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
City Point:

Thirty-three deserters in from the enemy since last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865. (Received 9.40 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. J. W. TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters from the rebel ram Virginia report that Semmes will come down within a week, as soon as ram is repaired. He intends to silence each battery as he passes. Deserters on their way to department headquarters.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, March 11, 1865.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of this division during the temporary absence of Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. V. Kautz.

R. M. WEST.

SUFFOLK, VA., *March 11, 1865.*

Captain MCHENRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Portsmouth:

I have just arrived. I reached Murfree's Depot at 10 o'clock last night. Destroyed fifty bales of cotton and burned the depot, the warehouse, and other buildings. Will report to-morrow if train comes up.*

GEO. W. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See Part I, p. 548.

FORT MAGRUDER, *March 11, 1865.*

Major-General ORD,
Army of the James:

A loyal man outside of the lines tells me that a man from Richmond yesterday says that Petersburg is ready to be evacuated. Tobacco is piled in the streets ready to be burned.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Columbia, March 11, 1865.*

The rations issued to the officers and enlisted men of this command to-day, with what they had on hand, will be required to last for twelve days.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A refugee from Richmond (left there a week ago) reports that Lee has shortened his lines around Petersburg, and Grant advanced his, so that the latter is within easy shelling distance on the south side. All women and children have been removed from Petersburg. They were shipping their loot from Richmond principally by the canal to Lynchburg. A large number of canal-boats reported below here from Cedar Point to Richmond. No confirmation with reference to Sherman. All sorts of reports; nothing reliable. One report has him within thirty miles of Richmond. Fitz Lee reported to be moving toward Lynchburg, but when he heard of our change of direction, said to have crossed the river to north side of Cartersville. This last part not believed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *Columbia, Va., March 11, 1865.*

I. The attention of commanding officers is directed to the fact that the rations issued this day (March 11, 1865) exhaust the supply train. It is of the utmost consequence that these rations should be husbanded with the greatest care, and the special attention of regimental and troop officers cannot be too strongly urged to this necessity.

II. It is observed that there is not sufficient organization in foraging parties detached from the command. All such parties must be sent out under charge of competent officers, who must be sedulously careful to keep their men together and prevent all pillaging and marauding.

III. The division with which the train marches will be held responsible for the safety of the train; also, that the animals of the train are well supplied with forage.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Columbia, Va., March 11, 1865.

The command will march to-morrow morning—the Third Division, General Custer, at 5 o'clock, to Frederick's Hall Station, on the Central railroad, and the First Division, with the train, at 6 o'clock, to Louisa Court-House, via Yanceyville. The Third Division on its arrival at Frederick's Hall Station will commence the destruction of the railroad in the direction of Richmond. If the South Anna should be too high to ford the division will move on the river road on the south side of the South Anna to Yanceyville, where it will be crossed on the pontoon bridge. All the roads leading from Richmond and intersecting the road to Frederick's Hall Station must be closely watched and strong scouting parties sent well out on them. The command must move well closed up and with great caution. The division moving to Frederick's Hall Station must keep up communications with the division on the Louisa Court-House road during the march and establish communications after its arrival at its destination, reporting at all times anything of interest which may be ascertained. Immediately on his arrival at Frederick's Hall Station General Custer will send a force well out on the railroad toward Richmond to break the track.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 11, 1865.

Maj. E. H. BAILEY,
Provost-Marshal, Cavalry Headquarters:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received from cavalry headquarters I send a report of captured property and property destroyed by First Calvary Division as far as can be obtained at present, the Second Brigade being absent from command.

Captured: 51 prisoners, 131 horses, 42 mules.

Destroyed: 11 flour mills, 1 saw-mill, 1 cotton mill, 1 woolen factory, 1 candle factory, 1 plow and wagon factory, 1 machine-shop, 1 forge, 41 bridges, 29 canal-locks, 15 tons tobacco, 130 hogsheads tobacco, 1,000 pounds candles, 6 tobacco warehouses, 750 bushels of wheat, 1 wooden aqueduct on James River Canal, 1 iron bridge on the Virginia Central Railroad at Waynesborough, 58 bales cotton, 2 railroad cars, 2 miles of railroad track effectually destroyed, 1 lumber yard, 19 canal-locks, 5 canal-boats, 400 barrels flour, 100 wagons, ambulances, forges, caissons, &c.

Captured by Third Division at Waynesborough, Va.: 7,500 pounds wool, 300 pounds bacon, 200 pounds cotton yarn, 100 pounds sugar, 3 kegs nails, 2 kegs soda, 4 bales cotton cloth.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Goochland Court-House, March 11, 1865.

Major-General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The brigade reached here at 2 p. m., having seen nothing on the road but a few scouts. I have got two regiments destroying the locks between here and Columbia, and have ordered them to return to the latter place when they have finished their work. There are but two store-houses here, which I shall burn. There are no mills or factories. We found about fifty rebel soldiers here, who were driven out by our advance guard. From all I can learn from negroes and the inhabitants, Fitz Lee is across the James River near Manakin Ford, and Pickett's command had reached Richmond and was about to march in this direction to take Early's place. I have sent a strong scouting party straight out on Richmond road, and hope to get valuable information. I shall return to camp to-night at Columbia, unless I receive orders to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

The fifty men who were here belonged to Gary's brigade, which is composed of Seventh South Carolina, Twenty-fourth Virginia, Seventh Georgia, and the Hampton Legion, all cavalry. We took one prisoner from Seventh South Carolina Cavalry. This party left Richmond last night, and left Gary's brigade there. The prisoner says Fitzhugh Lee is south of the James, near Cartersville.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 11, 1865.*
(Received 2.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

A deserter from Rosser's brigade came in this morning. He left Mount Jackson day before yesterday, and traveled all the way on the Valley pike, meeting no force of the enemy. He reports that the last he heard of Sheridan was that on Tuesday or Wednesday he destroyed the tunnels near Waynesborough, and captured a train of cars loaded with conscripts. He saw one of the men who escaped from the train. He heard of nothing to show that any part of Sheridan's force was returning. Says that Rosser has hardly 300 men, and does not think his command will come together again. I have a cavalry force up as far as Mount Jackson, which ought to be back to-night with some news. All the streams are very high.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 11, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

A deserter who has just come in left his home five miles this side of Harrisonburg yesterday. He heard nothing of Sheridan, except a report that he was last heard from at Gordonsville.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 11, 1865.

General J. D. STEVENSON, *Harper's Ferry:*

Two new infantry regiments—one from Ohio and one from Indiana—will arrive at Harper's Ferry within a day or two. The general desires them to be put into camp near Colonel Bird's regiment at Halltown. They will be under your command until the officer designated to take command arrives.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 11, 1865.

General STEVENSON, *Harper's Ferry:*

Twenty-one car-loads of troops passed through Cumberland yesterday, supposed to be the One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana. Please telegraph when it arrives, and have it stopped and stationed as directed.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 11, 1865.

General J. D. STEVENSON, *Harper's Ferry:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke is ordered to take command of troops organizing at Halltown. His order directs him to report in person here, but you will please inform him that if he waits at Harper's Ferry he will receive his orders by the morning train, and so save him the journey here. It is not known what train General Brooke will come on.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 11, 1865.*

General MORGAN, *Chief of Staff:*

General Seward reports 400 cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, passed through Smithfield this morning. Does not report direction in which they were moving. Have telegraphed for particulars. Is there any such movement of our troops?

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 11, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

It is not known that any of our troops passed through Smithfield to-day, unless a party of about 400 came from Remount Camp by Smithfield. It seems as though whoever gave General Seward the information should know at least whose troops they were.

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Three hundred and forty-two men, five or six forges, and a number of wagons came here to-day through Smithfield, and this must be the force referred to by General Seward.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 11, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

General Seward reports his information obtained from scouts, and, further, the force moved from Smithfield to Bunker Hill. That would be the route taken to get on Winchester pike. Doubtless the forges were mistaken for artillery. I have no doubt it was our own cavalry they saw.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *March 11, 1865.*

General STEVENSON:

My scouts report a body of cavalry, about 400 strong, with three pieces of artillery, passed through Smithfield this morning. Do you know of any cavalry being sent from Pleasant Valley to the front this morning?

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 11, 1865.*

General SEWARD:

There was no cavalry sent from Pleasant Valley to-day or yesterday. In what direction was the cavalry and artillery moving?

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *March 11, 1865.*

General STEVENSON:

They went in direction of Bunker Hill. Were mostly dressed in blue overcoats.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 11, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. B. TYLER,
Relay House, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Prepare the two companies of the Seventh New York Artillery to be sent to Baltimore as soon as four companies of Pennsylvania troops arrive to relieve them, which will probably be to-morrow morning.

By order, &c.:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 11, 1865—3.25 p. m.

Colonel SEWALL,
Commanding Officer, Annapolis:

Six companies of Pennsylvania infantry will be sent to you to-night or to-morrow. Prepare the two companies of Seventh New York Artillery to be sent to Baltimore as soon as the other troops arrive.

By order, &c.:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, March 11, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. R. KENLY,
Comdg. District of Eastern Shore, Salisbury, Md.:

The steamer Washington Irving will leave here to-morrow morning with detachmant of infantry, and should arrive at Centerville on Monday very early. Try and be there to take command of the troops. Let the detachment of cavalry follow, if you think necessary. Perhaps the infantry will be sufficient.

By command of Brigadier-General Morris:

SAML. B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Hartsuff is ordered to report to you immediately. What credit do you give Bragg's report that he had captured 1,500 prisoners?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The scouts who brought General Sheridan's dispatch represent having found forage and provisions in great abundance. He also found plenty of horses to remount his men when their horses failed. They say the command is better mounted now than when they left. I start supplies and forage for Sheridan to-night. I have also sent for the command that is now on the Potomac to run up to White House, and to remain there until they meet Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Hon. G. V. FOX,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

Can you as conveniently as not spare a gun-boat to go to Wilmington and Charleston and return? Mr. Washburne and lady are here, and would like to go down. They, with one of my staff, would constitute the party going. When is Admiral Porter coming down here?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 12, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, City Point, Va.:

The Secretary of War wishes to know if General Schriver, inspector-general, can be spared from his present duties to make a special inspection under a resolution of Congress.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

General Meade says he can spare General Schriver very well for a month, but should not like to spare him much longer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 12, 1865.

* * * * * * *

50. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Lieutenant-General Grant, general-in-chief U. S. Army, at City Point, Va., for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in the position of the troops of this command since last report. No deserters from the enemy.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the batteries of this command occupy the following positions on this date, viz:

Position.	Battery.	Guns.	Commanding officer.
Fort Welch	12th New York Battery	Two light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
Fort Gregg	M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery	Four 3-inch	Capt. G. K. Dakin.
In reserve	12th New York Battery	Two light 12-pounders.	Capt. C. A. Clark.
Fort Sampson	C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	Four light 12-pounders	First Lieut. W. B. Beck.
Battery A	K, 4th U. S. Artillery	do	Lieut. E. S. Smith.
Battery B	11th New York Battery	Six 3-inch	Capt. George W. Davey.
Battery C	B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	Two light 12-pounders.	Lieut. E. P. Clark.
Battery D	do	do	Do.
In reserve	do	do	Do.
Battery E	10th Massachusetts Battery	Six 3-inch	Lieut. J. W. Adams.
In park	B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Bvt. Maj. T. Fred Brown.
In reserve	C, 4th New York Artillery	Six Coehorn mortars	Lieut. Frank Seymour.
Train guards	L, 4th New York Artillery		Do.
Ninth Corps line.	G, 1st New York Artillery	Six light 12-pounders	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
	F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery	Six 3-inch	Lieutenant Wireman.
	3d New Jersey Battery	Six light 12-pounders	Lieut. Julius G. Tuerk.
	6th Maine Battery	do	Lieut. Samuel Thurston.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, returned from leave of absence; Capt. W. H. Rogers, Sixth Maine Battery, absent on leave; Lieut. Milbrey Green, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, absent on leave; Lieut. A. M. E. Gordon, acting ordnance officer, absent on leave; Brevet Major Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, absent on leave; Lieut. John F. Campbell, F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. John W. Marcellus, G, First New York Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. Val. H. Stone, C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, absent on leave; Lieut. A. G. Graves, ambulance officer, absent on leave.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front during the past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865—3 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Corp. Alpheus Morris and seven men of Company F, Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, Roberts' brigade, Lee's division, just received with their horses, arms, and accouterments. Have been posted at Stony Creek. Lee's division is there now. Johnston's brigade passed there

about two weeks ago going toward Goldsborough. Roberts' brigade about 1,500 strong. Both officers and soldiers are of the opinion that they are whipped, and are delighted at Sherman's success. Have heard that Early has been badly whipped. The Weldon railroad destroyed by us has been temporarily repaired, and trains are running over it up to the old saw-mill about two miles this side of Stony Creek Station. They report grain plenty, but long forage scarce.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865. (Received 11.45 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865—7 p. m.

Major-General WEBB:

Five deserters from Eighteenth North Carolina just in. One, a sergeant, says that Mahone's division is the only force that has lately moved from this side of Appomattox; that Gordon's troops are still on their right; that two deserters from our lines came in last night and reported that we were to charge at daylight this morning through a vacant place in their lines where was an undulation formerly, but which is now drained by the bursting of the dam, and that in consequence Lane's brigade had been moved to occupy the space and McGowan's stretched out to complete the line. No news from Sherman in their camp, and none from Sheridan beyond what we have already heard.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing unusual has transpired along our lines during the past twenty-four hours.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

MARCH 12, 1865.

Major-General ORD:

From a refugee deserter who left Richmond Wednesday I learn that Sheridan captured Gordonsville and destroyed a large railroad bridge near that place.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Commanding Post.

NORFOLK, *March 12, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have the honor to report that an expedition I sent to Murfree's Depot under Colonel Lewis, of the Third New York Cavalry, reports to-day that he destroyed fifty bales of cotton, burned the depot, warehouse, and other buildings, and was in waiting for another train en route with cotton for the same place. Deserters have reported of late that large amounts of cotton were coming into Murfree's Depot for United States Government, to be shipped from Edenton. I send this direct as I understand General Ord is in Washington.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Eastern Virginia.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. O. E. BABCOCK,
Aide-de-Camp:

You will proceed without delay to the Potomac River and find the expedition that left here under Col. S. H. Roberts. Having found Colonel Roberts you will deliver to him the dispatches to his address and urge upon him to lose no time in carrying out the instructions contained in them. Order the army gun-boats with the expedition to continue with and to remain subject to the orders of Colonel Roberts. You will also request the navy gun-boats now with the expedition to continue with it. One hundred thousand rations for men and horses are ordered from here to White House for the command of General Sheridan. Colonel Roberts will draw from this supply. Request the naval commander at Fort Monroe to send two more gun-boats as a convoy to these supplies. You might mention to him at the same time the subject of ordering the boats now with Colonel Roberts to remain with him. Direct that the vessels with the forage and rations go as high up York River as it is safe to go, without any delay. They will then remain until the expedition under Colonel Roberts arrives, when they will proceed under his orders. As soon as you see Colonel Roberts fairly under way embarking his troops return to Fort Monroe and ascertain whether the rations and forage have started; if not, give such directions as may be necessary to start them, and proceed on up with the expedition, and remain with it until you see General Sheridan. If you find he is in want of anything take immediate steps to provide it, telegraphing here for the necessary orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Commanding Expedition:

Immediately on receipt of this you will embark your command and proceed up the York and Pamunkey Rivers to the White House, taking with you all your infantry. Your cavalry may be returned to its place on the James. It is expected that General Sheridan with a large force of cavalry will arrive at the White House near the same time with you; if he does not you will remain there until he arrives. Take with you the army gun-boats accompanying your expedition, and also request

the navy gun-boats to go and remain with you. Rations and forage will be sent to you immediately, not only for your force, but for the command under General Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Middle Division:

Your scouts from Columbia, giving the gratifying intelligence of your success up to that time, have just arrived. The importance of your success can scarcely be estimated. I congratulate you and the command with you upon the skill and endurance displayed. I have an expedition of one brigade of infantry now up on the Northern Neck attempting to break up a smuggling trade that is being carried on by that route between Richmond and Northern cities. I dispatch immediately a staff officer to get the expedition and to move it to the White House. I also send without delay 100,000 rations and ten days' forage for 10,000 horses. Remain with your command on the Pamunkey until further orders. I shall not probably keep you there many days. It is known that a large amount of tobacco has gone from Richmond to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, to be exchanged for bacon and the necessaries for Lee's army. Northern men and rebel agents are concerned in this trade. If you can secure this tobacco, or can learn where it is, so that it can be secured hereafter, do it. Keep the infantry I send to you until you break up at White House, and then order it here in the absence of other orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Semmes' Farm, Five Miles from Tolersville,
March 12, 1865.

I. The Third Cavalry Division of this command will move to Frederick's Hall Station at 6 a. m. to-morrow. General Custer will commence destroying the Central railroad, as soon as he strikes it, in the direction of Beaver Dam. The track must be thoroughly destroyed—ties and bridges burned, and the rails twisted. Every precaution must be taken for the safety of the working parties. This division will continue the work of destruction until further orders. All information gained of the enemy must be transmitted to these headquarters with the utmost dispatch. The First Division will move at 5 a. m. to Tolersville to break the Central railroad in the direction of Frederick's Hall Station. This work will be continued until 12 m., at which time the division will be moved to Frederick's Hall Station. General Devin will send a detachment to Louisa Court-House to burn the depot and any Government property found there. The telegraph wire will be cut and thoroughly destroyed, the poles cut down, the wire cut, twisted, &c., from Louisa Court-House to Frederick's Hall Station, and from the latter place to Beaver Dam.

II. Every exertion must be made by commanding officers to prevent straggling and to keep their commands well in hand.

By command of Brevet Major-General Merritt:

J. SPREADBURY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
On the march, March 12, 1865.

Major-General MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: In addition to the information sent you yesterday from Goochland Court-House I have the honor to send the following: On entering the town the advance was disputed by about fifty rebels, whom Major Dinnin, of the Ninth New York, charged and pursued with one squadron, capturing a lieutenant and 13 men. The testimony of these men, several of whom were examined separately, was all to the same effect. They belonged to the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry, Gary's brigade, and all seemed to think Fitzhugh Lee's division was on the south side the James and somewhere opposite Columbia. The inhabitants at Goochland had the same idea. Captain Donehoo, whom I sent out from Goochland Court-House on Richmond road with fifty men, returned late last night. He went about seven miles beyond Goochland, but saw no enemy. He destroyed three canal-boats laden with tobacco. The hands on one of these boats were all negroes, and had left Richmond the day before. They report a large body of infantry and cavalry moving up the James River from Richmond on south side, and said they expected to be opposite Columbia last night (Saturday).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
*March 12, 1865.**

Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. A. CUSTER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the colors captured from the enemy by the First and Third Cavalry Divisions in the recent engagements be sent to these headquarters, in the hands of the captors, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, for the purpose of their being sent to Washington. Each flag will be neatly labeled, as required by circular from these headquarters of the 6th instant.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 12, 1865—3.30 p. m.

General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

I found the ford on the main road impassable. My advance has just crossed at a good ford three miles and a half above—at a ford called Carpenter's Ford. It is twelve miles from this point to Frederick's Hall Station. I have marched twenty-seven miles. The entire march to Frederick's Hall will be thirty-nine miles. The road is generally good, with some extremely bad places. I may not reach Frederick's Hall with the whole command, as the battery marches but slowly, and is now not closed up. One brigade will certainly go to Frederick's

* The correct date is April 12, 1865

Hall, and I will try and cut the railroad as far down as Bumpass Station. If the roads are good from this point my whole command will reach Frederick's Hall to-night. No enemy has been seen until we reached this point, where we saw about twenty cavalry, who disappeared. Early, with 300 of Wickham's men, passed Thompson's Cross-Roads at 8 a. m. to-day, inquiring the road to Gum Spring. He stopped to take a "snack" at Thompson's Cross-Roads. He came from the direction of Louisa Court-House, but citizens at this point (Carpenter's Ford) report that he and party crossed at this ford. I hear no news. The cars stopped running on the Central railroad last Friday. Forage is scarce in this country. Captain Sheridan and Lieutenant Allen will remain with me to-night.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 12, 1865.

Colonel PENNINGTON,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you order two regiments of your command to commence destroying the railroad between Frederick's Hall and Louisa Court-House at daylight to-morrow morning. Reveille will be sounded at 5 o'clock, and the entire command will be saddled immediately after.

By command of Brevet Major-General Custer:

L. W. BARNHART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, *March 12, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A scouting party has just returned from Mount Jackson. They could get nothing but rumors, the most reliable of which is that Sheridan crossed the James River at Hardwicksville; time not known. It is also said that he captured two trains near Gordonsville, containing in all about 2,300 men. If this is so he has sent them up the other side of the Ridge. I have had frequent reports of firing in the direction of Page Valley last week, and have sent a cavalry force to Warrenton and Sperryville to assist any party that may be coming in that direction.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 12, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is reported, and I think true, that there is a party of guerrillas, about thirty, on the north side of the Little River pike, near Newman's house. They are said to be in the woods. The place is about one mile

from Goodwin's Tavern, toward Fairfax, and about one mile north of the pike. Newcomb, of Mosby's party, is with them. This information has been furnished Colonel Gamble. A report comes from three of the picket-posts in direction of Accotink that cannonading has been heard to-day in a southwesterly direction.

Respectfully,

H. H. WELLS,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 12, 1865.*
(Received 9.10 p. m.)

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch is just received from Fairfax Court-House:

The patrol between Prospect Hill and Vienna was attacked. Loss, 2 men killed, 5 wounded, and some horses.

G. R. MAGUIRE,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

It is reported by people from the country that Kershaw's and Pickett's divisions have gone to Louisa Court-House. They arrived there on the 9th instant from Richmond.

H. H. WELLS,
Col. and Provost-Marshal-General, Defenses South of the Potomac.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 12, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Colonel Gallupe reports that Colonel Sweitzer, with 358 cavalry, started at 9 a. m. for Waterford and vicinity to look after Mosby's conscripting parties.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 12, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: The patrol of one officer, sergeant, and twenty men, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, was attacked by guerrillas at 1 p. m. about two miles beyond Vienna, this side of Peach Grove stockade. Lieutenant Cuyler was with the party, and reports by signal from Vienna 2 men killed, 5 wounded, 6 horses killed, and 1 wounded. The balance of the patrol came into Vienna. A detailed report will be sent so soon as received. I have ordered a squadron from Prospect Hill to march through the woods one mile west on the flank of the daily patrol until the cavalry now out returns, when the country in front will be swept

by the whole cavalry force at night, and every house examined from here to Bull Run Mountain, at the same time, where the guerrillas stop at night.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Comdg. First Separate Brigade, Fairfax Court-House:

COLONEL: Guerrillas carried off last night a citizen and seven horses from the vicinity of Upton's Hill. Your people must be kept on the alert and make continual scouts. Have you heard from the detachment sent to Warrenton and Sperryville?

Respectfully,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 12, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

Have just been notified by agent of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that twenty-nine cars of troops leave Cumberland to-night for the east; will arrive here at 8 a. m. to morrow. Also that fifteen cars loaded with troops will arrive from east at 10 o'clock to-night. What instructions have you as to the troops coming from the east?

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 12, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

Have just been informed by agent of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that thirty additional cars loaded with troops leave Benwood to-night for this point. Telegram states their destination as Winchester. What disposition does the general desire shall be made of them? They should arrive to-morrow evening.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

All new troops which may arrive at Harper's Ferry will be sent to Halltown, where they will form a detached command under Brevet

Major-General Brooke, who will arrive at Harper's Ferry to-morrow. The cars leaving Benwood contain the One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana. It is not known what troops are going east through Cumberland nor what troops are coming from the east. If the troops from the east are ordered to this division send them out to Halltown.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

HDQRS. SECOND INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, Md., March 12, 1865.

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that you order the following-named detachments, belonging to regiments in the command west of Sleepy Creek, but serving east of that point, to be relieved by General Stevenson and directed to report to their respective regimental commanders for duty, viz: One company Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, stationed at Kearneysville, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, regimental headquarters at Sir John's Run, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One company of same regiment stationed at Van Clevesville, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A squad of Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Sergt. J. W. Elwood, serving at Martinsburg, W. Va., at headquarters Brigadier-General Seward; regimental headquarters at New Creek, W. Va.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Camp Averell, Va., March 12, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 9th of March I received a detail from headquarters Second Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, to take charge of a detail of 530 men—430 from First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, and 100 Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Pursuant to instructions from General Torbert I proceeded with my command to Woodstock and bivouacked. Took up the line of march at 6 a. m. and reached Edenburg at 8 a. m. Crossed the bridge and moved to within three miles of Mount Jackson, found no enemy in force, and learned there was none this side of Staunton, where General Rosser's command was assembling. I returned by the Back road, picked up ten prisoners and three deserters, viz: William B. Crawford, Company B, Second Foreign Battalion; William D. Stout, clerk in hospital at Staunton, and J. H. Slasher, hospital steward, general hospital, Harrisonburg. They all report General Sheridan will cross the James River, and on his way to join General Grant's army. There was quite a number of rumors, both regarding General Sheridan and General Sherman, to the effect that General Sheridan had been repulsed at Gordonsville, losing 1,500 prisoners, and again, that was contradicted, and asserted that General Sheridan had captured two railroad trains, one having on board 500 paroled prisoners, which he released—the other had 1,800 exchanged prisoners. The trains were burned; also, nearly

all the bridges on the Virginia Central Railroad from Charlottesville to Lynchburg. Putting all information and rumors together, I judged that General Sheridan crossed the James River at Scottsville and was going, when last heard from, in the direction of Burkeville. It was rumored that General Sherman had been defeated, losing 20,000 prisoners—however, the rebels themselves did not credit the report, but hoped it was true. On my return I bivouacked at Strasburg the night of the 11th of March. Marched the next morning and reached Winchester about 1 p. m. Sunday.

I have no casualties to report. Two horses were wounded at Edenburg by some party who fired on the rear guard. Two men who fell out of the column to get a horse shod were picked up by the rebels, their arms and horses taken from them, and then released. I left one wounded rebel on the road. One of my men was wounded accidentally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. OTIS,
Major, Commanding Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:*

FROM THE VALLEY.

We alluded in our last issue to a movement that was being made for the purpose of recapturing our prisoners who were taken from Early in the recent fight near Waynesborough, and who were being conducted under guard to Winchester. The following official dispatch tells of it:

"HEADQUARTERS, *March 9, 1865.*

"Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
"*Secretary of War:*

"General Rosser reports that on the 6th with a few of his men he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesborough, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th he again attacked them near Rude's Hill, having detained them for a day and night at the river. He caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had and their ambulance. He annoyed them a good deal and enabled a good many of our men to escape.

"R. E. LEE,
"*General.*"

The Northern papers claim to have captured about 1,000 prisoners in the fight with Early, and report that most of this number had reached Winchester.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Sheridan is reported to be within five miles of Richmond this morning. His route from Goochland would bring him within about that distance of the city, and I think, therefore, the rumor may be correct.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* For portion here omitted, see Vol. XLVII.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I would respectfully ask that Lieut. Col. Michael R. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, be assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Armies Operating Against Richmond, under the late act of Congress entitled "An act for the better organization of the Subsistence Department." He is now, and has been since the 16th day of June, 1864, on duty as chief commissary of said armies, and has managed his department with great ability.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate:
(Care of Secretary of War.)

Bvt. Maj. P. S. Michie thinks his nomination to brevet of major U. S. Army has not been confirmed. He is one of the most deserving young officers in the service, and has been for several months chief engineer of the Army of the James. It is important to his holding his present post, from which he can hardly be spared, that his nomination should be confirmed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 13, 1865.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

If you can possibly spare General Mackenzie I would like to order him to take command of Ord's cavalry. I see nothing better than to send one of Sheridan's officers to command your cavalry. Mackenzie cannot very well command your cavalry because he is junior to General Davies, who is now with it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 13, 1865—2 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I transmit a dispatch* from Major-General Wright, to whom I referred your proposition in reference to General Mackenzie. I have no objection beyond what General Wright states, and if you think General Mackenzie can do better service to the cause with Ord than with Wright, I say take him.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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* See p. 950.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

The Secretary of War directs that Byt. Brig. Gen. Ed. Schriver, inspector-general, report in person at this office without delay. It is understood you can spare General Schriver for about a month. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
War Department, Washington:

Dispatch as to General Schriver received.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 13, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington:

Brevet Brigadier-General Schriver has been ordered to report to you without delay.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—9.50 a. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

An order some two or three weeks old directs that, in addition to the pickets and camp guards, one-tenth of the command should be under arms during the night. The picket is a very strong one, and could maintain itself against a line of battle for some time. There are, besides nearly 200 sentinels on the line of breast-works. May not the one-tenth be dispensed with?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 13, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CORPS:

The major-general commanding does not deem it advisable to change the orders in regard to guards of the trenches at present. When the change is ordered it will be ordered for the whole line.

A. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
March 13, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No changes in line to report. Five deserters from Gordon's division last night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—10.20 p. m.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

We have two deserters to-night from Cooke's brigade. They say they were under arms two hours before daylight yesterday morning, having seen our troops massing in the Cummings house field on Saturday. I get no other information from them. Do you wish to have them sent up to-night?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: I respectfully request that Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, be ordered to report to me to command the First Brigade of this division, in place of Brevet Brigadier-General Macy, who has been ordered to report to army headquarters for special duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding:

Please have Colonel [Major] Wagstaff, Ninety-first New York Volunteers, come down here this evening, bringing his personal baggage with him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General WARREN:

Has Major Wagstaff, Ninety-first New York Volunteers, received orders to report at these headquarters? If he has not, please order him to report in time to take the morning train.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of this p. m. was sent to Major Wagstaff as soon as received. I will send an order at once for him to report as you direct.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865. (Received 9.15 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front the past twenty-four hours. Ten deserters from North Carolina regiments, all cavalry, with horses and equipments complete, arrived at these headquarters yesterday and were sent to headquarters Army of the Potomac.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 13, 1865—1 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH CORPS:

Lieutenant-General Grant applies for the transfer of General Mackenzie to another command. What do you say? I have sent for Mackenzie to talk with him.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Major-General MEADE:

I should much regret losing General Mackenzie, as I can't replace him by so good an officer. I hope, therefore, it will not be necessary to detach him from this corps, which has already lost many of its best officers by transfer to other commands.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—11.30 p. m. (Received 5.50 a. m. 14th.)

Major-General WEBB:

Four deserters in from Twenty-third South Carolina, Wallace's brigade, Johnson's [division], who say it was reported on their picket-line that their division was to move to-night to the right of their line near Hatcher's Run and be relieved by Rodes' division. Know of no movement of troops lately, except Mahone's division, and no withdrawal of artillery from the lines. No late news of Sherman or Sheridan.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Nothing new to report along our lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—7.45 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Picket-firing is increasing on my front and accompanied by cheering. I have sent to General Potter to ascertain the cause.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The cheering has ceased and picket-firing subsided. No reports however yet received.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—9 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General McLaughlen reports:

Six deserters just in from Forty-first Alabama and Forty-ninth North Carolina, who state that Ransom's brigade are to be relieved to-night by Gordon's brigade. No further particulars. Ransom's troops are reported going to the right.

I do not find any such brigade as Gordon's; I believe he commands a division. Have so informed General Willcox, and requested him to examine these men more closely. There has been no cheering since my last dispatch, and the picket-firing has settled down to the usual

amount. I have as yet received no definite report as to the cheering. General Potter telegraphs that it was probably owing to Sheridan's dispatch.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—11.30 p. m. (Received 5.50 a. m. 14th.)

Major-General WEBB:

General Potter telegraphs that three deserters have just come in in front of Wallace's brigade. They have heard of no movements whatever in their lines.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 54, paragraph 8, headquarters Army of the Potomac, Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin, is directed to report to these headquarters for assignment to command. The major-general commanding is of opinion that, in view of the increased strength of your division and it having but two brigades, the formation of a third brigade would be advisable and for the interest of the service. He desires, therefore, that you submit a project for reorganizing your division into three brigades, giving the number of regiments in each brigade and strength of the same.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 13, 1865.

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters in this p. m. say that Pickett's division is at Manchester, and that firing (artillery) was heard in the direction of Beaver Dam this morning early. No change reported on my front, except possibly Cox's brigade has been relieved by some other troops.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 13, 1865.*

General GIBBON,
Ord's Headquarters:

I will not go down to-day. Weather is too good. Order Kautz's cavalry, all except enough for two picket-lines, to be ready at short

notice for a scout. They will take three days' rations and same of short forage, ambulances, and each man a good supply of ammunition. Weak men and horses to stay behind.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 13, 1865—1.50 p. m. (Received 2.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A deserter who left Benning's brigade at 9 this morning brings a report from the rebel camp that Sheridan is within five miles of Richmond and on the north of the city.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 13, 1865.

General KAUTZ:

The major-general commanding directs that all the cavalry, except enough for two picket-lines, be ready at short notice for a scout, to take three days' rations and short forage, also ambulances, and each man a good supply of ammunition. Weak men and horses to stay behind.

H. B. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., March 13, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF BRIGADES, CAVALRY DIVISION:

The colonel commanding the division directs me to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram* just received from headquarters Department of Virginia. He also directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at short notice, with three days' rations for men and three days' short rations of forage for animals. The men will be furnished with sixty rounds of ammunition. You will leave in camp a sufficient number of men and officers for one relief for the men now on picket, and see that the pioneer corps of your command are properly supplied with tools, that they may be in readiness to perform any duty that may be required of them. Ambulances will be furnished from ambulance train. Weak men and horses to be left in camp, and that you report to these headquarters the name of the senior officer of your command that remains in camp for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, March 13, 1865.

General GRAHAM,
Commanding Bermuda Hundred Front:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general to say to you that I will leave this place in a few minutes for your front with important

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*See next, *ante.*

letters for General Lee, and request you will give the necessary orders for a flag of truce at the usual place of communication, so that there will be no delay.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT INIGOES, MD., *March 13, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point, Va.:

COLONEL: I regret to report that my expedition to the Northern Neck has not been very successful so far. I find the enemy in stronger force than I expected and superior in cavalry and a perfect knowledge of the country. I can march through the country with my present force, but I should probably lose a good many men, and it would take several days more time. In view of the probable results I do not feel justified in losing the men and time, without further instructions. I think the expedition should be stronger in cavalry and have a little light artillery. My command is now on transports, and I shall proceed to Point Lookout and wait for instructions from the lieutenant-general by telegraph. The Neck is pretty well stripped of horses and beef-cattle, but there is a good deal of small stock left yet. If the lieutenant-general directs me to continue my operations I propose to land at Cone River. I shall be at Point Lookout in about two hours' time. My casualties are 1 officer and 5 men wounded. Send answer to Point Lookout.

S. H. ROBERTS,
Colonel 139th New York Infantry Volunteers, Comdg. Expedition.

CITY POINT, *March 13, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

Col. S. H. ROBERTS,
Point Lookout, Md.:

I have sent an officer of my staff with instructions to you. Start immediately and run into York River and await your instructions. The officer who went in search of your command left Fort Monroe early this morning in steamer Seneca, and will run in close to the Virginia shore from the mouth of the Rappahannock until he finds you. You may keep your cavalry with you until you join General Sheridan, and then send it back here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 13, 1865.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Information is received from Charleston, W. Va., to the effect that McCausland, with about 1,800 men collected at Lewisburg and Union, was to move after Sheridan Tuesday last. They were detained by high water from moving earlier. A rebel colonel came into the lines at Charleston yesterday, and says 200 of his regiment are in the mountains and will come in.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The guerrillas whose presence we reported yesterday, after attacking the patrol at Vienna, captured the horses of Mr. Munson, of Munson's Hill, and also those of Mr. Bailey, of Bailey's Cross-Roads. They are reported to have gone out at Springfield at 11.30 o'clock last night. They were commanded by David Broadwater and Bushrod Underwood.

H. H. WELLS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that one of the three stockades at this post will be ready in two days to mount guns. I request that the two 20-pounder Parrott guns may be sent here for that purpose with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brevet Brigadier-General Gamble, commanding Separate Brigade. It is not deemed advisable to send guns of this caliber to Fairfax.

By command of Brigadier-General Augur:

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 13, 1865—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 12.05 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Your telegram received. I have now 1,200 cavalry out—800 with Captain Russell to Sperryville, and about 400 with Colonel Sweitzer to Waterford. The balance of the cavalry is barely sufficient to patrol between the posts of the line, to keep up communications, and protect public property. When the cavalry now out returns the guerrillas in front and rear of the line will have a lively time of it. Nothing yet heard from Captain Russell, but I expect him here to-night. Any information received will at once be telegraphed to you.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 13, 1865.

Colonel WELLS,
Provost-Marshal-General, Alexandria:

COLONEL: I sent out two officers and thirty men, armed with Spencer carbines, on foot, through the woods last night, who examined the locality and vicinity described in your dispatch, but nothing was seen or heard of the guerrillas.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

FAIRFAX STATION, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

CAPTAIN: A party of guerrillas, about thirty, crossed the railroad below Springfield Station last night, and are reported by a citizen to have gone to Bone-mill.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 13, 1865.

Col. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
Commanding at Fairfax Station:

A party of guerrillas are in our rear and will probably attempt to pass between your posts on the railroad. Have your command on the alert and communicate at once with your posts on the railroad.

By order of Colonel Gamble:

CHAS. I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

Major-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Stephenson's Depot:

GENERAL: We have good news from Sheridan. He was at Columbia on Friday last; had not crossed the James, owing to burned bridges, &c. He had destroyed the canal locks and bridges almost to Lynchburg; injured the dam, blew up the guard lock, let the James into the canal, &c. Supplies plentiful.

Respectfully,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

(Same to General Stevenson, Harper's Ferry.)

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sheridan, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

The following received from General Davis, commanding at Summit Point. The officer who brought it, Captain Potter, states that it was communicated by a letter delivered to one of the pickets by a woman:

SUMMIT POINT, *March 13, 1865.*

Major-General EMORY:

I have just been informed that the enemy contemplate making a raid at this point. I do not consider the information very reliable, but shall be prepared for them if such is the case.

E. P. DAVIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

The following telegram from Brevet Brigadier-General Davis is this moment received. Hagerstown must be a mistake, but I send it as received. I have directed General Davis to communicate to General Stevenson and Colonel Reno. Hagerstown may be intended for Kabletown:

HEADQUARTERS,
Summit Point, March 13, 1865.

Reliable information just received report a force of rebels at Hagerstown, having just crossed the Shenandoah. Prepared for them here. Cavalry sent immediately might do some good.

E. P. DAVIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

W. H. EMORY.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Summit Point:

Communicate the information to General Stevenson, Harper's Ferry, and Colonel Reno at Charlestown. Telegraph me how you got the information and the name of the town. Hagerstown is in Maryland. I know of none on the Shenandoah.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sheridan, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

General Davis telegraphs the name of the town as Myerstown where the rebels are. He received the information from a reliable citizen

in his neighborhood. He says Colonel Gobin, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, near Charlestown, heard the same reports from citizens. He thinks that there is truth in the report.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sheridan, Va., March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General DAVIS,
Commanding at Summit Point:

GENERAL: A cavalry force has been sent to Berryville, to move according to circumstances. Inform only your commanding officers of this fact.

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send a scouting party to Woodstock to-morrow morning. There are two scouts there who have been several days at Woodstock, who will return with party you send out with such information as they may have collected. He desires also that you send out a scouting party to-night down the Millwood road with instructions to break up a party conscripting between White Post and the river. The following names have been furnished the general: William Kernford, sr., William Kernford, jr., Franklin Kernford, and James Ware, all living between White Post and the river. If any of these people can be found the general wishes them arrested. They are conscripting in Berryville and along the Opequon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

A letter was received at the picket-line to-day stating that a raid was contemplated on the station at Summit Point. If this is true there must be a considerable force of the enemy perhaps this side of the river, and the party going to Millwood should be governed accordingly. The general wishes them to get what information they can concerning Mosby.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Davis, at Summit Point, reports that he has reliable information that Mosby has crossed the river with a view to a raid, as mentioned in my note a few minutes ago. The general wishes you to send a force of, say, 500 men to Berryville to-night, with orders to the commanding officer to collect all the information he can concerning Mosby's movements, and, if possible, to attack him. After arriving at Berryville the officer in command must be governed by circumstances. If he hears firing in the direction of Summit Point he should proceed in that direction. Mosby is said to have crossed near Kabletown, and may attempt to make his way back by Snicker's Ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana arrived and in camp at Halltown.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

General Torbert sends 500 cavalry to Berryville, to move from there according to circumstances.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

(Same to Major-General Emory.)

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

It is reported that the enemy contemplate a raid on Summit Point Station. Probably they may attempt to pass through your lines toward the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad instead. Time not given by informant. There are but seventeen officers reported for duty. Where are the officers?

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

Can you send word to Reno that a force of 500 cavalry goes to Berryville, and will move from there according to circumstances? If he could put a few trusty men at Rippon to give information to Berryville and Charlestown as the enemy approach (if they come) it would be a good plan. They would probably pass through Rippon. I referred to Fifth New York Heavy Artillery in my dispatch. Your report of February 28 shows seventeen officers out of forty-eight present and effective.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

SUMMIT POINT, *March 13, 1865.*

General STEVENSON:

Reliable information just received reports a force of rebels to have crossed the Shenandoah at Myerstown for the purpose of a raid.

E. P. DAVIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Dispatch received from headquarters advising me of a contemplated raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad via Smithfield. Have your command on the *qui vive.*

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

MARTINSBURG, *March 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

Will be on the lookout. Do you know the number of the raiding party? Duffield's and Brown's Cross-Roads are the weakest points.

W. H. SEWARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General FESSENDEN,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: Major-General Hancock directs me to inform you that apparently reliable information is received that Mosby's party has just crossed the Shenandoah for the purpose of a raid. It is thought they will attempt to strike the railroad at some point, but possibly they may move in this direction, and the general desires you to be on the lookout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 13, 1865.*

General MORGAN:

I arrived here at 2 p. m.; got your orders. Will go to Halltown and organize as rapidly as possible. Only Bird's regiment and the One hundred and forty-fourth Indiana are here. The Ohio regiment will be here to-night. I will be at General Stevenson's headquarters for to-night.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

The following telegram received from Colonel Oley is sent for your information:

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *March 11, 1865.*

Major KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of West Virginia:

Telegram of 5th received yesterday; those of 8th to-day. Line just opened. Continued storms. Started messenger for Cumberland with messages; has returned. Received information this morning that McCausland's brigade, consisting of Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Virginia Cavalry, about 1,000 strong, was at Lewisburg on the 6th. Derrick's, Edgar's, Sweeney's, and Witcher's battalions, and Twenty-second Virginia Infantry at Union and Narrows, numbering perhaps 800 men. Part expected to move Tuesday; high water prevented them moving earlier against General Sheridan. Will know the changes in day or two. Colonel Corns, rebel officer, came in yesterday. Can I use my discretion in allowing any deserters and refugees to remain in valley on petition of their loyal neighbors. Corns says that 200 of his regiment are in mountains, and will come in if not sent away from their families.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *March 13, 1865.*

Maj. R. P. KENNEDY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

My scouts of Seventh West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, under Captain Walton, just returned from Wert, &c. They scouted the counties of Wert, Calhoun, Jackson, and Ripley. Traveled nearly 250 miles in six days. There have not been over seventy-five armed rebels in those counties. Seventeen rebels took Elizabeth. My party killed 2, wounded 2, and brought in Lieutenant Pomeroy and 4 men of the party who captured Elizabeth. I think the gangs well broken up. Loss, none.

JOHN H. OLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865—12 noon.*

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington:*

I would like to have General Benham ordered to take the place vacated by the capture of General Kelley. He can be spared from here, and he knows that country.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865—4 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

A portion of the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops is in Washington, the balance here. Now that new troops are being ordered there, I think the regiment had better be together in the field. Please so order.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

I am in receipt of dispatches from Sherman of the 8th and Schofield of the 12th. Sherman was at Laurel Hill, and said that he would reach Fayetteville on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. He found abundance of supplies, and wanted nothing but sugar, coffee, and hard bread. He says, "We are all well, and have done finely." Schofield says that Bragg was fairly beaten in the battle of the 10th, and retired during the night behind the Neuse River.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE:

From this time forward keep your command in condition to be moved on the very shortest possible notice in case the enemy should evacuate, or partially evacuate, Petersburg, taking with you the maximum amount of supplies your trains are capable of carrying. It will not be necessary to keep wagons loaded, as they can be loaded in a few hours at any time. If we do move the line southwest of the Jones house will be abandoned.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch in cipher received, and will be attended to.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Only eleven deserters reported yesterday by provost-marshal-general. This morning corps commanders report fifteen as arriving. From them the only movement learned is a reported change of position between Johnson's division, on our extreme right, with Rodes' division,

on our extreme left. The signal officers report the enemy under arms and in line in vicinity of the lead-works and to the left, which would seem to confirm deserters' reports, as this line is held by Johnson's division.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatches from Sheridan, Sherman, and Schofield received and circulated. I am glad to hear Schofield's account of Lee's reported victory, and hope Kilpatrick's defeat, as reported by Lee in yesterday's Richmond papers, will prove of the same character.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Warren telegraphs some deserters have just come in from W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry, who left their lines at 9 p. m. yesterday, and who report a movement of Lee's division yesterday at 9 a. m. toward Dinwiddie Court-House. I have sent for these men, to examine them more particularly, and if Lee has moved his cavalry I think it would be well to send Davies out to find out what is going on. I have directed Davies to hold himself in readiness. Signal officer reports great activity and apparent excitement in the enemy's lines in the vicinity of Fort Mahone, near Jerusalem plank road.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *March 14, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General MEADE:

Since telegraphing you in cipher I have seen a letter from a lady in Richmond, in which she says that Fitz Lee's cavalry has been ordered on the Danville road. Private stores, tobacco, cotton, &c., had been turned over to the provost-marshal to be got out of the way, and citizens were ordered to be organized, no doubt to prevent plundering in the city when it is evacuated. The information clearly indicates an intention to fall back to Lynchburg. Sheridan will be at the White House to-day. If there is no falling back for four or five days I can have the cavalry in the right place.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have examined the cavalry deserters, and they say positively that the two brigades of W. H. F. Lee's division hitherto at Stony Creek moved yesterday morning, with all their transportation, toward Din-

widdie Court-House, leaving no one at Stony Creek. The former picket-line is still held. These men did not know where they were going, or the object of the movement. The signal officer reports a brigade of infantry of nine regiments as passing this morning on the Cox road, going into Petersburg. It may be that Rodes' division, hitherto at Sutherland's Station, which deserters last night said was to relieve Johnson in front of Ninth Corps, is moving in for that purpose, and W. H. F. Lee's cavalry have been sent to hold the extreme right about Sutherland's Station, or it may be they are concentrating the cavalry to meet anticipated movements of Sheridan. I forward dispatch of provost-marshal, with information obtained from twenty-four deserters who have come in this morning.*

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*
(Received 3.05 p. m.)

Major-General MEADE:

Stop all exchanges of papers on the lines, unless we get the latest dates published for those of the latest dates received from the North.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to General Ord.)

COMDG. OFFICERS NINTH, SIXTH, FIFTH, AND SECOND CORPS:

The general commanding sends you the above for your information and guidance.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

GENERAL: No movement of the enemy has been noted to-day, except that previously reported, namely a column of nine regiments moving into Petersburg from the enemy's extreme right, on the Cox road. Two deserters have just come in from Wise's brigade, who state that Wallace's brigade, Johnson's division, was relieved last night by a brigade of Gordon's division, and that Wise is to be relieved to-night. It was reported that Johnson and Gordon were changing places. To-day about 11 a. m. an officer and orderly in our uniform are reported to have ridden out the Halifax road, and, passing outside of our picket-line, to have gone over to the enemy. The officer was mistaken by the pickets whom he passed as the division officer of the day. On reaching the rebel lines they were dismounted and marched off under guard. It is impossible to say whether these men were deserters who had stolen horses or bold rebel scouts disguised in our uniform. The affair will be thoroughly investigated, and any responsible parties found guilty punished.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Schuyler to Meade, 2.15 p. m., p. 966.

CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1865.

It is represented to the Secretary of War that officers in the Quartermaster's Department have given transportation to persons to visit the Army of the Potomac without authority from this Department. The Secretary orders that no passes or transportation be given to any one, without authority from him or Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in no case boats or transportation be furnished to any persons or parties not in the service, without his express order; and General Rucker is directed to seize any Government transport that may, without the authority of the Secretary of War or lieutenant-general, be used for such unauthorized purpose, and report the officers offending to the Adjutant-General. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—5 p. m.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:

As commanding general of this army I have hitherto assumed, and in some very few instances exercised, the right to give passes to persons not in the military service to visit this army. Is it intended to restrict me in this prerogative? Such would be the construction of your dispatch of this date, but I ask the question specifically, because I am reluctant to believe the War Department will visit on me the dereliction of duty on the part of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1865—9.20 p. m.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch received. The order relating to passes is not intended to apply to commanders of armies, but to those officers having charge of vessels, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. G. MEADE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. Bartlett has been confirmed, but is not yet commissioned.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865.

General HARDIE,
War Department, Washington:

Please have General Bartlett's commission made out, signed, and forwarded as soon as possible. I am awaiting its arrival to assign him according to his brevet rank.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—7.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General PATRICK,
City Point:

General Meade is anxious to have General Macy return to these headquarters as soon as possible.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—2.15 p. m.

General MEADE:

I have the honor to state that twenty-four rebel deserters were forwarded to this office to-day, bringing in with them the following property: twenty muskets and three Sharps carbines. The men were representatives of Wallace's, MacRae's, Scales', Cooke's, and Barringer's brigades. An informant of Wallace's brigade, Twenty-third South Carolina, states that it was rumored in the above brigade that Bushrod R. Johnson's division was to move to the right near Hatcher's Run, and that a division from the same place was to move up to the left and occupy Johnson's line. Another informant states that Lane's brigade has moved back into the quarters occupied by the brigade all winter; also taken up the same picket-line. An informant of Barringer's brigade (cavalry) states that Barringer's and Dearing's brigades, under the command of General W. H. F. Lee, have gone to Dinwiddie Court-House. Broke camp yesterday morning; carried everything with them.

PH. SCHUYLER,
Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, in Charge of Office.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., March 14, 1865.

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II. The following-named paroled officers will proceed to their places of residence until such time as they are declared exchanged, when they will rejoin their respective commands: Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Volunteers; Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. F. Kelley, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Thayer Melvin, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers.

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VI. Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia, for assignment to command of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the James.

VII. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. H. McKibbin, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia, for assignment to duty in the Army of the James.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865.

The commanding general directs you to hold your command in readiness to move at very short notice with the maximum amount of supplies authorized by existing orders. The wagons need not to be kept loaded, but under your direction each subordinate commander will see that the supplies are on hand ready to load immediately upon the receipt of orders. Should a movement be made it is intended to evacuate all the lines now held west of the Jerusalem plank road. The chief of artillery will accordingly make arrangements for the disposition of the surplus artillery over and above the amount taken by each corps. All sutlers, camp followers, and others now allowed with the army, but who are not permitted to move with it, will be sent to the rear upon the receipt of this and without further orders. Special orders will be given prior to any movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To all corps commanders, commanding officers Second Cavalry Division and Engineer Brigade, and chiefs of staff corps.)

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865.

In anticipation of a movement of this army, the following is announced for the government of all concerned:

First. The present line of works west of Fort Davis will be abandoned.

Second. The Ninth Corps will hold the line from the Appomattox to Fort Davis and the return to the left from this point. This corps will be prepared to move with the same amount of supplies and ammunition as hereinafter specified for the other three. The surplus artillery within this line will be sent to City Point and its defenses when the corps shall be ordered to move.

Third. The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps will be prepared to move with fifty rounds of ammunition and four days' rations with the men. Of these four days' rations, three days' beef on the hoof will be driven in division herds, one day's salt meat, four days' hard bread, coffee, sugar, and three days' salt will be carried on the persons of the men. Eight days' hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt will be carried in the

division supply train. Ten days' beef on the hoof will, if practicable, be driven in each corps herd. The ten days' beef on the hoof for each corps herd will be moved up from City Point on orders received from the chief commissary of the army. Animals will be foraged for eight days.

Fourth. The Engineer Brigade, exclusive of Colonel Spaulding's command, will be in readiness to move with their proportional allowance as hereinbefore specifically allotted to each corps, and will await further orders. The regular engineers, Colonel Spaulding's command, and engineer trains will be in readiness to move under the orders of the chief engineer, with its porportional allowance as hereinafter specifically given to each corps.

Fifth. That part of the Provisional Brigade now at these headquarters will be governed by similar instructions to those hereinbefore given for the Engineer Brigade.

Sixth. The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps will take with them nine four-gun batteries each, the caissons of reduced six-gun batteries to be retained with them. The allowance of artillery ammunition with the corps will be 270 rounds per gun. When the corps move the surplus batteries will be sent to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball, chief of artillery, Ninth Corps, who will order such as he does not need to within the City Point line to report to the commanding officer Reserve Artillery.

Seventh. Sutlers and all camp followers not allowed on the march will be ordered at once to the rear. Clerks and detached men not specially required in the quartermaster and commissary departments will be sent to City Point.

Eighth. All sick in field hospitals will be at once removed to the Depot Field Hospital, City Point, under the directions of the medical director of the army.

Ninth. The commanding officer of the cavalry division will prepare it to move at short notice, with such ammunition, forage, and rations as will be hereafter ordered.

Tenth. The chief signal officer and chief telegraph operator will notify their subordinates to be prepared to move with the respective headquarters to which they may be attached.

Eleventh. The chief quartermaster of the army will issue such orders in regard to the excess of transportation over that allowed by Special Orders, No. 37, 1865, headquarters Armies of the United States, promulgated in General Orders, No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, as will ensure its being at once turned in at City Point. All surplus baggage will forthwith be sent for storage to City Point.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanding officers Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, Second Cavalry Division, Engineer Brigade, and chiefs of staff corps.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—11.05 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

Deserters have reported that to-day changes are to be made in the positions of some of the rebel divisions. In front of Ninth Corps John-

son's division is now reported in line and ready to move. They are distinctly seen by signal officer. This may indicate something other than a change of divisions, and the general commanding directs me to give you this information.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-Generals Wright and Humphreys.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Division and other independent commanders are directed to see that their commands remain in their respective camps ready to be under arms at any moment.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPT. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: In compliance with indorsement from headquarters Second Army Corps, March 7, 1865, upon a communication calling attention to need of an increase of rations, I have the honor to submit the following: The rations would be ample if fully issued, but for the past month but a small portion of the vegetables allowed has been issued—potatoes about one-third, onions about one-eighth—and this while every facility exists for furnishing them. The ration is sufficient with the exception of bread and vegetables. An over-issue of meat will not compensate for this deficiency of bread. I find also that when engaged in night work or night marches, the troops consume nearly as much rations as in the daytime, and therefore think that an extra half ration (if not a full one) should be issued to them on all such occasions. There has been much complaint in this division because of the scarcity of rations, and, although no extra issue has been made, I am fully satisfied that an increase in the ration of one-quarter of a pound of bread is imperatively necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. ARTY. BRIG., 2D ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

I. The officers and men of the brigade will remain in camp and battery commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move at a moment's notice, but will not hitch and harness.

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By command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard:

U. D. EDDY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front the past twenty-four hours. Details, 800 men on the new corduroy road.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Four deserters from Fifth North Carolina Cavalry have just been received. They belong to Barringer's brigade, Lee's division. They left the rebel lines at 9 o'clock last night, and report a movement of the enemy's cavalry yesterday morning at 9 o'clock toward Dinwiddie Court-House; know of no other movements of troops. They have heard that Sherman was at Fayetteville, N. C., and Sheridan at Lynchburg. His recent operations have produced much demoralization. Officers are deserting as well as men.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

The corps will assemble for review to-day on the ground near Humphreys' Station where the Second Corps was reviewed on Saturday. The line will be formed as follows: First, First Division by battalions in mass; second, Second Division by battalions in mass, behind the First; third, Third Division by battalions in mass, in rear of the Second; fourth, the troops will move from their respective camps at 1 p. m. The pioneers will accompany their respective divisions. This review is intended as a preliminary one in order to test the capacity of the ground.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Orders having been received for all sutlers, &c., to go to the rear, division commanders and the commander of the Artillery Brigade are desired to give notice to their men to provide themselves with such articles as they may need and can carry with them, and which the sutlers can furnish, such as tobacco, matches, &c. The sutlers may not be with the command again for some time.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Colonel RUGGLES:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865. (Received 10.45 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB:

Several deserters in from MacRae's brigade report that two of Gordon's divisions moved last night to intercept Sheridan, and that when seen last were moving across South Side Railroad to cross Appomattox by pontoon bridge. Learned this from one of their men returning from North Carolina who met the troops and who said it was reported when he left home that Sherman was at Fayetteville; that their troops had been driven from Kinston; had afterward abandoned Goldsborough; that Johnston's headquarters were at Raleigh, where he was concentrating, and intended to make a stand. These reports are doubtful, as the dates given don't correspond with dispatches received from Schofield. Other deserters from First South Carolina know nothing of the movements of the two divisions of Gordon's corps, but say that Johnson's division was relieved to-day by a division from their right, and that a letter dated the 9th says that Sherman was in Fayetteville.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet along our lines this a. m. The cannonading of yesterday was commenced by the enemy opening upon some of our troops drilling near the Avery house. No reason for the yelling along the rebel lines and increased picket-firing has as yet been ascertained. Nine deserters came in during the night, all from Johnson's division.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865—7.45 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Potter reports that the enemy have nearly doubled the strength of their pickets on his front to the left of the plank road. Their men came on picket with knapsacks on.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865—9.50 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

General Potter reports two deserters from Wise's brigade, who state that Wallace was relieved last night by a brigade of Gordon's, and Wise is to be relieved to-night. Reported that Johnson and Gordon were merely changing positions. No other news.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865. (Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General WEBB,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Does General Meade wish the troops put in position at once?

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

2.15 P. M.

The general does not wish the troops put in position, but wishes the works got ready so that the troops can get into position at once if called upon to do so.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Brevet Major-General HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac:

About 3 p. m. yesterday the enemy opened from rifle batteries on Baxter road and 8-inch columbiad and mortar batteries near Petersburg pike. Battery 14, Forts Morton and Avery, and Battery 15 replied to this fire slowly until the enemy ceased. The camp of Captain Cooper in Battery 15 was partially destroyed and the platform of one of the 10-inch mortars in Fort Morton blown up. No casualties.

J. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. O. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Signal officers report Johnson's division distinctly seen in line ready to move. This may mean something more than a change of division. You will please hold your command in readiness to meet any advance of the enemy at a moment's notice. Please report any indication of a move you may observe on your front.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. POTTER:

The signal officer reports from plank road station that the enemy have struck tents from plank road, extending leftward about one mile. Nearly all the forces are still in lines, and appear desirous of showing themselves as much as possible in vicinity of lead-works and large fort. This may simply be relieving Johnson's division.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. POTTER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Signal officers report Johnson's division in line and ready to move. You will please hold your command in readiness to meet any attack of the enemy should that be his intention.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Hartranft, commanding Third Division.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: In accordance with the instructions contained in your communication of the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following plan for the reorganization of this division, viz: The division to be reorganized into three brigades, as follows: First Brigade—Seventh Rhode Island, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Thirty-ninth New Jersey, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Brigade—Sixth New Hampshire, Ninth New Hampshire, Eleventh New Hamphire, Seventeenth Vermont, Thirty-first Maine, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers; Third Brigade—Second Maryland Volunteers, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-first New York, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers. Total strength present: First Brigade, 2,962; Second Brigade, 2,939; Third Brigade, 2,490. Total present and absent: First Brigade, 2,769; Second Brigade, 4,684; Third Brigade, 3,205. Total enlisted men present for duty: First Brigade, 2,502; Second Brigade, 2,364; Third Brigade, 2,068.

The Third Brigade to be formed by the transfer of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-first New York, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers from the present First Brigade, and the Second Maryland Volunteers and One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers from the Second Brigade. I inclose a list, as required, showing the number of regiments in each brigade and the strength of each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with an earnest request that this reorganization be authorized, it being manifestly for the interest of the service and tending to increase the efficiency of the command.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Present for duty.	Present.	Aggregate present and absent.
First Brigade.			
7th Rhode Island Volunteers	405	480	644
35th Massachusetts Volunteers	384	494	695
36th Massachusetts Volunteers	333	445	640
39th New Jersey Volunteers	833	913	973
45th Pennsylvania Volunteers	547	630	817
Total	2,502	2,962	3,769
Second Brigade.			
6th New Hampshire Volunteers	195	237	435
9th New Hampshire Volunteers	258	324	519
11th New Hampshire Volunteers	261	391	586
17th Vermont Volunteers	358	424	627
31st Maine Volunteers	596	748	1,183
179th New York Volunteers	440	508	726
56th Massachusetts Volunteers	256	307	608
Total	2,364	2,939	4,684
Third Brigade.			
2d Maryland Volunteers	260	325	438
48th Pennsylvania Volunteers	668	799	936
51st New York Volunteers	181	220	404
58th Massachusetts Volunteers	286	338	568
186th New York Volunteers	673	808	859
Total	2,068	2,490	3,205

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Major-General DAVIES,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Authority is granted you to visit City Point.

By command of Major-General Meade:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Major-General DAVIES,
Camp Dismounted Cavalry, City Point:

The general commanding desires you to return to your command.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MARCH 14, 1865—11.45 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER CAVALRY DIVISION:

The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at short notice.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 14, 1865—3.10 p. m.

Major-General DAVIES,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding desires to see you at once.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that the supply of fresh vegetables and anti-scorbutics furnished to this command is entirely insufficient to preserve the health of the men or to place them in proper condition for a severe campaign. From reports of the medical officers of this command I learn that several well-developed cases of scurvy have recently occurred, and they report that among the men there is generally a low state of health and predisposition to disease, resulting from continued living upon salt provisions and the absence of vegetables. The commissary department estimates, at each issue, for vegetables, but for the past month they have been obtained only in such small quantities as to be of little or no service. As, at this time, when the opening of a campaign is daily expected, it is of the highest importance to have the men in fine physical condition, I would urge that, if possible, some means be taken that would give a supply of vegetables adequate to the wants of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
March 14, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

General Gordon, at Norfolk, reports that you have stopped the sale of confiscated land till the Freedman's Bureau is organized. The sale of lands for taxes occurs to-morrow at Norfolk, at which more lands required and occupied by freedmen are to be sold than were to have been sold for taxes. Should not this sale also be deferred; or shall I bid in the lands required and occupied by the freedmen, and pay for them from the civil fund in my hands? The sale occurs at 11 a. m. to-morrow. There is still time to act.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 14, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding, &c., Fortress Monroe:

The President directs that the sale of lands for taxes that is advertised to take place to-morrow at Norfolk be postponed for thirty days, so that the Freedmen's Bureau may be organized and the chief of that bureau afforded an opportunity to select the lands that may be required for the purposes of his bureau. You will please notify the commissioners, and see that the sale does not take place. If the Secretary of the Treasury can be found to-night he will send an order to the commissioners. Please acknowledge the receipt of this instruction.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 14, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The following dispatch is just received:

FORT MAGRUDER, *March 14, 1865.*

Picket-post No. 2—Queen's Creek—reports fifteen transports having passed up York River last night with troops.

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 14, 1865—11.10 a. m.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

I have the honor to inform you that the rebels refuse to exchange papers to-day. Captain Greaner informs me he received an order this a. m. directing him to give us only such dates as we give them, or, in other words, exchanging date for date. He also informs me that Colonel Elliott, Twenty-fifth Virginia, and editor of one of the Richmond papers (the Examiner, I believe), will to-day make an effort to have this order countermanded.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

ORD'S HEADQUARTERS,
March 14, 1865—4 p. m.

General J. A. RAWLINS, U. S. Army,
City Point:

Deserter from Bratton's (South Carolina) brigade, who was in Richmond on Sunday, says the people came streaming in on the Brook pike Sunday a. m. (it comes in from due north), stating that Sheridan's cavalry were on that road about six miles out, near eight-gun battery.

There was a right smart scare, and local troops, he thinks, were being sent out. On that same morning I learn from other deserters that the rebels manned their works before daylight for an attack on this front.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 14, 1865. (Received 4.05 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Fourteen deserters and two refugees from the enemy since my last report.

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 14, 1865. (Received 4.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Following from Richmond Whig of to-day:

Men dressed in a little Confederate authority were rushing around yesterday, jumping fences, bursting into stables, peering into the back yards and houses of private residents, in search of horses to impress for some purpose not made public. They preferred violence, and used it. They got few animals not candidates for "horse heaven" except those belonging to market carts and wagons and cavalrymen. Such as they did get it was concluded to return to their owners before the close of the day, either because the number obtained was too trifling to be of any avail, or because the exigency supposed to exist in point of fact existed only in somebody's heated imagination. We would suggest that citizens of Richmond dispense with horses altogether and substitute therefor negroes, with long poles, after the manner of the Chinese Coolies.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Major-General ORD:

General Mackenzie is ordered to report to you to take command of the cavalry. Provide an infantry command for Kautz, either under Turner or to take Harris' place, as you deem best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 14, 1865—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Gordon reports that his expedition sent to Murfree's Depot might, according to refugee accounts, have gone to Weldon. Perhaps the news of that scout will make the rebels look out for that quarter. If Sumner's cavalry are on their way back I should like to have him take his own cavalry and what he can raise at Portsmouth and try if he can reach Weldon. He may get to the Nottoway and destroy the bridge.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 14, 1865—11 a. m.

General GIBBON:

Notify outposts and pickets to watch closely, and send direct to these headquarters information of any change on the enemy's line.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Wild and Graham and Colonel West.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

The number of the enemy's pickets in the immediate front of Fort Burnham has heretofore been ninety-seven. To-day they number but sixty-five men.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KAUTZ'S CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
March 14, 1865. (Received 4.55 p. m.)

General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that a foot scout of five picked men sent out by me this day reconnoitered the enemy's lines on the Charles City road and across to the White Oak Swamp. These men are familiar with the enemy's positions there, and report no change.

ROB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Before Richmond, Va., March 14, 1865.

Col. A. W. EVANS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding the division directs that you send out your scouts dismounted this p. m. to the Charles City road. Direct them to note particularly if any change has taken place in the enemy's line, and that you report the result of the scout immediately on their return to camp.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 14, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance within structions, I dispatched two men as scouts to the Charles City road, who

have returned and report a picket of the enemy near that road below White's Tavern, and that tracks of half a dozen men who have passed down since the rain can be observed. I have no men in my command who can do the duty of scouts satisfactorily, but selected the best I could find. They noticed the fire mentioned in a previous note, but could not ascertain what it was, nor whether any important change has taken place in the enemy's line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

NORFOLK, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Army of the James:

GENERAL: Refugees state that my expedition to Murfree's Depot might have gone to Weldon, nothing intervening to stop them. Perhaps you may like to send a force there, at least to destroy the Nottoway bridge.

GEORGE H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 14, 1865—9 p. m.

General GEORGE H. GORDON,
Norfolk:

How many cavalry can you spare to try it, and where should those sent you rendezvous so as not to attract attention?

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

YORKTOWN, *March 14, 1865.*

General LUDLOW,
Fort Magruder:

GENERAL: Three hundred cavalry and 1,500 infantry, with gun-boats, have gone up the York River this morning. They proceed to White House, on Pamunkey, and will throw forward a cavalry force to meet Sheridan. Colonel Roberts commands party.

THOS. MULCAHY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Commodore RADFORD, U. S. Navy:
(Care of Major-General Ord.)

Will you please have a few gun-boats, say six, including four already gone, sent into the York and Pamunkey Rivers to keep open free navigation between White House and the mouth of York River. I have a large force now on its way to White House. When it is withdrawn, the navy can withdraw also.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FLAG-SHIP DUMBARTON,
March 14, 1865—12.55 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

Telegram received. Will send vessels required immediately.

WM. RADFORD,
Commodore.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Monroe, Va.:

Colonel Dent left here about 7 p. m. on the steamer Wilson Small, for the York River. Stop his boat and deliver to him the accompanying dispatch.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CITY POINT, *March 14, 1865.*

Colonel DENT,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Direct Colonel Roberts, at White House, to send Colonel Sumner's cavalry to Norfolk, Va., without delay. Colonel Sumner will report by telegraph his arrival at Norfolk to General Ord.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Middle Military Division:

Inclosed with this I send you some information obtained by the provost-marshal-general about the Northern Neck.* I do not expect you to remain where you are, however, long enough to take advantage of it. Information just received from Richmond indicates that everything was being sent from there to Lynchburg, and that the place would have been cleared out but for your interference. I am disposed now to bring your cavalry over here and to unite it with what we have and see if the Danville and South Side roads cannot be cut. You could come by Long Bridge and Deep Bottom, or Aiken's Landing, at both of which places we have bridges. Troops can be thrown out from the Army of the James to protect you in crossing, and a bridge for the Chickahominy can be sent from here if you are not sufficiently provided. Write to me how soon you feel you could start and what assistance you would want from here. Do not start, however, until you hear from me again. You want to send a staff officer by the boat that takes this, to have your supplies of forage and provisions distributed for your command all the way from the Chickahominy to Hatcher's Run. When you start I want no halt made until you make the intended raid, unless rest is necessary; in that case take it before crossing the James.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Inclosure not found.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Taylorsville, where I left General Devin. Two bridges over the South Anna, two over the Little River, and one over the North Anna were burning when I came away. The Fifth U. S. Cavalry charged over the Central railroad bridge (dismounted) and captured three pieces of artillery, driving about seventy-five of the enemy out of their breast-works in splendid style. One of your headquarters scouts, Vanderventer, was killed while charging with the Second Massachusetts Cavalry; no other casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. FORSYTH,
Brevet Colonel, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Beaver Dam, Va., March 14, 1865.

I. The Third Division (General Custer) will move to-morrow at 6 a. m. to Ashland Station and send an advance on the Fredericksburg railway as far as Royall's Mill-Pond. This advance will destroy the trestle-work at the mill-pond.

II. General Devin will march the two brigades of his division now with him to the point where the Central railway crosses Chump's (or Mechump's) Creek, near Hanover Court-House.

III. General Devin will send a strong advance toward Richmond as far as Atlee's Station if it is prudent, and will direct it to destroy the railway at the most advanced point gained by it. The First Division will move promptly at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

IV. These headquarters will move to the railway crossing of the South Anna early to-morrow. Frequent reports must be made by division commanders, who will transmit with dispatch all news of importance.

V. The commands and trains will march to-morrow promptly at 4 a. m. Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade will precede the trains, and Colonel Capehart's will follow them as a rear guard.

VI. This column will march, via Taylorsville, on the road pursued by the First Division to-day, to the crossing of the South Anna River, which it will cross on the bridge, if there is one, and if not, ford or pontoon the river. The pontoon train will be marched in advance of the wagon train.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Two Miles from Ground Squirrel Bridge,
[March 14, 1865]—2.20 p. m.

General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

I have just met a citizen on his way from Richmond. He left the city at 9 a. m. to-day and came by the Brook pike and Louisa road. He reports all quiet along the lines about Richmond. He says there are no troops whatever this side of Richmond, except a very small body

of cavalry at Yellow Tavern. The intrenchments on this side of town are but feebly manned. There was a great excitement and fear in the city regarding our movements. He believes there are but few, if any, troops at South Anna bridge.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ground Squirrel Bridge, March 14, 1865—4.35 p. m.

General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

My advance is without doubt in Ashland before this time. One detachment of my command has been within eleven miles of Richmond on the railroad, and not an armed rebel has been seen south of the South Anna. I would have no trouble in going within cannon range of Richmond.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding First Army Corps:

Referring to your letter of date 20th of February, recommending the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of your staff, as brigadier-general of volunteers, General Grant directs me to say to you that there is at present no vacancy in the number of brigadier-generals allowed by law, and that until some vacancy does occur nothing can be done in the case.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 14, 1865.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I find two general officers (Sullivan and Max Weber) at Hagerstown awaiting orders. I understand that these officers were sent to the rear by General Sheridan. I have no use for them, as I do not want officers who my predecessor has found unsuitable after trial in an active campaign. I would like two good officers in their stead.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Col. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

Please send all new regiments to Harper's Ferry for the present.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

I would like to have Brigadier-General Egan, brevet major-general, ordered to report to me. I have a number of new regiments to organize into brigades, and have not such commanders as I wish. Where is General Francis Fessenden? If he is disposable, I would like him for a brigade commander.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

WINCHESTER, VA., *March 14, 1865.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. AUGUR:

General Hancock directs me to inform you that he has information from several different sources that Mosby and White have collected as large a party as possible at Paris for a raid. They are expected to cross to this side of the Shenandoah; but as it is possible they may visit some part of your line, the general directs this information to be furnished you.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

CAMP SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

General CHAPMAN,
Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the scout sent out last night in search of a conscripting party said to be somewhere between Stone Bridge and the Shenandoah.

I marched with 100 men at 8 p. m. and proceeded by county roads and through the fields to White Post and Stone Bridge. On arriving at Stone Bridge the houses were searched, but no one was found. The search was continued through every house from Stone Bridge to Millwood and the river. Only one man of the enemy was found, nor were any indications seen of their presence. The citizens reported that there had been no enemy in that vicinity, except occasional squads of three or four men, who crossed from the east side of the river in skiffs and recrossed at night. They also reported that all of Mosby's men were gathering for a raid, to be made as soon as the Shenandoah became fordable (the river is now two feet above fording). This last report seems probable, from the fact that none of Mosby's men living on this side the river were at home. The scout returned by Millwood and Salem Church, bringing in one prisoner and five horses. The houses of Kerfoot and Ware, mentioned in instructions from cavalry headquarters, were searched. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that in nearly all of the houses searched was found a quantity of U. S. property—saddles, bridles, and clothing. At James Ware's house were eleven Government horses; all the serviceable ones were brought in.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL RUMSEY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

General STEVENSON:

General H[ancock] directs me to say that you state on your passes that they are by the authority of the major-general commanding. He will see that they are respected. Your own authority is sufficient to pass all people connected with the army properly.

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 14, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

One hundred and ninety-first Ohio arrived this morning, and are in camp near Halltown.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

Major-General Hancock directs that you relieve with the troops under your command those belonging to the divisions of Generals Carroll and Duval, viz. the companies and detachments of the Fourteenth Infantry at Kearneysville, Van Cleve's Station, and Opequon bridge; also the detachment of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry at Martinsburg. Please confer with General Carroll as to manner of relieving.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

I shall send you Eighteenth Connecticut to-morrow or next day. General Hancock directs that [you] relieve the detachments of Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry at Kearneysville, Van Cleve's Station, Opequon bridge, and also detachment of Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry at Martinsburg, and order them to join their respective commands. Telegraph General Carroll at Cumberland and ascertain where he desires them sent.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General FESSENDEN,
Commanding Post:

The major-general commanding directs that you send a good regiment of infantry from your command, with two days' rations, to-morrow

to Millwood, to return by way of White Post and the Front Royal road. You will instruct the commander to get what information he can of the enemy's movements and to arrest, if possible, any parties engaged in conscripting. It is reported that there is a considerable amount of Government property in the neighborhood of White Post. The general wishes you to send a wagon along and have the property brought in. No house will be searched, however, except by a party under charge of an officer. No other transportation will be taken with the command. The regiment should be over 300 strong, and should be moved with due precautions to prevent surprise or loss from straggling. It might camp for the night at White Post or Millwood.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, *March 14, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Winchester, Va.:

I will leave here to-morrow a. m. at 7 for your headquarters. Please send some conveyance to the depot for me. The One hundred and ninety-first Ohio arrived this a. m.; is in camp near Halltown. Please acknowledge receipt.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
March 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.:

It is reported from several reliable sources that Woodson's company of raiders intend a raid down the Back Creek Valley. They threaten the Union men in that vicinity, among others Mr. Kitchen, a member of the Virginia house of representatives. There are about 100 of them; their intention seems to be to plunder and capture stock. They expect to cross the river at or near Little Orleans Station. They will strike near South Mountain. General Carroll has sent a scouting party from New Creek for the Moorefield and Petersburg region, and also one from Philippi. A party from Winchester could cut off these men if they get into the Back Creek Valley, or could disperse them.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1865.

Passes will not be required from citizens traveling between Baltimore, Annapolis, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland until further orders.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army:

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond papers of to-day are received, but they contain no news of interest. The following paragraph from the Examiner is all that is worth telegraphing:

This is once more almost a blank. Grant has been moving some troops from his left, and sending them again across the James River. This movement is connected with other operations, of which the War Department is fully informed and which it has taken ample measures to meet.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865—3 p. m.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington:

Earl Russell's communication to Mason, Slidell, and Mann was received the evening of the 12th, forwarded to General Lee on the 13th, and his acknowledgment of the receipt of it received on the 14th. I reported the whole to the Secretary of War and sent him a copy of my letter to General Lee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1865—12 m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

The balance of the [Forty-fifth] U. S. Colored Regiment was sent to the front before the receipt of your telegram.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 15, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Fifty deserters yesterday. Fifteen are reported this morning by corps commanders. No news beyond the relief of Johnson's (Bushrod) division in front of Ninth Corps, of Gordon's old division of Gordon's corps. The idea seems to be that Johnson is to exchange places with Gordon, but no evidence of this has yet been obtained.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 15, 1865—8.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A deserter from the enemy this morning states that the two men reported by me as yesterday riding into the enemy's lines were our

* For portion here omitted relating to operations in the Carolinas, see Vol. XLVII.

men, and that they asserted they had gone there by mistake. Did I not understand you to say that some arrangement had been made by which such mistakes could be corrected on application?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

Arrangements were made between Longstreet and Ord for mutual exchange of prisoners captured under circumstances such as you describe, and with my consent. We have delivered some on that arrangement. I do not know that General Lee gave his sanction to it nor that we could claim the restoration of captures south of the James River on it. You might address a note to the officer commanding in front of where the capture was made, asking for the return of the two men, so that if refused we will not feel under obligations to return men we may take hereafter under similar circumstances.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

PLANK ROAD SIGNAL STATION,
March 15, 1865—5.30 p. m.

Capt. J. C. PAINE:

The enemy's forces in our immediate front have undergone no change to-day. There is no indication of any concentration in front of Fort Howard. One hundred and fifty men with full equipments moved toward Petersburg from vicinity of lead-works at 3 p. m. Wagons are continually moving toward and from Petersburg near road west of lead-works.

A. K. C[AROTHERS],
Sergeant, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 15, 1865.*

Modification of passport order.

The following modification of the President's order concerning passports, published in General Orders, No. 308, of 1864, is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 8, 1865.

Whereas, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travelers entering the United States, except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country; but whereas, information has recently been received which affords reasonable grounds to expect that her Britannic Majesty's Government and the executive and legislative branches of the Government of Canada have taken, and will continue to take, such steps as may be looked for from a friendly neighbor, and will be effectual toward preventing hostile incursions from Canadian territory into the United States, the President

directs, that from and after this date the order above referred to requiring passports shall be modified, and so much thereof as relates to persons entering this country from Canada shall be rescinded, saving and reserving the order in all other respects in full force.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 15, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

11. Bvt. Maj. J. M. Howard, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the War Department, and will report in person without delay, to Major-General Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, for duty on his staff.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

A detachment from the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Second Division of this corps, is in charge of six Coehorn mortars near Fort Morton, on the Ninth Corps front. If it can be relieved conveniently by a detachment from troops of the Ninth Corps and ordered back to its regiment, I wish it may be done. When the change of position in the two corps was made the detachment was left at the especial request of the commanding officer of the Ninth Army Corps.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS, *March 15, 1865.*

1. Lieut. Col. R. A. Brown, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, is hereby detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will report for duty accordingly.

By order of Brevet Major-General Miles:

JNO. D. BLACK,
Brevet Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report all quiet on this front the past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

Three deserters from the Fifty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Walker's brigade, Johnson's division, Gordon's corps, were received this morning. They report Gordon's old division as relieving Johnson's division in the front. They have no news of Sherman or Sheridan. They brought in their arms and equipments.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865. (Received 10.50 a. m.)

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that nothing of importance, other than what has been already communicated to the commanding general, has transpired on the lines of this corps during the past twenty-four hours. A deserter states that the two men who rode through our lines into those of the enemy belonged to our army and that they did so through mistake.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The usual state of affairs prevails along our lines. Six deserters came in during the night from Wise's, Gracie's, and Ransom's brigades. They agree that Wallace's brigade has been relieved by a brigade of Gordon's, and believe that all are to be relieved by Gordon. One of them states that a man from Richmond yesterday morning informed a member of his company that our people had burned Camp Lee.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch just received from General Potter: "My reserve division is now at work on rear line."

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865—11.40 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy were probably relieving their line at the point of reported advancing. All is quiet there now and no indications of any increase of force but on the picket-line.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Forward to General Webb at headquarters Sixth Corps.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
March 15, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Colonel LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Corps:

The enemy are reported to be advancing several regiments on my left. I am in readiness.

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brevet Major-General.

MARCH 15, 1865—8.15 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION:

It is unofficially reported here that one of the commissioned officers of your division was shot to-day. Is this so? Please report officially. A report from you should be rendered every morning by telegraph, relating all that has occurred during the previous twenty-four hours of sufficient importance to be laid before the commanding general. Please state when nothing of special interest occurs.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

No such occurrence as that you mention. Two men were wounded on scout last night. I have just learned the enemy have pulled up the bridge on the plank road over Warwick Swamp and burned the bridge at Lee's Mill since this a. m. Both can be repaired in a few hours.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
March 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Deserters in to-day state that four or five regiments of negroes are near Petersburg. Heard it from a captain in the Forty-fourth Alabama, to which he belongs. Heard firing in that direction, and was told it was caused by drilling the negroes in firing with blank cartridges. Negroes were put in the field for the first time last week.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General ORD:

I think it will pay to organize a force of cavalry, to be followed a portion of the way by infantry supports, to take Weldon and destroy the stores collected there and the railroad bridge, if they can. If they fail in this they may be able to strike the Hicksford bridge. Sumner's cavalry is ordered to Norfolk.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND,
March 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MANNING,
Headquarters Army of the James:

Our scouts report that Sheridan had a fight on Ben. Green's farm, eight miles from Richmond, between the Fredericksburg railroad and the river, on Sunday, and that yesterday he passed toward the White House. Yesterday the City Defense Troops were sent south of the city in New Kent. Every horse and mule within a wide radius of the city has been taken to mount cavalry and infantry. Large fires were seen last night in the proper direction for the White House. Did you see them, or have you anything later?

G. H. S[HARPE].

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, March 15, 1865—8.20 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,
City Point:

Deserters in to-day reported Sheridan near the Ben. Green farm last Sunday, but say nothing of a fight there. No reports as to which way he was moving, except the one I sent you to-day. Bryant's brigade, on New Market road, went above Richmond Sunday morning, returning at night. From that I think Sheridan must have been out of their reach, and what fight he had a very brief one.

MANNING.

BROADWAY LANDING, *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding City Point Defenses:

Doubtless through some mistake marching orders have been given to Captain Gilbert's company from your headquarters. This company is assigned to my command of Siege Artillery, and have much ordnance which they, of course, can not and ought not to move. Like my batteries serving with the different corps, they are not expected to move with these corps. Please let me know if this is your understanding so that I may refer it at once to army headquarters.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

General ABBOT,
Commanding Siege Artillery:

I know of no such orders to Captain Gilbert but if he should be called away I should expect, if he were not replaced, the artillery defense of my lines was to be abandoned. I sent Captain Gilbert, as all of my command, extracts from the general orders from army headquarters about rations.

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

NORFOLK, *March 15, 1865—12 m.*

General ORD,
Army of the James:

Your telegram received. Sale shall not take place. Have the order of Secretary of the Treasury to postpone it. I send the inclosed telegram from Colonel Lewis, stationed at Suffolk:

SUFFOLK, *March 14, 1865.*

General GORDON,
Norfolk:

I destroyed the ferry across the Blackwater at South Quay. When the enemy builds another I think it perfectly easy to make a dash on the Nottoway bridge.

G. W. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have here the Third New York Cavalry and First U. S. Colored Cavalry; you have strength by last return. Cavalry sent here should come at night and rendezvous at Suffolk. I thought of leaving here on the night of the 15th and coming to the front for twenty-four hours. Is there any objection? I have no pontoons.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point, Va.:

The fires mentioned by you were not seen from this post. At sundown last evening I dispatched a scouting party toward the Chickahominy, who proceeded within four miles of the river, and who returned this morning about daylight. They saw no fires or indications of any.

W. G. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WILSON'S WHARF, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, City Point, Va.:

The fires were observed here last night. Supposed to be the woods on fire at some distance beyond the Chickahominy. A cavalry patrol just in report all quiet on this side of the river.

J. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

NORFOLK, VA., *March 15, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General ORD,
Army of the James:

Army gun-boats can go to Suffolk. Cavalry can land at several points on the Nansemond; gun-boats are not necessary to cover them anywhere on the Nansemond. If intended to cross the Blackwater anywhere near Franklin or South Quay pontoons or a flat or raft are necessary. A man named Boyle, who always accompanies expeditions in that direction, is now at City Point a contractor to get out railroad ties. I will not come up until to-morrow, and will leave word where the landing should be for Sumner's cavalry, if I am not here to direct. I am sure that anywhere near the direction of Nottoway railroad bridge from Suffolk boats are necessary to cross the river. On the upper Blackwater and upper Nottoway crossings might be effected without pontoons. Colonel Lewis has about 500 cavalry; that is all I have this side of the James. Boyle knows all the fords in the river. I have sent for him, and if he is not at City Point I will send up further information if it differs from what I have sent, but I am sure I am right. The river is about 200 yards wide at South Quay.

GEO. H. GORDON,
Brigadier-General.

SUFFOLK, *March 15, 1865.*

Capt. S. L. MCHENRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Portsmouth:

A picket reserve, consisting of a corporal and six men, was attacked last night; 4 men killed and 2 mortally wounded. Have been out all night endeavoring to capture the party. Will have them to-day if possible. Would like to have 200 heavy artillery here permanently, that the cavalry might do nothing but scouting.

G. W. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND AND FREDERICKSBURG R. R. BRIDGE,
South Anna River, March 15, 1865—1.30 p. m.
(Via Yorktown, Va., 7.15 a. m. 17th.
Received 12.30 p. m. 17th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: A messenger from the White House met me here this morning. After sending my dispatch to you from Columbia, Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade was advanced as far as Goochland, destroying the canal to that point. We then marched up to the Virginia Central

Railroad at Tolersville, and destroyed it down to Beaver Dam Station, totally destroying fifteen miles of the railroad. General Custer was then sent to Ashland and General Devin to the South Anna bridges, all of which have been destroyed. There is not a bridge on the railroad from the South Anna to Lynchburg. This morning two divisions of infantry came out to near Ashland (Pickett's and Corse's), and I have concluded to cross the North Anna and go to the White House, on the north side. I think this force too large to fight, and it may attempt to prevent my crossing over from the White House, unless you can draw them back. They know that if this cavalry force can join you it will be bad for Richmond. The amount of public property destroyed on our march is enormous. The enemy attempted to prevent our burning the Central railroad bridge over the South Anna, but the Fifth U. S. Cavalry charged up to the bridge, and about thirty men dashed across on foot. driving off the enemy and capturing three pieces of artillery—20-pounder Parrotts.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

YORKTOWN, VA., *March 15, 1865—8.15*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Arrived at White House at 2 p. m. and left at 3 p. m.. S[heridan] had not arrived, nor did the scouts learn where he was. Sent out other scouts. Colonel B[abcock], Colonel R[oberts], and myself concluded it was best to retain Sumner's cavalry until S[heridan] got in, unless you direct to the contrary by telegraph. I await your order here. As soon as S[heridan] gets in Hudson will leave for this place and City Point.

F. T. DENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Col. F. T. DENT,
Aide-de-Camp, Yorktown, Va.:

I sent orders to Fort Monroe after you left here for Colonel Roberts to retain Sumner's cavalry until he had joined Sheridan, then to send Sumner to Norfolk, with orders to report his arrival there to General Ord by telegraph. If S[heridan] is not heard from by Saturday Colonel Roberts may return. If it is ascertained earlier that he has gone elsewhere then return as soon as the fact is known.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MARCH 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication handed me, in reference to the escape of Confederate prisoners, among others a staff officer of General Early, I would respectfully report that upon inquiry into the

matter, no such prisoners have been turned over to these headquarters. This the provost-marshal tells me. I hear that the prisoners were under a guard of the Third Division. I will inquire into it.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY,
March 15, 1865—10.30 a. m.

General MERRITT,
Chief of Cavalry:

A skirmish line of the enemy (infantry) is advancing toward this point on the railroad and on the road leading to the left of the railroad and intersecting the Brook pike. Their progress is slow, owing to the dense underbrush and marshes. I have Pennington in position to develop the enemy's force. Wells has been ordered to cross the South Anna near the railroad bridge. I will not oppose much resistance to the enemy here, as the country is extremely unfavorable for cavalry operations. When I leave this point I will follow Wells with Pennington to the South Anna, crossing west of the railroad bridge.

Very respectfully,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1865.

Major-General HANCOCK,
Commanding Middle Military Division, Winchester, Va.:

Telegram of 14th received. General Egan has this day been ordered to report to you. General Francis Fessenden has gone to the East and is not fit for field duty.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Winchester, Va.:

Four companies of One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania, recently in Ohio, have been ordered to Cumberland, Md., and by special order of this date three companies have been transferred from the One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania to same regiment. In addition, three new companies for One hundred and ninety-second have been sent from Pennsylvania to complete its organization. Can you have the two regiments brought together at some point, so that details of reorganization can be carried out in accordance with a special order to be sent you by mail? The three companies transferred from One hundred and ninety-fifth will be replaced by three new companies already forwarded from the State.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

Col. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

Where is the One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania? I would suggest that both regiments go to Harper's Ferry for organization, as it will be the simplest way. Have the four companies of the One hundred and ninety-second Pennsylvania already gone to Cumberland?

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

Col. THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, War Department:

The One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers is at Kearneysville, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. Unless the four companies of the One hundred and ninety-second are already at Cumberland it would be better to send both regiments to Harper's Ferry.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March 15, 1865—5 p. m.*
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

COLONEL: Captain Russell, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with his detachment, has just returned from Sperryville. Five rebels, with horses and equipments, captured, and one killed, by the Eighth Illinois. The Sixteenth New York Cavalry lost two captured by guerrillas. Official report will be sent in to-morrow. Colonel Sweitzer's command has returned to Vienna.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

General EMORY,
Stephenson's Station:

The major-general commanding wishes you to send a strong regiment of infantry to-morrow morning from Summit Point to Myerstown and Kabletown, Shenandoah Ferry, and the vicinity. If the regiment cannot make the tour in one day let them remain over night. The commanding officer will have any parties engaged in conscripting arrested, and will get all the information he can concerning the guerrilla parties on this side of the river. Let the commanding officer know that Reno will send a party of cavalry through the country between Charlestown and the river.

By order:

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Sheridan, Va., March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. P. DAVIS,
Commanding at Summit Point:

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Middle Military Division, you will send a strong regiment to-morrow morning from Summit Point to Myerstown and Kabletown, Shenandoah Ferry, and the vicinity. If the regiment cannot make the tour in one day let them remain over night. The commanding officer will have any parties engaged in conscripting arrested, and will get all the information he can concerning the guerrilla parties on this side of the river. Colonel Reno will send a party of cavalry through the country between Charlestown and the river. Inform the commanding officer of the regiment of this fact. Report name of regiment and its commanding officer and the time at which they start. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brevet Major-General Emory:

DUNCAN S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry:

The major-general commanding desires you to send a scouting party to Front Royal to-morrow morning. He wishes them to start at a very early hour and go by the Front Royal pike, and to communicate with a regiment of infantry from General Fessenden's command, which marched to Woodville this morning. It will camp near Woodville or White Post to-night, and come back by White Post and the Front Royal road to-morrow morning. After ascertaining that the infantry is on its way back without molestation the cavalry command can proceed to Front Royal and get such information as they may be able to obtain. It is desirable that they communicate with the infantry early in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

General STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

General H[ancock] wishes to know whether there is any truth in the report that the guerrillas attacked some of your pickets the other night, killing one of Reno's men.

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

On the evening of the 13th instant a party of guerrillas attacked one of Reno's picket-posts, killing 1 man and wounding 2 others. He reports to-day a party of nine guerrillas crossed river to-day; were attacked by seven men of his command, rebels losing 2 killed, and Reno's men 1 killed and 1 captured.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

General J. D. STEVENSON,
Harper's Ferry:

A regiment of infantry from Summit Point will go to Myerstown and Kabletown to-morrow morning. Direct Reno to send a cavalry force to scour the country between Charlestown and the river, above the line of march of the infantry. The regiment may remain out all night.

By order:

C. H. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General STEVENSON:

The general commanding desires all of Duval's division in your district to be relieved by troops of your command.

C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

Two companies One hundred and forty-sixth Indiana arrived this morning. The train with balance of regiment smashed up near Hancock. No casualties reported; will arrive during the night. Sent part arrived to their camp near Hobart's Switch. The portions of commands of Generals Carroll and Duval directed to be relieved have been ordered to join their commands. Ninety-first Ohio, part of General Duval's command, is at Martinsburg. Was it the purpose of the general to send that regiment to General Duval?

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 15, 1865.*

General SEWARD,
Martinsburg:

Upon arrival of Eighteenth Connecticut you will relieve Ninety-first Ohio and send it to General Duval.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *March 15, 1865.*

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff:

I have no regiment with which to relieve the One hundred and ninety-fifth Pennsylvania except the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The men and officers of the Fifth New York Artillery, First and Second Battalions, are being mustered out every day, their time of service just expiring, and leaving the two battalions at the Ferry proper in bad shape. The Third Battalion entire holds Maryland Heights; that is the only available organization I have. The First Potomac Home Brigade is just filled up with recruits and is without officers or efficient organization as yet. I cannot get along at the Ferry with fewer men than I have, furnishing, as I do, such a multiplicity of details and guards.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *March 15, 1865.*

Major DAY,
Commanding Forces at Bulltown:

Telegraph me what section of country Captain Hicks scouted through, and where he killed and wounded those rebel officers and took the prisoners he brought in.

S. S. CARROLL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *March 15, 1865.*

Col. W. H. ENOCHS,
Beverly:

A rebel prisoner reports that it is the intention of the enemy to make a raid on West Virginia between now and the 25th of this month. Be on the alert. Have you any information of rebel forces about Crab Bottom and through that country?

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 1, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Nothing worthy of report has occurred in front of this division during past twenty-four hours. Two men deserted to the enemy last night from Elliott's brigade. No casualties.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

PORT ROYAL, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
January 1, 1865—8 p. m.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Capt. Thomas N. Conrad has just joined me, and at daylight to-morrow we will leave for the Potomac. I wrote to the provost marshal at Fredericksburg a week since, requesting him to send my letter by a courier to Mr. C. I also wrote to Mr. C. on my arrival here last Monday night. Neither communication reached him until to-day. Thus far our movements are perfectly secret.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEVERLY KENNON,
First Lieutenant, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 1, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

SIR: It can scarcely be possible that after such extraordinary preparations the enemy has altogether abandoned, or even long postponed, his designs upon this port on account of the repulse of the 24th and 25th of December. While the experience of that tremendous bombardment satisfies me as to the great powers of resistance of the forts to a stationary sea attack—that is, where the fleet takes up position with a view to silence the defenses—it leaves the question of a passage of the batteries under full head of steam untouched. There has in this action been no test of that matter at all, the enemy not having made any attempt to pass the bar. There is no doubt, in my opinion, that steamers can run by guns on land—even ordinary steamers, to say nothing of those possessing great power of resistance to shot; and in all cases of persistent and determined attack obstructions should be provided, where the position admits, to detain the enemy under the guns of the forts long enough to destroy him. In this particular locality it is very difficult to devise any sort of obstruction which will answer the purpose, owing to the character of the channel, the bottom, tide, hydrography, &c.; still, something can be done, and provision to some extent has been made, but such obstructions as our limited resources can provide are not of a kind which can be placed and withdrawn at pleasure, and, therefore, while they will answer to keep the enemy out, they will also prevent our friends from running in, and as far as the value of the position is concerned it becomes to us useless and expensive, and we ourselves accomplish the design of the enemy as far as closing the port is concerned. It is for the Department to pronounce upon these consid-

erations, and I wish for some of its views. It has always been thought that the two iron-clads would have answered all the purpose of obstructions; defensive themselves, movable at will, and effectual to close both these entrances by operating at the two narrow rips in conjunction with the formidable batteries on shore, and no doubt no better means could be had. In the face of our iron-clads we might defy anything that floats to pass in the bay, but the lamentable defects in the construction of those built here—excessive draft of water, and entire want of precaution against the worm—has deprived us of them. Those passages, therefore, except as far as the shore-batteries are concerned, and the torpedoes, can be made by a determined enemy.

Shall I put obstructions down, or run the risk?

Permit me to call your attention to a point of much interest in connection with the subject of attack here. The enemy landed at the point which I have so often indicated to you as the one of several they would be likely to try; that is, to occupy the neck above Confederate Point, which for many miles is very narrow, and attempt either to carry Fort Fisher or to establish themselves. That they have not succeeded on this occasion is solely owing to the manifest favor of Providence. The stormy weather which prevailed previous to and after the arrival of the fleet alone saved the position. The two days he waited off the fort enabled me to throw some aid by stripping the other forts, and allowed also a small part of the forces on their very-much-delayed carriage to be brought from Virginia. Still, even then, had the enemy landed on Saturday morning, as he might have done as well as on Sunday, he must have succeeded, with any kind of energy or pluck. As it was, though astonished, no doubt, by the resistance of the fort to the most tremendous fire of any war yet known, and the bold appearance of a garrison intact, which he expected to be destroyed and repelled in his advance, it is certain that he landed in large force unmolested on Sunday and re-embarked on Tuesday. This fact well illustrates what I have so often urged, that if we desire to hold this place let us have a suitable garrison here and some force, at least, in support. The enemy were certainly aware when they left Norfolk that there were but 400 men in Fort Fisher, when there never should be less then 1,200 to 2,000, with its 1,800 yards of development. I know they were aware of this, from the same source which so correctly gave me the news of the movement. We cannot hope always for aid of weather, and I trust this lesson will not be lost. The enemy's fleet and land force are at Morehead City and Beaufort. This is definitely ascertained.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 8, 1865.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 14, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Instructions have been given as to use of torpedoes, &c. The proposition within might be advantageously referred to General Bragg.

J[EFFERSON] D[AVIS].

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 15, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Refer to General Bragg, calling his attention to the indorsement of the President.

J. A. S[EDDON],
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JANUARY 20, 1865.

No further disposition required, Fort Fisher having fallen.

H. L. C[LAY].

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 1, 1865.*

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond:

Every assistance in my power will be rendered. The vessel will be of vast importance. Her want was most seriously felt in our late engagement.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, N. C., January 1, 1865.

Chief Constructor JOHN L. PORTER, C. S. Navy,
Wilmington:

SIR: General Bragg directs me to hand you the inclosed copy of an order* just issued, and to inquire if you require any other aid in the construction of the gun-boat which he can give.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Strength of the Department of Richmond, Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding, January 1, 1865.†

Troops.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Absent as prisoners of war.
B. R. Johnson's brigade (Col. J. M. Hughs)	551	707	1,622	532
Barton's brigade (Col. M. Lewis Clark)	1,320	1,627	4,266	22
Gary's cavalry brigade (Maj. E. M. Boykin)	1,359	1,804	3,620	328
Artillery Defenses (Lieut. Col. J. C. Pemberton)	1,002	1,133	1,289	4
First Brigade, Virginia Reserve Forces (Brig. Gen. P. T. Moore)	919	1,548	2,462	.....
Local Defense Troops (Brig. Gen. G. W. C. Lee)	650	863	2,849	.....
Total	5,801	7,682	16,108	886

* Not found.
† As shown by inspection reports.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY,
No. 1. } *January 2, 1865.*

Cadet N. B. Barnwell, C. S. Army, having reported for orders to the general chief of artillery, under Special Orders, No. 309, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., December 30, 1864, is hereby assigned to duty with Col. H. P. Jones, chief of artillery, Anderson's corps, as acting aide-de-camp. He will report accordingly.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 2, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Two men deserted to the enemy from Elliott's brigade last night, and one deserter from the enemy came into our lines in front of Gracie's brigade. The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, one killed; Wise's brigade, one killed.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BUTLER'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hicksford, Va., January 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor most respectfully and urgently to request that those detachments from this command with Brigadier-General Young in South Carolina be returned to their proper commands. The disorganizing and injurious effect of their being thus separated will be seriously felt in the difficulty of securing the return of a large number of men being sent home with horse details. The odds and ends of regiments detached in this way, without a complement of officers or proper organization, rarely ever accomplish any good, even under the most favorable circumstances, and situated as these men are it is scarcely to be expected that they can be made efficient. The command to which I have been assigned has been detached in every direction by circumstances entirely beyond my control, and I respectfully ask, as an act of justice to myself and to the service, that I be allowed to collect it during this apparent cessation, for the winter, of active hostilities. If it is necessary that any portion of this command be sent to South Carolina I would much prefer, and it would be better for the service, that a regiment or even a brigade be sent instead of this body of disorganized men from all the regiments.

I am, colonel, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. BUTLER,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
January 2, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

These men were sent out to Georgia to aid in the defense of the State, with the expectation that they would be kept there only a short time. They are now needed here, and General Young's presence is greatly required with his brigade.

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 16, 1865.

As it is in contemplation to send Butler's division to South Carolina, I think it unnecessary to order these men back. They should all be ordered to join their division, on its reaching South Carolina,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 2, 1865.

Col. R. E. WITHERS,
Danville, Va.:

You are authorized to call out and employ for local guard duty one-half of the employés in the ordnance and quartermaster's shops. Those employed in transportation must not be disturbed.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: By Special Orders, No. 143, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, last series, Lieut. George C. Bain is assigned as chief signal officer in this district. Thereafter, by Special Orders, No. 240, Lieut. S. Wilmer is placed in the independent position of chief of operators on blockade-running vessels, and is considered independent, reporting only to the chief of the corps and the War Department. This arrangement is fraught with great danger, and I am informed several vessels have narrowly escaped destruction. Without a complete control by military commanders over all subordinates confusion and collisions are inevitable. The necessary orders had been issued by me to correct this evil and prevent disaster, but finding that they conflict with those of the War Department I have rescinded them and refer the matter, confident an arrangement so destructive to discipline, and even dangerous to our position, will not be continued. To allow vessels to run in and out of this port under the independent control of a signal officer makes the military commander, whatever his rank, the subordinate and dependent without transferring the responsibility.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that this matter be placed under proper regulations, to insure efficiency of service, and the safety of the vessels. I am unacquainted with the operation.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 14, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Chief of the Signal Corps for remarks.
By order of the Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

SIGNAL BUREAU,
Richmond, January 23, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Adjutant and Inspector General.
The closing of the port of Wilmington renders a further discussion of this question unnecessary.

WM. N. BARKER,
Captain and Chief of Signal Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 2, 1865.

Brigadier-General BAKER,
Goldsborough:

GENERAL: In reply to your telegram of yesterday, relative to the Junior Reserves, the commanding general directs me to say that you must make the best dispositions in your power, bearing in mind his desire that these troops shall be concentrated near the railroad as far as possible, for the purposes of organization and discipline.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: Brigadier-General Martin, commanding in western North Carolina, has represented to me a state of things in connection with the conscript service, and the maintenance of order in his district, which leads me to the conclusion that it will be better by special order to direct that the men west of the Blue Ridge who can be enrolled, or who may volunteer, be assigned at once to the companies serving in that district of the two regiments there on detached service under Col-

onel Palmer; their numbers will be found in the Adjutant-General's Office. When the said companies are filled to the maximum General Lee will be able to exchange them for other companies of the same State, which have been so reduced as to require to be recruited. The men enrolled as above described will be returned in the reports to be made by enrolling officers to the conscript bureau. General Holmes, commanding reserves in North Carolina, should be informed of this special order, that he might give the necessary instructions to Brigadier-General Martin to supervise the proper execution.

My attention has been called to the order authorizing Colonel Thomas to recruit for his Legion men found in the section of country where the enrollment act cannot be enforced. If it has not been done this order should be communicated to General Holmes, with instructions to define the country thus generally described, and to fix its geographical limits so as to prevent confusion and conflict with the authority of the enrolling officers in North Carolina.

Very respectfully, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 3, 1865.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, with inclosures relative to the loss of the steamer Advance, has been received. You do me no more than justice in expressing your confidence in my willingness to "correct any error of statement into which you (I) may have been inadvertently led." It would afford me great pleasure to correct the supposed erroneous statement contained in my recent message attributing the loss of steamer Advance to the appropriation of her coal for the steamers of the Government, were I conscious of any error. Even from the proof submitted by Captain Pinckney's letter, an extract from which you inclose, were I to retract my statement I fancy I should be deliberately committing a greater error than the one which you are kind enough to attribute to inadvertency. I made the statement of which you complain deliberately and upon authority which I regard as reliable, and think I have been sustained by the facts. Power, Low & Company, were the part owners and agents of the vessels; it was their duty to accumulate coal for the use of our vessels by taking small quantities from each one which had a surplus for supplying those which were short. To this common heap the Advance contributed as others, and when she came to sail, this heap, destined as well for her and the others of the line, had been taken by the Navy Department, and she had to go with North Carolina coal. The inclosed certificate* of O'Reilly and Harris will show how much was taken, where from, and that it was actually applied to the use of the Tallahassee as I charged. The argument of Captain Pinckney to show that the Advance might not have got the coal, and, therefore, could have no interest in a thing she might fail to get, is a subterfuge more becoming a lawyer than a gallant, high-minded sailor, as is his reputation. The coals were reserved for her or any other vessel of the firm that might come in short of enough to return with; they were taken by the Navy Department. The Advance failed to get, therefore, what she

* Not found as inclosures, but see p. 1157.

was entitled to by the action of the Confederate authorities, and hence her capture. I am willing that the public should judge of the error from these statements.

I beg leave further to call your attention to the certificate of Mr. Savage, collector of Wilmington, showing that there was no gold on the Advance when she was captured. I do this because of the appearance of an article in the Richmond Sentinel, said to have been written under the auspices of the Navy Department, in which it was alleged that there was a large amount of gold on this vessel, the non-appearance of which was supposed to account in part for her capture. From this it will be seen that in order to convict me of "venturing upon an extraordinary statement" some parties connected with the Navy Department have ventured upon a rather ordinary one. Like you, sir, I do not desire to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to our armed cruisers and blockade running generally. If I did I might well cite the recent formidable attack upon Wilmington, from which alone we were delivered by the Providence of God, as a full confirmation of my opinions. And I might well ask if one of the three vessels which lately entered that port laden with bacon was not of greater benefit to the Confederacy, even though it was the enterprise of "gamblers," than the destruction of all the enemy's vessels at sea mentioned in the list you inclose. My opposition to the policy of the Government is not based upon anything factious or any regard for the interest of men who have been making fortunes by running the blockade, whether native or foreign. I never made objection to their being placed under such restrictions as the Government thought proper, but why a State struggling for the common good, to clothe and provide for its troops in the public service, should meet with no more favor than a blockade gambler, passes my comprehension.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 3, 1865.*

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate in secret session, inquiring as to the condition of the Army and the probabilities of its being recruited. To meet the first branch of this inquiry, I transmit herewith a tabular statement* made up from the most recent returns in this office, which will exhibit the effective totals, the aggregates of present, aggregates of present and absent, and the numbers of absent in each army and military department. This statement probably affords the only evidence as to the condition of the armies of the Confederacy, which the files of this office can properly supply.

The second question presented by the resolution opens a wider and more difficult field of inquiry. To the conscription service has been intrusted the important duty of recruiting our armies, filling the gaps caused by the casualties of battle and disease, and preparing for the field the untrained military material of the country. The difficulties it has had to encounter are known and recognized, but it is, I believe, now generally admitted that those results have not been fully attained

* Not found.

which it was expected would be secured by the conscription act and the vast machinery it put into operation, nor from conflicts of authority and other causes to which it is needless to refer, as they may occasion useless and unprofitable discussion, has the auxiliary service by generals commanding reserves, which recent orders of the Department were designed to afford, proved adequate to remove the difficulties or remedy the evils, which embarrass the execution of the conscript laws. It seems to be at least necessary, therefore, that the existing orders defining the duties of the Bureau of Conscription, and those which prescribe the auxiliary duties to be performed under the directions of the generals of reserves, should be revised, so as to indicate the limitation of the powers conferred upon each respectively, with sufficient instructions to avoid all questions of conflicting authority or jurisdiction. With such revision, and the strict enforcement of these general orders, it is hoped that the difficulties referred to will no longer embarrass the existing system of enrollment and conscription.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet directs that you order one of your brigades to be in readiness to move to this side of the river in relief of one of Kershaw's brigades which is about to be sent off. You will [be] notified by telegraph when to start the brigade. The change will be but temporary, and General Lee will re-enforce your line with Rodes' division.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding Division:

General Kershaw is going to send off his right brigade before day to-morrow morning; until its place is supplied, which will be during the day, he will require some assistance in maintaining his picket front. Will you give him all the assistance he calls for?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865.

Major-General KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

Transportation will be ready for Conner's brigade at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning (Wednesday). You will have the brigade in Richmond, at the Danville depot, punctually at that hour. The brigade is

going to South Carolina temporarily. Its wagons, &c., will be left with the division quartermaster. General Field will be instructed to aid you in your picket-line as much as necessary, and General Pickett will start a brigade to take Conner's place at daylight. How many horses will transportation be wanted for? I suppose the brigade will carry between 1,700 and 2,000 men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A staff officer had better be sent in from the brigade and ahead of it sometime to notify the railroad authorities of its coming.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

You will have Conner's brigade ready to take the cars as soon as they are notified that the transportation is ready. You had better relieve any pickets it may have out, call in its details, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 3, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Everything has been remarkably quiet during the past twenty-four hours. The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, one wounded; Ransom's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

JANUARY 3, 1865.

General B. BRAGG,
Commanding Department of North Carolina, Wilmington:

Am surprised to hear that Hoke's division is so much in want of shoes. There has been no time within four months past when the wants of the Army of Northern Virginia could not have been fully supplied as to shoes. Major Cameron is authorized to issue shoes to relieve the necessities of Hoke's division, and report the number that Lieutenant-Colonel Corley may be apprised of same.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 3, 1865.*

General BRAGG,
Wilmington:

Can I with safety disband the home guard for a few weeks? They have to be reorganized under the new law, and I think this as good time as any.

Z. B. VANCE.

WILMINGTON, *January 3, 1865.*

Governor Z. B. VANCE,
Raleigh, N. C.:

You may safely withdraw your home guard for the present. The fleet and land force of the enemy are reported at Beaufort, but with my present means they can be taken care of. Accept my cordial thanks, and extend them to your gallant men for the prompt and valuable support extended on the first announcement of danger.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, N. C., January 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Jackson will proceed to Camp Lamb and inspect it. He will quarter the battalion of Senior Reserves at that point. He will reserve for the present some suitable building for the use of the sick of General Hoke's division, but he will retain the control of the whole, and will post guards under a suitable officer, and will see that no damage or destruction to the property is allowed in any case. Any interference with or opposition to this order on the part of a senior officer will be promptly reported to these headquarters. If by an inferior, Colonel Jackson will at once arrest the offending party and report as above. The major-general commanding relies on the discretion of Colonel Jackson to meet all the wants of the case, and to provide, as far as possible, for the accommodation of his troops, and the comfort of the sick, who have been irregularly posted at that camp.

By command of Major-General Whiting:

JAS. H. HILL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 3, 1865.

Hon. JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: I have to inclose you a note from Captain Fry, of the navy, commanding the Agnes E. Fry, a valuable steamer, lost a few days ago. He complains of the extortion and general bad conduct of the pilots. This has been a fruitful cause of trouble and disaster. I hope it is in the power of the Government to take some strong measure with these fellows, and to make an example in this particular case, though I confess, unless we can procure the services of honorable masters of vessels,

themselves capable of running their own ships in without resorting to the aid of pilots, I do not see how we can apply a remedy, though we may punish. When abroad they are out of our power so long as we are unrecognized, and they defy us. When here we can confine and conscript them, but we cannot confiscate their earnings; they get them in advance and deposit them abroad.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 8, 1865.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Could not these pilots (as condition of not being conscribed or being allowed to act as pilots) be placed under heavy bonds as to return and rates of charges, &c. What do you advise?

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

FORT CASWELL, *December 31, 1864.*

General L. HÉBERT,
Smithville, N. C.:

GENERAL: It becomes my duty to report to you that Julius Dozier, an enrolled pilot, who was assigned to the Agnes E. Fry under my command, informed me that unless I paid him the highest price given to pilots for similar services, and that, too, before leaving Nassau, he would refuse to return in the vessel. I was left to ascertain what this sum was, and was obliged to call upon Major Heyliger, the Government agent at Bermuda, to advance the sum of $3,500 in specie to Dozier, or be compelled to await the arrival of another pilot from the Confederacy—a delay prejudicial in the highest degree to the interests of the Government and of our cause, as the vessel was freighted with provisions for the Army. I am satisfied that the majority of the pilots reject the claim to their services implied in their enrollment, and can only be induced to perform their duty by the payment abroad of large sums of money in coin, professing a disregard for the authority by which they are assigned to certain vessels, and boasting of the immunity which the protection of foreign laws affords. The money made in this way, being invested abroad, renders them independent, and becomes a source of corruption, which it requires a severe example to repress. In the case of the vessel under my command, she was run on shore whilst in the hands of the pilot, and continues there, and he holds possession of the money extorted from me under a threat for a service not performed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH FRY,
Lieutenant-Commander, C. S. Navy.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES MOUTH OF CAPE FEAR RIVER,
Smithville, January 1, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for action at district headquarters.
Pilot Dozier has been arrested.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 3, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

This complaint is but one of many, showing that a more unpatriotic set of extortioners never lived than these pilots, with some few exceptions. I have frequently represented the matter, and finally obtained authority to enroll them. I have this fellow in close confinement, and shall not permit him to exercise the vocation of pilot any longer; but I earnestly urge the establishment of some severe penalty, though it is hard to devise. Once away they are out of our power. Their money is all invested abroad. If sent to the Army they will no doubt desert and employ their knowledge against us. It will be well to make an example of this fellow, who lost his ship—a very valuable one.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding Third Military District, Wilmington:

GENERAL: The commanding general learns there is a suspension of travel on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway. This may proceed from some order of the War Department; but, thinking it possible it has been caused by an adherence to orders issued from these headquarters during the recent emergency, the general desires you will inquire into the matter, and have the normal state of things restored in every particular, so far as it depends upon the military authorities here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 3, 1865.

General HÉBERT, *Commanding, &c., Smithville:*

GENERAL: It is of great importance that Battery Buchanan be secured as soon as possible from night assault. The palisades collected for the rear of Fisher had better be brought over at once. With a little instruction, and the line laid out for them, the garrison of Buchanan can put them up in a short time. Colonel Lamb can supply utensils. The Sampson might, by taking a favorable tide, bring over a quantity. Direct Hedrick to use his best endeavors to get up a wharf, or some kind of landing, at Bald Head. Lamb must do his best to connect the Pinhead with the land. Let Sweetman make two or three of the hand pile-drivers with live-oak rams, one for each post. The construction of these wharves, of a line of communication by the river bank to Sugar Loaf, and the covering of our guns and men at the different works, must occupy our attention chiefly for the present.

Very truly,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

P. S.—The palisades had better inclose Buchanan and the line be arranged—flanked.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 3, 1865.

Colonel LAMB:

Lieutenant Jones is to place a submarine wire for telegraph communication. It will start from the left of the land front at any convenient traverse, and go straight over the shoals to Battery Lamb, or a convenient point just above the battery not exposed to the effect of fire directed on that work. From Fort Fisher to the water it will be laid in a trench, well covered. This trench will be continued over the shoals at low tide, and especially through oyster-beds, and will be marked by a line of stout stakes, extending to four feet water and placed fifty yards apart. Large, jagged pieces of shell suitable for sinkers will be collected and piled on the Pinhead chiefly, though some may be collected at the point of departure. Please to have this preliminary work attended to, and to aid Lieutenant Jones all in your power. The stakes should be stout pine poles, with the bark left on. The wire has been sent to Battery Buchanan to be secured with rope. You had better rent a shanty for the telegraph office near to the bombproof, keeping it outside until action requires.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 4, 1865.*

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Flat Rock, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 21 was received, and I learn with concern the unhappy condition of western North Carolina. Many of the evils mentioned by you were not unknown to me heretofore, but the confirmation received from you of these evils pains me deeply, and the outrages and depredations enumerated call for means of repression. The force of General Martin is the only available one. It consists of troops under Colonel Palmer, Thomas' Legion, and home militia. Thomas' Legion, now being recruited, it is hoped will be able to afford sufficient aid to disperse or capture the bands infesting that district. Should circumstances allow the South Carolina Reserves will assist in the work. General Lee has given instructions to General Breckinridge to render all the aid he can, and it is possible that he may be able to spare a detachment to act in concert with General Martin on the Tennessee side of the mountains. General Lee will give the matter his further attention, and no means will be spared to afford protection to the loyal people of western North Carolina.

Very truly, your friend,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., January 4, 1865.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Comdg. Department of North Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo*, asking for an officer of engineers, of experience, skill, and energy, to be ordered to serve at the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina. I

* See Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1345.

have just telegraphed to General Beauregard at Charleston, asking him to spare you the services of Maj. John Johnson, engineer, at least temporarily. He is an officer of high merit, and has had experience on the defenses of Charleston and elsewhere. In the meantime I trust that Capt. W. H. James, of the engineers, heretofore charged with the engineer operations at Wilmington, and believed by this bureau to be an officer of intelligence and energy, can perform the varied and important duties referred to by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General and Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1865.

Major-General PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

Order Corse's brigade to move so as to cross the pontoon bridge before daybreak to-morrow morning and report to Major-General Kershaw.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 4, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Two men deserted to the enemy from Elliott's brigade last night. The following casualties have occurred during past twenty-four hours: Elliott's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 4, 1865.

His Excellency Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

SIR: While our recollection of Christmas day and Fort Fisher is fresh, let me beg your aid and co-operation in getting immediately as large a force of free negroes as possible. I need labor always, now especially. We must not let our last place go for want of work; still less, because we have foiled the enemy's first effort, must we fold our arms and say enough has been done. In every department I need free laboring force. I am earnestly desirous of releasing all slaves, especially in view of the complaints I learn relative to clothing them. That is not my fault. I have done all in my power to provide clothing for negroes, even to overstepping the limits of my authority. It has been literally due to want of money and material. Still, the reports are greatly exaggerated, for many negroes have been sent here totally unprovided, in the first instance, by their masters. But at all times I am unwilling to impress.

The act provides for the conscription of free negroes before impressing the slaves, and I hope, with your aid and that of your militia organization, to obtain a sufficient number of free negroes and to get back those that have deserted. An enrolled corps of 1,200 to 1,500 free negroes, properly organized into companies according to regulations, entitled to furlough at proper times, fed, clothed, paid, &c., retained in service, would relieve the people of the State of all use of their slaves for the defense here. With my works so well advanced I can preserve their condition and provide all I want of new construction with such a force. If we can get it in the State, I will guarantee the exemption of the slave-labor, as far as we are concerned here. Please let me hear from you. I have written to Colonel Mallett.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 3. } *Richmond, January 5, 1865.*

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XXVII. Capt. W. K. Martin, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with General Lomax's division of cavalry, to relieve Capt. C. S. Morgan, assistant adjutant-general.

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XXXIV. The leave of absence heretofore granted Maj. R. W. Hunter, assistant adjutant-general, Gordon's division, is extended during the session of the Virginia Legislature.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Brigade commanders report all quiet in front of their respective brigades during past twenty-four hours. The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, one wounded; Elliott's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 5, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Petersburg:

Reports deemed reliable represent the enemy's expedition, reassembled at Beaufort after the discomfiture here, as having all sailed for the north, probably Hampton Roads.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 6, 1865.*

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: Your letter asking that General D. H. Hill be assigned to duty in North Carolina, or should it not be the purpose of the Department to assign him, that you propose giving him some employment, was received sometime since;* various causes have prevented an earlier reply. In the meantime General Hill has been ordered to report to General Beauregard for duty at or near Charleston, S. C.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 6, 1865.

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I have received your letter calling my attention to the dangers to the public service, arising "from the condition and management of our railroads," and asking my assistance in endeavoring to facilitate transportation and to prevent dangerous and injurious delays. I was made painfully aware of the delays of which you so justly complain during the recent attack upon Wilmington, and I assure you that you shall have my hearty co-operation in producing such reforms as can be effected on the North Carolina roads. I have no control whatever over the Piedmont road.

With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 4. } *Richmond, January 6, 1865.*

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XLVII. The order of Lieutenant-General Holmes, under date of 19th of July, 1864, organizing the First Regiment North Carolina Reserves, is hereby recognized and made the action of the War Department as of that date.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 6, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no casualties or desertions to report this morning; all quiet.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

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* See Vance to Davis, October 25, 1864, Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1163.

JANUARY 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General GRIMES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Pickett has been directed to send one brigade to the north side. This thins his line out somewhat. You may have to move up to support him. He has been informed that, should occcasion require, he should have assistance, and should he request it of you that you would be instructed to move up at once without awaiting for orders from here. Please govern your action accordingly.

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 6, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg:

GENERAL: Your letter of 30th of December, on the subject of ammunition, &c., is received. The great deficiency existing at the time of my report for the troops belonging to this department was owing to the hasty concentration of reserves and home guards, and the inability to supply anything from the arsenals. The First Brigade of Hoke's division was hurried forward by the general, under my pressing calls, leaving all supplies not carried by the men. On their arrival requisition was made for ammunition, simply stating what they had. With these facts only, after applying to the chief of ordnance and the arsenals without success, I dispatched to you. General Hoke's reserve all came up in time, and the arsenals have been able to supply other wants, so that we are now well furnished.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg:

COLONEL: The inclosed return* of the troops serving in this department is the best that can be prepared from the imperfect reports of subordinate commanders. There are several matters of detail affecting the organization and discipline of the command, to which I wish the attention of the commanding general invited. It will be observed that there are many fragments and detached commands scattered over the department, and that organized commands are in many instances dispersed and portions detached, greatly to the injury of their discipline and efficiency. As far as practicable I shall gradually correct this evil by bringing organizations together, but a part of it is beyond my control, some of the detachments being in the departments both north and south of this.

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*Not found as an inclosure.

First. The Fiftieth North Carolina Infantry, belonging to Kirkland's brigade, was carried by me in November to South Carolina. It should be reunited to its proper command as soon as possible.

Second. The Tenth North Carolina Battalion of Hébert's command, Defenses of Mouth of Cape Fear, is also detached under same orders. The ten companies of Thirty-sixth and Fortieth Regiments, same command, detached at the same time, have returned, but not in time to appear on this return. Shober's regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves, is also absent from its brigade in South Carolina, under the same circumstances. Discipline and efficiency will be promoted by a reunion of these commands.

Third. Companies D and E, Seventh Confederate Cavalry, relieved by the Second South Carolina Cavalry, have just been ordered to Virginia. This would have been sooner done but for the many unexpected changes here and the nature of recent operations.

Fourth. Two companies unattached North Carolina troops, ordered here from Salisbury, N. C., have never arrived, and no report has been received from them. If these and other floating companies could be assembled, consolidated, and efficient field officers appointed it would add greatly to their efficiency.

Fifth. It is found that three companies complete and parts of three other companies, Tenth North Carolina Regiment, are serving by detachments in this department. The other four companies and small detachments from the three, whose rolls, books, &c., are here, are reported to me as serving with the Army of Northern Virginia. A concentration of this regiment for reasons already stated is most desirable. Being instructed as heavy artillery it would be of great service on the Roanoke, where we are very deficient in that arm.

Sixth. The Junior Reserves have been concentrated into one brigade in General Baker's district. With a good brigadier they would soon make good and efficient troops but for the unfortunate law requiring the election of officers. The sad disaster by which we lost 150, surrendered near Fort Fisher, resulted from this cause. It is a great weakness in the organization and a practical cruelty to the youths. The Senior Reserves will be concentrated in Whiting's district. They should also have a good brigade commander.

Seventh. A good commander for all the light artillery is much needed. That want was well supplied by Lieutenant-Colonel Read, but his disability, from the unfortunate loss of an arm in the action of the 25th, when the enemy landed near Fort Fisher, deprives me of his services. Major Blount, lately of Read's or Dearing's battalions, has been mentioned to me as suitable. This organization is exceedingly defective and inefficient, and can only be brought into condition by vigorous administration.

Eighth. Col. C. H. Simonton, Twenty-fifth South Carolina Regiment, now commanding Fort Caswell, is much needed with his regiment, which has no field officer present. General Walker has not relieved Colonel Gaillard, at Weldon, and I have no suitable officer to take Colonel Simonton's place.

Ninth. There are a number of unattached and unassigned officers in this department, unnecessary for its administration, who ought to be more usefully employed, as they are young and able-bodied.

Tenth. I found in the department many detached men serving in various capacities, mostly on fancy duty. A general order required all belonging to commands beyond the department to be sent to their com-

panies, unless detailed by authority superior to myself. Many have gone under this order, and an inspector is now out collecting data for a further reduction of this useless class.

Eleventh. I am somewhat embarrassed by the anomalous position held by Brigadier-General Martin. He exercises a territorial and military command within my department, and yet reports to Lieutenant-General Holmes over whom I have no jurisdiction. The result is that I have no reports or returns from that portion of my department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of North Carolina:

COLONEL: I again earnestly call for the remainder of the Tenth North Carolina to be stationed here. The Senior Reserves are totally unfit for the important duties intrusted to them. The garrison duty of this city, with a whole division of excellent troops within two miles of it, has never been so ill performed. Public stores and property, especially in the quartermaster's department, are reported as nightly plundered; the guards at the public stables have been forced with impunity. I am unable to guard my lines, to enforce order, to prevent proper ingress or egress. If this request cannot be complied with I ask that all troops in this district, while they remain here, be directed to report to me, and through me to the general commanding the department; and in asking this I ask only what I am entitled to.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 6, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Commanding Reserves, Raleigh:

GENERAL: I beg you will furnish me at your earliest convenience with a statement of the organization of all the battalions and regiments of the Reserves, Senior and Junior, serving in this department, and a list of the field officers of the troops, showing the dates of their commissions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 5. } *Richmond, Va., January 7, 1865.*

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. E. M. Law, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby relieved from duty with the Army of Northern Virginia.

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XXXVIII. Lieut. Col. John C. Pemberton, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby assigned to duty as general inspector of artillery and ordnance in the armies of the Confederate States. He will report to the Adjutant and Inspector General for special instructions. Capt. L. S. Marye, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton as assistant inspector.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 7, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: An insufficient supply of fuel was received yesterday, owing to the want of transportation on the railroad. A portion of Gracie's dam was swept away last night, but General Ransom reports that the damage can soon be repaired. I have no deserters to report during past twenty-four hours, and but one casualty, viz, Private Hutchinson, Wise's brigade, wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETT'S DIVISION,
January 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. B. GRIMES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Pickett has just received a telegram from General Lee stating that a brigade from your division has been ordered to relieve our right brigade (Terry's) early in the morning so as to enable it to occupy the line formerly held by General Corse. The general desires me to say to you that great caution will have to [be] observed to prevent the movement of the troops from being seen from the "tower;" that it will probably be best to delay relieving the pickets until after dark to-morrow night. He advises that you send as large a brigade as possible, as General Terry's line at present covers a great deal of ground. He suggests also that the officer who relieves this brigade had better see Colonel Flowerree, who is in command at this time, as early as possible in the morning to make such arrangements as will most effectually secure the movements of the men from being observed by the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully,

E. R. BAIRD,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

At the end of each month consolidated inspection reports upon the forms prescribed by the War Department will be forwarded from district headquarters. With these will be transmitted upon similar forms

the monthly reports of inspection by the sub-district commanders or inspectors. Every command in the department, including posts, will be thoroughly inspected and minutely reported upon at least once a month.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of North Carolina:

COLONEL: I regret to have to call the attention of the general commanding to the manner in which troops in this district not under my command are committing trespass and depredation throughout the whole country. Such a state of things has never occurred here before, although at various times I have had a much larger force assembled near the city. The people of this district have heretofore been protected in their farming and property. I have no hesitation in saying that more depredation has been committed in the last ten days by the troops over which I have no control than for the past two years among all the various brigades stationed here, and in which discipline has always been rigidly maintained. Being at present, by direction of the commanding general, without either the authority or the means to remedy the state of things complained of by Major Reid and by many persons in the vicinity, I respectfully refer his reports to your headquarters.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina:

COLONEL: I require for special work a brigade of the supporting force now here to move to Piney Point, two miles and a half west of Smithville. I wish to commence works already designed and approved, and which the troops can readily put up. I doubt an attack by *coup de main* for some time, at least by Confederate Point; but the enemy may readily move by taking their base at Lockwood's Folly. In this case Piney Point is as important, if not more, to the west entrance, than Sugar Loaf to the New Inlet. A few days will be sufficient to place the position I require in a proper condition, at least for sudden emergency. I have no other labor. In case the troops are required elsewhere, they can be readily moved and reach town before the remainder can be got off on the railroad. In the meantime they will be at good work and in a good position.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding Third Military District, Wilmington:

GENERAL: Judging from an indorsement of yours on a letter of Maj. J. W. Cameron, dated January 6, 1865, that you have not received General Orders, No. 16,* from these headquarters, announcing that officer as chief quartermaster of this department, the commanding general directs me to inquire whether such is the fact.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of North Carolina:

COLONEL: In reply to your note of inquiry of to-day, relative to Major Cameron, I have to say that I have received General Orders, No. 16, announcing him as chief quartermaster of the department; but to add for the information of the general commanding, concerning the indorsement to which reference is made, that I have received no order relieving Major Cameron from his duties as district quartermaster at Wilmington, assigned by command of the Secretary of War, in which capacity he has been and still is considered as chief quartermaster on my staff, for the special defense of this place. (See Special Orders, Nos. 141, 166, and 229, of 1863.) I presume that General Orders, No. 16, was called for by the emergency of the enemy's sudden attack, but with no intention of depriving me of the services of that officer. If such is the intention I beg you will inform me.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

GENERAL: In answer to your note of this date, I am instructed to say that the commanding general did not deem it necessary, with an officer of your experience, to state in terms in assigning Major Cameron to duty as chief quartermaster of the department, that he was relieved from duty on your staff. The two positions are incompatible; and General Orders, No. 16, is to be so construed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1318.

CHARLOTTE, *January 7, 1865.*
(Received 12.40.)

General S. COOPER:

A fire occurred here last night, destroying 22,000 bags of corn, a large lot of sugar, and other stores; two large Government warehouses, a large lot of cotton. Result of accident in Captain Spurrier's (acting quartermaster) office.

WM. J. HOKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, January 8, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting the information received from Mr. R. F. Walker from an old farmer of Charles City County relative to large numbers of Grant's army descending James River. From other information received I think it probable the attack on Wilmington will be renewed. General Terry, it is said, is to command the land forces, and that the last of them embarked on the evening of the 5th. I have notified General Bragg, and am endeavoring to ascertain the strength of the land force. I cannot learn that any troops have left the lines in our front.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

A deserter from the Twenty-fourth Corps, just in, states that the attack on Wilmington is to be renewed. General Terry goes in command of the land forces. The Tenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Eighth Corps, and one division of the Sixth Corps, go along. The last of the troops left on the evening of the 5th.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c., Petersburg:

The deserter from the Twenty-fourth Corps was a man of considerable intelligence, and was induced to desert by Colonel Henagan, Eighth South Carolina, who is now a prisoner, and who gave him a copy of General Order 65. He states that the only troops left on this side of the river were regiments from each division which had been here and the new recruits. My scouts are instructed to be as active as possible in procuring information.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

The excitement reported in the enemy's lines on Tuesday and Wednesday may be further evidence of the move against Wilmington that the deserter reports.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Chaffin's:

A deserter from the Twenty-fourth Corps reports that nearly all the troops from this side of the river have gone off to renew the attack on Wilmington. Will you endeavor to ascertain if any change has been made in your front?

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 8, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. The following casualties are respectfully reported: Ransom's brigade, 1 killed and 1 wounded; Wise's brigade, 1 wounded.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 8, 1865.

General BRAGG,
Commanding Department of North Carolina:

GENERAL: I think it not at all unlikely that a renewal of the attack on Wilmington will be made very soon. It is hardly possible that the enemy will put up with such a failure as the last. I should keep one good brigade and a battery at Sugar Loaf, and send at least a regiment, and a strong one, if not a brigade, to Piney Point. The very reduced cavalry force is not sufficient to do more than observe—is not, indeed, adequate for that—and I hope that on any renewal of an attempt to land, the enemy will not be allowed to do so without opposition. Information received from Morehead City indicates so far that another attack is imminent, and therefore these suggestions are respectfully offered.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 8. } *January 9, 1865.*

I. The Fortieth, Forty-seventh, and Fifty-fifth Regiments and the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Battalions Virginia Infantry are organized into a brigade, to the command of which Brig. Gen. S. M. Barton is hereby temporarily assigned.

II. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Battalions Virginia Reserves and the Tenth, Nineteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Virginia Battalions of Heavy Artillery and the battalion of five companies serving at Chaffin's Bluff are organized into one brigade. The Eighteenth Battalion of Georgia Heavy Artillery is temporarily attached to this brigade until it can be assigned to a Georgia brigade.

III. The two brigades organized above and the brigade of Local Defense Troops, consisting of the Second and Third Regiments and the First, Fourth, and Fifth Battalions Local Defense Troops will constitute a division to the command of which Maj. Gen. G. W. C. Lee is hereby assigned.

IV. The Thirteenth Alabama Regiment is transferred from Archer's brigade, of Heth's division, Third Corps, to Sanders' (old) Alabama brigade, of Mahone's division, same corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of General R. E. Lee:

C. S. VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

The noise of artillery moving along the enemy's front was heard early this morning, supposed to be going in the direction of the river. General Ewell reports that one battalion of artillery has been withdrawn from his front, also that the line seems thin. Scouts report no great change visible in the enemy's camps. A party will push their way within the lines to-night and obtain definite information.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet directs that you push a scouting party of about 100 picked men within the enemy's lines to-night to obtain information as to the fact of their having shipped off most of their force from this side of the river to Wilmington. They had better start about dark down the Charles City road, and strike across and into the enemy's lines, by that road in which Law's and Benning's brigades were on the evening of the 10th of December. It is not desired that they should make a fight, if it can be possibly avoided; their sole object will be to obtain information. Let very intelligent officer accompany the expedition. It is of the utmost importance to us to be correctly informed as to the enemy's shipment of troops. The party might

be composed of volunteers. You will please give them such orders as your experience suggests as most likely to lead to the accomplishment of the desired object. The statement, the truth of which they are to test, is that General Terry has gone to Wilmington, taking with him the Tenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Eighth, and one division of the Sixth Corps; that the only troops on this side, exclusive of the artillery, are a few regiments from each division and the new recruits.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1865.

Col. T. M. LOGAN,
Commanding Gary's Brigade:

Have your scouts reported yet? General Longstreet is extremely anxious to have information as soon as possible. If the enemy have shipped off nearly everything but the artillery from this side we ought certainly to be able to ascertain it. Can't you capture a picket?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MCGOWAN'S BRIGADE,
January 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In charging the enemy's picket-line this morning the accompanying paper* was found on the person of one of the prisoners (who have heretofore been forwarded). General McGowan directs me to forward the same to you with his compliments. General McGowan is just from South Carolina, and he desires that General Lee should know that the Piedmont Railroad running from Greensborough to Danville is, in his opinion, in bad condition as to road bed, rolling-stock, and management. He was informed that the most certain way to improve the condition of the road was to report the matter direct to General Lee; and in consequence of its great importance to the army he has felt it his duty to do so.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. W. RIDDICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Greensborough, N. C., December 25, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: The delays on the Piedmont Railroad from this place to Danville are such as will cause much suffering in the Army of Northern

* Not found.

Virginia for supplies this winter, and unless a change is at once made cars cannot pass at all. Hagood's brigade arrived at Danville Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, since which time I have made every effort to get them on, but all have not yet reached this point, making three days in transporting one brigade a distance of forty-eight miles. I have ordered Colquitt and Clingman to march here, where ample provisions are made for their immediate transportation. It is urged and recommended that possession be taken of this road and place it in charge of the North Carolina Central Railroad Company, who has sufficient and suitable machinery for operations. Should this be done, cars loaded at Charlotte with freight would not be unloaded until they reach Danville and hence avoid the delay at Greensborough, where the accumulation of supplies is immense. The president and directors who now control the road have power over no rolling-stock save that which belongs to the road itself, and in cases of emergency the Central Company are called upon to do the work. I have seen T. J. Sumner, superintendent and engineer of the Central Company, who says, that with proper management and much work the road can be put in good condition. The character of Mr. Sumner as an engineer is fully established and well known to the Quartermaster-General. If necessary, military possession should be taken of the road, otherwise the accumulation of supplies in Richmond will be impossible, and in future might force us to do that which we would not desire. From what I could see I think efforts will be made on the part of the president and directors who now manage it to hold the road, which should not be for a moment considered, as its present condition is sufficient to prove their incapacity or want of attention. My troops are now wanted in Wilmington, where they should have been two days ago. No one but yourself can make the above and much wanted change.

Very respectfully,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Mr. Sumner will at any time you wish go into Petersburg to communicate with you fully on the matter, as he feels the importance of the change, which I hope will be done. He can give you any and all the information you want about the delays.

Respectfully,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
January 9, 1865.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of War.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 12, 1865.

This has received attention already.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 9, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. The following casualties have occurred during the past twenty-four hours, viz: Wise's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo with regard to the organization of the cavalry. I think your plan of arming the different regiments of the brigades is the best which can be adopted with our limited supply of arms. If you think an order from me is necessary to have it carried into effect I can have it issued at once. The changes of arms should be, as far as practicable, from regiment to regiment in the same brigade or division. I will write to Colonel Gorgas with regard to the speedy importation of Enfield rifles and pistols. I will also appeal to the people to turn in all the cavalry arms in their possession. Colonel Baldwin, chief of ordnance, has from time to time collected cavalry arms from the various infantry commands. It would prevent in a great measure the scattering of arms through the country to require each man who goes on a horse detail or furlough to turn in his carbine, saber, and pistol to the ordnance officer of his brigade. I hope by your efforts and through the cordial co-operation of the officers and men of your command the Cavalry Corps may be sufficiently well armed to meet the enemy with success in the next campaign.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 9, 1865.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully ask your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Andrew Barnard, a citizen of Clay County, N. C., for whose loyalty and respectability I readily vouch. It details a transaction not at all rare or uncommon, and I should not deem it worth while to trouble you with it except that it identifies the thief and traces him to the promise [premises?] and leaves him under the protection of his commanding general. There is therefore presented a fair opportunity for punishment of the offender and for making an example not only of him, but of the officer or officers who connive at and permit these outrages. Should such an opportunity be permitted to pass unimproved the conclusion will be forced upon our people that their Government officially countenances rapine and robbery, or else is too weak to inflict punishment for these crimes, a suspicion which has

already done more to demoralize our people and weaken our cause than all other causes together. I venture to hope that prompt punishment will be inflicted, and that the quartermaster at Athens, Ga., may be ordered to pay Mr. Barnard and the other sufferers full value for their property.

Very respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

[Inclosure.]

AT HOME, CLAY COUNTY, N. C., *December 30, 1864.*

Governor VANCE:

DEAR SIR: The small acquaintance and your plain friendly manner encourages me to write you a few lines, hoping that you will hear and consider my complaint and assist me in obtaining justice from the public authorities. My case is this, sir: On the night of the 8th instant a band of Confederate soldiers (nine in number) rode up to my premises, into my horse lot, and commenced trying to bridle some young horses that had never been used. They were wild and stout and hard to manage, but they finally succeeded in getting two. They then took two of my using horses, four in all; and left (I remonstrating all the time), but they heeded not; said their officers had sent them to get horses, and they were going to have them wherever they could find them. I then asked the officer of the squad his name, and some showing that I could get pay for my stock; he refused to give it, more than that they belonged to Major Graham's battalion, then camped near Athens, Ga.; that the property was for the use of the Government, and there would be a man along next day who would settle with and give me a certificate; that man has not yet appeared. I have since learned there were 150 scattered over the county engaged in the same business; they gathered through the night between thirty and forty head in this and adjoining county in Georgia. Some were rescued, but they made their escape with twenty-five or thirty head, mine of the number. They were accosted next day by a man in Towns County and asked for their authority. He presented an order, signed by General Reynolds, for Captain Thompson to proceed to Northeast Georgia and Western North Carolina and take horses from disloyal men.

Now, sir, myself and sons have never been accused of being disloyal that I know of, and as an evidence I had four sons who went into the Confederate service early in the war: one died at Richmond in 1862; the other three are still in the service—one in the Second North Carolina Cavalry, now lying at Petersburg, the other two at Kinston, N. C., Colonel Folk's regiment. Now, sir, three of the horses forced from me belonged to two of those sons, left under my care and protection; one a favorite animal left for the use of his wife, who is staying with me. I was so much hurt at the loss of the property that myself and some others of my neighbors followed them to Athens, thinking that General Reynolds would perhaps restore our stock. We went before him with a good recommendation as loyal citizens; he received us kindly; we stated our business; he exclaimed loudly against the conduct of his men, and wished we had killed half of them, and assured us we should have our stock back if we could find it; gave us an order to Major Graham's camp to get our stock if it was there. We went and searched the camp, but could not find a horse we knew; we could get no satisfaction out of Graham or his men, so we returned to the general's quarters. He then said he could do nothing more for us.

In the meantime we met Captain Thompson, the officer of the thieves who took our stock. We told the general so, and urged him to make him bring up the stock he brought from our county, for we believed the stock was run off or hid out of our reach. The general refused; said they were a wild, reckless set that he could not control; so ended our mission. Now, Governor, I wish to know if there is any way to obtain legal redress, and if you will assist us, for if we cannot regain our stock we want pay for it, and we think it will have to be through you if we ever get anything. If not, we would like to know if our sons and neighbors are to be kept at a distance to keep back the common enemy while thieving scoundrels are sent out by Government officers to rob them of their property left at home. If so, we are a gone people, for there will soon be nothing left to fight for. The old men and boys left at home are not able to contend by force against these marauding parties, for we have neither arms nor ammunition, and as for the home guard, we can never get them on the track until it is cold. Our fighting material is away, so we have to suffer.

Now, sir, if you think we old men and helpless women and children worthy of any part of your attention and care, you will please assist in getting pay for the property already lost and send us at least a few men that will shoot highway robbers when they come among us, and ever oblige,

Yours, truly, &c.,

ANDREW BARNARD.

WILMINGTON, *January 9, 1865.*

Governor Z. B. VANCE,
Raleigh, N. C.:

I have recommended General Leventhorpe for commission in Confederate service, and I hope you will continue him on duty in the department until the President shall act. Should you consent, please order him to return and resume command of the district in General Baker's absence.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 9, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

The same report reaches me from Beaufort, but nothing has yet appeared off here.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 9, 1865.

Major-General GILMER,
Chief Engineer, Richmond:

GENERAL: It is of the utmost importance that the laboring force of negroes for this place should not only be increased, but put on a permanent footing of organization. I have great difficulties to contend with in procuring labor, in the first place, in keeping it, and in provid-

ing for it, especially as regards clothing which is not furnished, although I think that the act of Congress directs it. Much hardship and exposure has resulted.

I send you a reply* of Captain James to your telegraphic dispatch. You will perceive that the force present for works so extensive is very limited; on account of insufficient clothing it seldom exceeds 600 for duty, all told, and distributed at Bald Head, Fisher, Oak Island, Smithville, and the city. This includes also all timber-cutters, mill-hands, and flatboatmen, all essential to the general business of the department, so that the laboring force required to put up works is altogether too small.

I send copies of notes* to Governor Vance and Colonel Mallett. There is some work at Fort Fisher, especially of great importance, which requires an immediate supply of not less than 500, but where or how to get it I do not know. I have tried in South Carolina without success. Here there is great opposition to sending negroes to work on the defenses, and since the late repulse of the enemy this feeling will increase, as many persons think there is no need of doing any more work.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

P. S.—Desertions are constant, and I have no doubt that their owners encourage it, especially when the negro has been impressed. Some very severe example, such as trial by court-martial and shooting, is necessary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding Third District, Wilmington:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say, in reply to your note of January 7, that he does not deem it proper at this time to detach a brigade of Hoke's division, as you suggest, for work on the fortification near Smithville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 9, 1865.*

Brigadier-General LEVENTHORPE,
Kinston or Goldsborough:

Scout reports re-enforcements, 2,500 negroes, at New Berne, and raid on railroad at Warsaw contemplated; also, another attack here. General Bragg desires you to be on the alert and concentrate all movable force as near Goldsborough, on the railroad, as possible to be ready for orders. Procure immediately three bales of cotton and wagon transportation to enemy's lines—one to be paid for by party calling, others to be used in secret service. Instructions will be sent.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. LEVENTHORPE,
Commanding, &c., Kinston, N. C.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that the cotton which you were telegraphed to purchase is for Mrs. Meeker and Mrs. McCockidale, by whom this letter will be delivered. Mrs. McCockidale is to pay for one bale, and will be allowed to go into New Berne with it, to return immediately. Mrs. Meeker carries the other two bales, to be paid for by the quartermaster's department, as for secret service. She goes and will return in her own time. As such persons are never entirely above suspicion they should be closely observed, and not allowed to obtain in our lines information of any value. Every facility for their return will be given.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY 10, 1865.—For abstract from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, see Part I, p. 383.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

Your letter of the 7th instant is received. In view of the probabilities of consolidating the regiments at an early day, would it not be better not to have the vacancies in the regiments and companies filled, inasmuch as it will result in case of consolidation in the loss of a man to this army for every new appointment made. I would therefore suggest that no new nominations be made and that any now before the Senate be [not] confirmed. It seems to me that the consolidation of the companies of the regiments down to six is, or would be, a much less material change in our present organization than the breaking up of the regiments and organizing new ones. Indeed, my only object in making the suggestion was to prepare a more simple, effective, and satisfactory way of executing your plan. This plan need not disturb any one further than to break up the four smallest companies in each regiment and distribute the men and officers amongst the other six companies. If there is a surplus of field and company officers let some of them be assigned to duty assisting the conscribing officers, or to temporary duty at home in gathering up home organizations, until a vacancy occurs in the regiment to which they belong. Every officer who is dropped or discharged under the proposed consolidation bill will be lost to the service for the war. This has been verified so often already that reasons for the remark cannot be needed. Whether he will be satisfied to go home and remain under the claim of belonging to some useless cavalry organization remains to be seen. I incline to the opinion that he will think himself as good as many who are retained, and as worthy of the confidence of his country. If there should be any such some will be apt to express their discontent in the presence of their men, and when they do so they will excite the sympathy, more or

less, of their men, and in that way some inconveniences may arise. Besides, when you break up a regiment you destroy its prestige and its esprit de corps, which are the two most important elements in military organizations.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

Two deserters (recruits) from the enemy's picket-line report the expedition against Wilmington, but they, being recruits, know nothing of the extent of it. I sent out a party last night to try and get information. Two of the enemy's vedettes were captured. They report the Eighth Corps and all the negroes to have gone to North Carolina, leaving but a small force on this side.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 10, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A deserter who came in this morning reported that Meade was absent on leave, Grant was at City Point, and that General Porter [Potter] was in command of the forces in our front. The heavy rains have done considerable damage to our parapets, and a number of bomb-proofs have caved in. Two men deserted from Elliott's brigade and one from Wise's last night. The following casualties are reported, viz: Ransom's brigade, 1 killed and 4 wounded (2 mortally).

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 10, 1865.*

Maj. F. S. PARKER:
(Care of Post Commandant, Charlotte, N. C.)

See that order to return men not belonging to the department, unless properly detailed, is enforced. Await letter at Charlotte.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 10, 1865.

Maj. F. S. PARKER,
Aide-de-Camp, on Inspection Duty, Charlotte:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs me, in acknowledging receipt of your reports of inspection of Weldon and Goldsborough, to say that they are incomplete in the following points: The field returns and lists of all employés not forwarded as ordered must be fur-

nished; the opinion of the inspector that all is right is not sufficient, the facts being needed for action and record. Captain Devine's duties at Goldsborough are not stated. Minute and explicit information is required upon all the subjects of investigation.

The general desires you will return to Goldsborough and Weldon, make reports in detail upon those posts, and accompany them with proper explanatory papers.

I am instructed further to say for your information that an inspector, wherever he goes on duty, unless specially limited by his instructions, is charged with correcting all abuses and irregularities which may come under his notice, and with seeing to the enforcement of the Army Regulations and all orders from his own chief or superior authority.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, January 10, 1865.*

The following system of furloughs prescribed in General Orders, No. 72, headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, 1864, is adopted for the troops in this department:

I. Furloughs will be allowed at the rate of 2 to every 100 arms-bearing men present for duty.

II. In addition to these a furlough for one man will be granted to every company having fifty arms-bearing men present for duty.

III. District and division commanders will require such special indorsements on applications under this order as will insure strict conformity to its letter and spirit, and they are authorized to take final action. But requests for leaves of absence to officers and for furloughs not herein provided for must be forwarded to these headquarters.

IV. All white teamsters will be immediately replaced by negroes. Requisitions for the number required will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of General Bragg.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 10, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough, N. C.:

Keep Senior Reserves ordered here by mail until situation is better defined.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 11, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

The late rain has unfortunately broken down the Piedmont Railroad in various places so that transit will not be practicable over twenty miles of it for several days, perhaps a week. I fear the extraordinary

power reposed in commanding generals of impressing without limit will have to be resorted to by you. A call by you on the people would be more influential in inducing acquiescence, perhaps voluntary contributions, than from any other source. Field transportation is also very necessary.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 11, 1865. (Received 8 o'clock.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

There is nothing within reach of this army to be impressed; the country is swept clear. Our only reliance is upon the railroads. We have but two days' supplies.

R. E. LEE.

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 11, 1865.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The crisis in the provisioning of General Lee's army and those around Richmond has been on us for some weeks. Supposing that the connections with Southwest Georgia be restored in two months, we must cast about for sources of supply during that period. A good deal of meat and corn can be got from Southwest Virginia, besides the Carolinas. Three things are necessary—funds, wagon transportation, and co-operation of the people. It is known to you that the funds required to meet Major Tannahill's engagements for the contract on the Nottoway are not supplied, a matter too important to fail in. Mr. Trenholm, I am informed, has no authority to issue much more. Unless authority by Congress to go on emitting notes is given at once, money will not be forthcoming, I fear, and the people will credit no more. I proposed some time ago that the Secretary of the Treasury issue directions and notifications that all accounts so certified as to be accepted as vouchers for settling an officer's accounts be accepted in payment of taxes. The people will then see that the Government intends to settle honestly the existing indebtedness. Field transportation is essential to haul in corn from outside the main lines of railroad in Southwest Virginia. This can be got by rigidly inspecting the transportation at posts and in the field, allowing not more than is needed actually. General Breckinridge, at the suggestion of Captain Shelby, instituted such examination, with good result. I recommend that you address General Lee on the subject. Without such course there is no good reason to expect that his army can be fed. Sixty teams are wanted in Southwest Virginia, and it is vital to General Lee and Richmond that more troops be sent there to hold that country till we drain it. Without the supplies there, I consider it impossible to keep General Lee's army in the field.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

It is estimated that over 100,000 bushels of corn can be got in Southwest Virginia.

L. B. N.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 11, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XII. The battalion organization of the Twelfth Battalion Virginia Artillery is hereby dissolved. The batteries composing it will be distributed under the directions of the commanding general.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 11, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Two men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported: Wise's brigade, 1 killed; Ransom's brigade, 1 killed (by caving of bombproof); Gracie's brigade, 1 killed (by caving of bombproof); Elliott's brigade, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg:

COLONEL: As soon as practicable an organized engineer force of negroes should be assigned to duty in this department. The defensive works now under construction are most important, and progress very slowly for want of sufficient labor well regulated. Other works projected, but not yet commenced, should be completed before the spring campaign. The laboring force of the department heretofore, though large, has produced but small results, for want, no doubt, of organization and discipline. It has now dwindled down to a handful. Full returns have been called for, and orders given requiring them regularly as for other troops. Three sections properly organized under a director, as required in General Orders, No. 86, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, will accomplish more than double the number as heretofore managed, and the responsibility will be such as to give much more satisfaction to the owner. Another company of organized engineer soldiers for General Baker's district is also much needed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

WILMINGTON, *January 11, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Petersburg:

General Baker's partial disability renders necessary an efficient second in command. The withdrawal of the State Home Guards takes from me the services of Brig. Gen. C. Leventhrope, of the State service. If no other can be sent I hope he may be commissioned in the Confederate service.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, January 11, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. H. Oladowski is announced as chief ordnance officer of this department.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 11, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

Make dispositions to meet reported movement, and give earliest information, so that commanding general may support. Keep Senior Reserves till further orders.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 12, 1865.*

Memorandum of a confidential conversation held this day with F. P. Blair, of Montgomery County, Md.:

Mr. Blair stated, that not receiving an answer to his application for permission to visit Richmond, which had been sent from the headquarters of General Grant's army, he returned to Washington, and there received the reply which had been made to his application, but by some means had been withheld from him and been forwarded after having been opened. That he had originally obtained permission to visit Richmond from Mr. Lincoln, after stating to him that he (Mr. B.) had for many years held friendly relations with myself, and, though he afterward gave him permission to visit me (altered by Mr. Blair),* Mr. Lincoln stopped him. He stated, in explanation of his position, that he, being a man of Southern blood, felt very desirous to see the war between the States terminated, and hoped by an interview with me to be able to effect something to that end. That after receiving the pass which had been sent to him by my direction, he sought before returning to have a conversation with Mr. Lincoln; had two appointments for

* By changing, after the words "friendly relations with myself," the language—*and that his feelings for me were unchanged, Mr. Lincoln stopped him, and stated in explanation,* so as to read "and, though he afterward gave him permission to visit me, Mr. Lincoln stopped him. He stated, in explanation," &c.

that purpose, but on each occasion was disappointed, and from the circumstances concluded that Mr. Lincoln avoided the interview, and therefore came not only without credentials, but without such instructions from Mr. Lincoln as enabled him to speak for him. His views, therefore, were to be regarded merely as his own, and said they were perhaps merely the dreams of an old man, &c.

He said, despairing of being able to see me, he had determined to write to me, and had the rough draft of a letter which he had prepared, and asked permission to read it. Soon after commencing to do so he said (pleasantly) that he found his style was marked by his old pursuit, and that the paper appeared too much like an editorial. He omitted, therefore, portions of it, reading what he considered the main points of his proposition. He had recognized the difference of our positions as not entitling him to a response from me on the arguments and suggestions which he desired to offer. I therefore allowed him to read without comment on my part. When he had finished, I inquired as to his main proposition, the cessation of hostilities, and the union of the military forces for the common purpose of maintaining the Monroe doctrine, how that object was to be reached. He said that both the political parties of the United States asserted the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal point of their creed; that there was a general desire to apply to the case of Mexico. For that purpose a secret treaty might be made, &c.

I called his attention to my past efforts for negotiations and my inability to see, unless Mr. Lincoln's course in that regard should be changed, how we were to take the first step. He expressed the belief that Mr. Lincoln would now receive commissioners, but subsequently said he could not give any assurance on that point, and proposed to return to Washington to explain his project to Mr. Lincoln and notify me if his hopes proved well founded that Mr. Lincoln would now agree to a conference for the purpose of entering into negotiations.

He affirmed that Mr. Lincoln did not sympathize with the radical men who desired the devastation and subjugation of the Southern States; but that he was unable to control the extreme party which now had great power in the Congress and would at the next session have still more. Referred to the existence of two parties in the Cabinet, to the reluctant nomination of Mr. Chase to be Chief Justice, &c. For himself avowed an earnest desire to stop the further effusion of blood. As one every drop of whose blood was Southern, he expressed the hope that the pride, the power, and the honor of the Southern States should suffer no shock; looked to the extension of Southern territory, even to the Isthmus of Darien, and hoped if his views found favor that his wishes would be realized; reiterated the idea of State sovereignty, with illustrations, and accepted the reference I made to explanation given in the Globe, when he edited it, of the proclamation of General Jackson.

When his attention was called to the brutal atrocities of their armies, especially the fiendish cruelty shown to helpless women and children, as the cause of a deep-seated hostility on the part of our people and an insurmountable obstacle to an early restoration of fraternal relation, he admitted the necessity for providing a new channel for the bitter waters and another bond than that of former memories and interests. This was supposed to be contained in the proposed common effort to maintain the Monroe doctrine on the American continent.

It was evident that he counted on the disintegration of the Confederate States if the war continued, and that, in any event, he regarded

the institution of slavery as doomed to extinction. I thought any remark by me on the first would lead to intimations in connection with public men which I preferred not distinctly to hear; then, as manifested in his general remarks on the latter point, for the reasons stated—the inequality of his responsibility and mine—I preferred to have no discussion.

The only difficulty which he spoke of as insurmountable was that of existing engagements between European powers and the Confederate States. This point, when referred to a second time as the dreaded obstacle to a secret treaty which would terminate the war, was met by me with a statement that we had now no such complication, were free to act as to us should seem best, and desired to keep State policy and institutions free from foreign control. Throughout the conference Mr. Blair appeared to be animated by a sincere desire to promote a pacific solution of existing difficulty, but claimed no other power than that of serving as a medium of communication between those who had thus far had no intercourse, and were therefore without the cointelligence which might secure an adjustment of their controversy.

To his hopeful anticipation in regard to the restoration of fraternal relations between the sections by the means indicated, I replied, that a cessation of hostilities was the first step toward the substitution of reason for passion, of sense of justice for a desire to injure; and that if the people were subsequently engaged together to maintain a principle recognized by both, if together they should bear sacrifices, share dangers, and gather common renown, that new memories would take the place of those now planted by the events of this war, and might, in the course of time, restore the feelings which pre-existed; but it was for us to deal with the problems before us, and leave to posterity questions which they might solve, though we could not; that in the struggle for independence by our Colonial fathers, had failure, instead of success, attended their effort, Great Britain, instead of a commerce which was largely contributed to her prosperity, would have had the heavy expense of numerous garrisons to hold in subjection a people who deserved to be free and resolved not to be subject.

Our conference ended with no other result than an agreement that he would learn whether Mr. Lincoln would adopt his (Mr. Blair's) project, and send and receive commissioners to negotiate for a peaceful solution of the questions at issue; that he would report to him my readiness to enter upon negotiations, and that I knew of no insurmountable obstacle to such a treaty of peace as would secure greater advantages to both parties than any results which arms could achieve.

JANUARY 14, 1865.

The foregoing memorandum of conversation was this day read to Mr. Blair and altered in so far as he desired in any respect to change the expressions employed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 12, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: On receiving your telegram relative to supplies, I lost no time in giving to the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals earnest injunctions at once to send out officers on all our lines of railroad, and

use all the power with which the Department could vest them to obtain requisite supplies. To make these instructions more emphatic they were embodied in a special order given to each. I inclose a copy, and hope my action may have the approval of your judgment.* Unfortunately the floods have extended to the James River Canal, so that for some days we must be cut off from any supplies from the productive valley of the James. I inclose, likewise, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Commissary-General, in view of the order issued to him. You will perceive he urges earnestly your personal interposition in the matter as more efficacious than any action of the Department. I fully appreciate the just influence which your lightest word would have on the feelings and action of our people, and therefore, especially as it is urged by the Commissary-General, in justice to himself, submit the letter for your consideration. At the same time I do not wish to be understood as myself urging on you any action of the legality or expediency of which you may have doubts, or which you may think more appropriately pertains to my duties. I do not apprehend any such effects, but in all sincerity, if odium is to be incurred or animadversions aroused by necessary action under the present exigencies, I would, for the good of the cause, greatly prefer they should be directed against myself, rather than the trusted commander of our leading army.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 12, 1865.

SIR: The telegram of General Lee that the country is exhausted within reach of his army, and that he has but two days' rations, and that the only reliance is on the railroads, is given in reply to your direction that he should impress for the instant necessities of his army. General Lee's control extends over a wide department, and officers sent by him with a few lines from him of the state of the case would throughout his department stimulate the people, and voluntarily they would contribute. The action you propose as a substitute would be less effective, is liable to opposition except from the good, and so far from shielding General Lee from odium, will throw it on him, while it has neither the sanction of law nor the force to effect your measures. Furthermore, in Virginia it may be yielded to; in North Carolina, equally liable to military calls, the people, under the stimulus of the resolutions of the legislature, might resist, and the onus of your action fall on the willing.

Permit me to urge that never can there occur a more critical moment or occasion in which General Lee's popularity or hold on the confidence of the people [*sic*], or can find a more fitting opportunity for testing its efficiency in saving the cause. I make this remark because of yours, that you prefer to incur odium yourself than risk impairing that hold on the people which you think General Lee has, and which you think a mainstay of the cause. I am willing to do what I can, but I urge that General Lee act also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

* See paragraphs XLI and XLII, p. 1041.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 12, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. Col. R. E. Withers, commanding post at Danville, Va., will immediately turn over the negroes employed on the defenses at that place to Maj. E. T. D. Myers, of the Engineer Corps, for temporary service on repairs on the Piedmont Railroad.

* * * * * * *

XII. So much of paragraph XXXI, Special Orders, No. 304, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1864, as assigns Capt. H. T. Stanton, assistant adjutant-general, to duty with General Giltner's cavalry brigade is hereby revoked, and Captain Stanton is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. J. Echols, commanding reserves in Southwestern Virginia. Capt. Joseph M. Flanagan, assistant adjutant-general, will also remain on duty with Brig. Gen. John Echols.

* * * * * * *

XV. Capt. J. M. Pace, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. R. D. Johnston's brigade, to relieve Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general.

XVI. On being relieved by Capt. J. M. Pace, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with the division commanded by Brig. Gen. G. C. Wharton, Army of Northern Virginia, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XLI. It having been made known to this Department that the communications with Richmond have been interrupted, in consequence of the damage sustained by the railroads and canals from the late heavy rains and freshets, and that the necessary supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia cannot be obtained by ordinary means, and that a resort to extraordinary means must be had in the present emergency, the Commissary-General of Subsistence will impress for the immediate use of the army such supplies of subsistence as may be presently required. For this purpose he is authorized to exert whatever powers are allowed by the laws regulating impressments. More than one-half the supplies on hand for his family use will not be taken from any one owner. The Commissary-General will make such arrangements as may be necessary to lighten the burden upon the people, either by consenting to replace, in a reasonable time, the supplies impressed or by accepting the vicinage appraisment without appeal. It is expected that the present emergency will be of short duration, and it is hoped that there will be a patriotic response to this unforeseen call upon the people.

XLII. It having been made known to this Department that the communications with Richmond have been interrupted, in consequence of the damage sustained by the railroads and canal from the late heavy rains and freshets, and that the necessary supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia cannot be obtained by ordinary means, and that a resort to extraordinary means must be had in the present emergency, the Quartermaster-General will impress for the immediate use of the army such grain and other forage as may be presently required. For this purpose he is authorized to exert whatever powers are allowed by the laws regulating impressments. More than one-half of the supplies on hand for his own use will not be taken from any one owner. The Quartermaster-General will make such arrangments as may be necessary to lighten the burden upon the people, either by consenting to replace, in a reasonable time, the supplies impressed or by accepting

the vicinage appraisement without appeal. It is expected that the present emergency will be of short duration, and it is hoped that there will be a patriotic response to this unforeseen call upon the people.

* * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 12, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

One of your scouts reports that Gregg's cavalry has not been on this side of the river. He thinks that the troops reported by the deserters to have gone to North Carolina could not have passed down the river, as he was on the river at the time.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 12, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing unusual to report this morning. A communication was sent to the commanding officer of the Ninth Corps, U. S. Army, at 8 o'clock this morning in regard to passing Mrs. Sturdivant across the lines. An answer has not yet been received. Two men deserted from Elliott's brigade last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported, viz: Gracie's brigade, 2 wounded; Ransom's brigade, 1 killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 12, 1865—Midnight.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg:

The enemy's fleet is reported from Fort Fisher and Masonborough as again off New Inlet and along the coast north of it. Movement first seen since night.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12, 1865.

1. The immediate command indicated in General Orders, No. 14 (1864), from these headquarters, is resumed by the commanding general.*

* See Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1303.

II. All general courts-martial in session are adjourned until further orders, and the officers composing them will rejoin their commands without delay.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT FISHER,
January 12, 1865.

Major HILL:

There are a number of signal-lights being shown northeast and southeast; they are not the blockade signals, but the old fleet signals. To-day at noon one of the blockaders ran very close down from Battery Gatlin and turned off toward the fleet; when two and a half to three miles from us her decks seemed crowded, but not unusually so. I am just officially informed that a sergeant and three men deserted from Battery Gatlin last night.

LAMB,
Colonel.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 12, 1865.*

Maj. J. H. HILL:

The lights from the fleet have increased. Thirty and more vessels in view moving toward Fisher; 10 o'clock.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the commanding general has directed Major-General Hoke to send a brigade to the vicinity of Sugar Loaf, for the purpose of throwing up a line of works on the beach between the head of the sound and Fort Fisher.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12, 1865—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the furloughs to the Senior Reserves be suspended, and that they be held in readiness to move by water to Sugar Loaf as soon as the steamers have carried one brigade of Hoke's division; that the Second South Carolina Cavalry,

with the exception of one company, to be left at Masonborough, move at once to Sugar Loaf to report to Major-General Hoke; and that the local force of Wilmington be called out for garrison duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Commanding Division, Wilmington:

GENERAL: The commanding general has received your note of yesterday proposing to send a brigade to fortify the position above Fort Fisher. I have his orders to say that the suggestion is approved, and that you will proceed to have the works constructed on the plan discussed by him and yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12, 1865—12 midnight.

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Commanding Division, Wilmington:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you will put one brigade of your command in motion immediately for this place, to move by water to Sugar Loaf; the rest of the division will march without a moment's delay to the latter point.

The enemy's fleet has appeared again off Fort Fisher.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 12 [13?], 1865—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The Second South Carolina Cavalry, with the exception of one company left at Masonborough, has been ordered to report to you at Sugar Loaf. The commanding general expects you to make every effort to prevent a landing of the enemy; but if that has been effected before your arrival he desires you to take up the position which you and he had agreed upon during the recent operations. When the movements of the enemy have been developed the commanding general will join you in person.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 12, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT,
Smithville:

I shall be down on Cape Fear to-morrow to visit you and see the forts with Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 10. } *Richmond, January 13, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XL. It having been represented that the railroads in North Carolina require immediate repairs in consequence of damages recently sustained, and that the necessary labor cannot be obtained for this purpose except by impressments, and communication by these roads being indispensable to the supplying of the Army of Northern Virginia and the troops in the District of North Carolina, Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Provisional Army, C. S., will obtain such labor by the impressment of as many slaves as may be necessary. To this end he is invested with all the powers conferred by the laws and orders regulating impressments.

* * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Military Secretary, Richmond, Va.:

About fifty vessels in sight, mostly opposite point of former landing. Fair weather; smooth sea.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

(Copy to General Lee.)

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President as information.

JOHN B. SALE,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

His Excellency Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

The enemy's fleet reappeared last night. It will be prudent to reassemble your State forces, and especially do I desire General Leventhorpe back with General Baker. The enemy would not return without the means and the will for a desperate effort.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—2 p. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

Enemy has effected a landing on the narrow sand spit east of Masonborough Sound, and several miles above former point. With the sound intervening we could not possibly prevent this, but it gives him no advantage. Hoke confronts him, and I move down immediately. The monitors have opened fire on Fort Fisher; so far without effect.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, N. C., January 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Petersburg:

COLONEL: Herewith you will receive a copy* of an inspection report of the quartermaster and subsistence departments at the post of Raleigh. These officers and their employés are not under my control, except as to inspections. The reports are not sufficiently explicit, and corrections have been ordered; enough is developed, however, to show the necessity for purification. I can see no necessity for guards and watchmen other than the regular guards from the military post, nor can I see under what law soldiers on guard are paid extra. The number of employés seems excessive, especially clerks. An able-bodied conscript is employed, too, as paymaster, and called an expert.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 13, 1865.

General W. H. C. WHITING,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Your superior in rank, General Bragg, is charged with the command and defense of Wilmington.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster, Wilmington:

General Bragg directs you keep a small steamer constantly at the forts at the mouth of the river for purposes of communication. The general wishes you to procure without delay a lantern, in which a candle may be used, for his headquarters in the field.

Respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, N. C., January 13, 1865.

Capt. ISAAC B. GRAINGER,
Transportation Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you prepare steamboat transportation as soon as possible to take the Senior Reserves, about 650 in number, to Gander Hall. Report to Colonel Jackson and here when the boat will be ready.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

MANAGER OF TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wilmington:

SIR: I am instructed by General Bragg to say that too much becomes known in the streets of the contents of official dispatches sent to and from your office. Care must be taken in future to keep such telegrams absolutely secret, and no military intelligence will be sent without approval from these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—9 a. m.*

Col. WILLIAM LAMB,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg directs you report direct to these headquarters till General Whiting's arrival.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

Colonel LAMB:

The fleet is off Masonborough; be on your guard. Notify Jones, if he is near you. I will be with you, either inside or out. Keep the same orders about firing to-morrow, and a good lookout to-night.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General

BATTERY BUCHANAN, *January 13, 1865.*

Major HILL:

Where is Hoke? The Yankees are landing a heavy force. I should have a regiment of veterans before sundown. I have plenty of shelter, and the firing is slow. They can come in. I have fewer men than on the 24th. When will Reilly arrive? Answer.

LAMB,
Colonel.

FORT FISHER, *January 13, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The enemy have landed in large force. Garrison too weak to resist assault and prevent their advance. You must attack them at once.

WHITING,
General.

FORT FISHER, *January 13, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Enemy have landed a large force. They will assault me to-night, or try to do it. You must attack.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

FORT FISHER, *January 13, 1865—8 p. m.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Enemy are on the beach, where they have been all day. Why are they not attacked? Our casualties about forty, after a furious bombardment. I have ordered troops from the other posts. Our submarine cable and telegraph cut by shell. Enemy ceased firing at 6 o'clock.

WHITING,
General.

SPECIAL ORDER.] HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

Major Reilly, with his battalion, will proceed by river to Fort Fisher and report to Colonel Lamb. I will furnish transportation to move without delay.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 13, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

I arrived here at 8 o'clock and found the enemy landing at Battery Gatlin. One brigade is in position, the others are just coming up. The enemy, apparently, is preparing to attack me.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Advise me of the position of the fleet, and keep me informed of any movements or indications of future intentions. Let me know your wants in all respects.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Ellis' and Paris' batteries and Second South Carolina Cavalry, except one company to picket Masonborough, are ordered to you.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Aajutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Bragg leaves here for Sugar Loaf by land at 2 o'clock.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCK SPRING, *January 13, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General HOKE:

Please let us know whether you have heard anything from Fort Fisher or the movements of the enemy.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 13, 1865.*

Major HILL:

The fleet seems to be moving southward toward Fort Fisher.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

MASONBOROUGH, *January* [*13*], *1865*

Major HILL:

There are forty-nine vessels in sight, going toward Fisher. Firing commenced.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Masonborough:

General Bragg directs that Paris' battery and Second South Carolina Cavalry, except one company to picket at Masonborough, move immediately to Sugar Loaf and report to General Hoke. See this order delivered and answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 13, 1865.*

Major HILL:

Must I carry the battery? The operator was intoxicated last night. I have him under guard; shall keep him under arrest for the present.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 13, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER OF ELLIS' BATTERY,
Camp Lamb:

General Bragg directs that you move immediately to Sugar Loaf and report to Major-General Hoke.

Respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

The enemy's fleet is reported as assembling again off our coast. Your different commanders will be instructed immediately that their posts are to be defended at every hazard and to the last extremity. No proposition of any kind from the enemy will be entertained, except under instructions from these headquarters. Communicate to General Whiting on his arrival.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Inform Major Cameron that General Bragg desires him to return here immediately.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

General HÉBERT:

Enemy's fleet reported off Masonborough and Fisher. If any boat with you, keep it to re-enforce, if ordered. Get ready, say, four companies, provided for emergency. They will attack the same way.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding Post, Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you restore the military status in this place as to all matters of discipline, police, &c., exactly as it was during the recent presence of the enemy. No notice need be given recommending the departure of non-combatants or the removal of property. The local troops have been called out and placed under your orders. In accordance with General Orders, No. 4, your reports will be made to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general will set out at 2 p. m. for Sugar Loaf. You will be in command at this place, and will cause all military offices to be kept open night and day till further orders. You may use any staff officer General Whiting may have left behind.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 13, 1865.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you send the Senior Reserves, as soon as a steamer can be procured, by water to Sugar Loaf, via Gander Hall, to report to Major-General Hoke.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, N. C., January 13, 1865.

Col. J. K. CONNALLY,
Commanding Senior Reserves:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you move at once with your command to Sugar Loaf, by steamer to Gander Hall. Captain Grainger, assistant quartermaster, will have a boat ready for you by 1 o'clock. On your arrival at Sugar Loaf you will report to Major-General Hoke, commanding in that vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 13, 1865.

Col. J. G. BURR,
Commanding Seventh Regiment Home-Guards, Wilmington:

COLONEL: General Bragg directs that you assemble your regiment of home-guards immediately, in order to repel an invasion of your county.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General HOLMES,
Raleigh:

The fleet has reappeared. Urge the governor to send General Leventhorpe back to Kinston. I have no one to replace him, and a heavy raid from New Berne is threatened as a diversion. We must expect a desperate effort, and should bring all our means to bear.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865—8.45 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

Enemy's fleet, fifty vessels, off New Inlet. General Bragg directs you to have your troops as near railroad as you can in safety to your district.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

Enemy has effected landing on sand spit east Masonborough Sound. General Bragg desires you to send forward any troops you can spare consistently with safety to your district. Keep him advised.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 14, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. One man deserted from Gracie's brigade last night.

The following casualties are reported: Gracie's brigade, two wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—11 a. m.*

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

The enemy has landed a heavy force, and evidently intend making a strong effort. We need all your assistance, and as soon as you can send it. Bombardment of Fisher yesterday was heavy, but damage and loss slight.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 a. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

The land force remains in position, covered by gun-boats and heavy ships. The bombardment of Fort Fisher by the fleet was heavy yesterday until dark. Damage and casualties very slight.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—8 p. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

The enemy succeeded last night in extending his line across the peninsula, and interposed between us and Fort Fisher. His line has been closely examined by myself and General Hoke, and he considers it too hazardous to assault with such an inferior force. Fisher has been re-enforced with sufficient veterans to make it safe. The width of the river is such the enemy cannot control it from his position even with artillery, and he has yet landed none. Weather continues fine and sea smooth. Bombardment to-day light.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Richmond, Va.:

Our operations here are likely to eventuate in a siege of Fort Fisher. It is therefore of the utmost importance I should have the services of Major Johnson. So far nothing has been heard of him since your dispatch.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Flag-Officer PINCKNEY,
Wilmington:

Enemy has extended across the neck, and has his left resting on river about two miles and a half above Fisher. This offers fine opportunity for your gun-boat, as enemy has no artillery. If you will let gun-boat stop at Fort Anderson, and report arrival to me, I will send a staff officer to point out enemy's line, so as to distinguish it from ours.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SMITHVILLE, *January 14, 1865.*

Major VENABLE:

Strong is at Buchanan. The general had a harder fight yesterday than on Christmas. Old Fisher still stands defiant. We are well. We return to Fisher this morning. Seventy-six sail off at 7.30 o'clock.

J. H. HILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865.*

Major VENABLE:

We hear heavy musketry firing now toward Fisher. Hoke and Bragg both at front. Soon as I hear particulars will let you know.

B. BURNS.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865.*

Major CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Send immediately to Fort Anderson steam-boat transportation for 1,000 men, with proper lighters. This transportation is to await orders at Anderson, and its arrival there must be immediately reported to us. There must be no delay or mistake in the execution of this order. Telegraph what hour transportation may be expected at Anderson.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

I sent you order at 10 a. m. to send immediately to Fort Anderson steam-boat transportation, with proper lighters, to carry 1,000 men to Fort Fisher. You may send the steamers direct to Gander Hall. When will they arrive? Absolutely necessary to have them by dark. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Arrange transportation from Fayetteville to Wilmington for two companies, communicating with Colonel Childs. I got no dispatches from you yesterday evening. Elucidate matters at telegraph office.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHVILLE, *January 14, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Seventy-six sail off this morning at 7.50 o'clock. I have come here simply to communicate. Fleet moving in line of battle. I must have a regiment to do duty at night. Men that fought their guns as mine did yesterday and will have to do to-day require some rest at night. Both our submarine cables and telegraph wire were cut all to pieces by the enemy's shell in twenty minutes after he opened. Signals cannot be kept up during a fight on account of the obscurity of the smoke. As far as we can see the enemy are on the beach. He did not attack last night; our men under arms all night expecting them. Do not think they can force a passage to-day. Hoke promised me a regiment. I go back in one hour.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Smithville:

Transportation has been ordered for some movements directed through General Hébert. By that transportation 1,000 veterans will be sent to Fisher. What is now effective force in Fisher?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHVILLE, *January 14, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

General Hébert has handed me your dispatch of this date.* By my orders from Fisher last night he sent six companies to re-enforce that fort, leaving the garrisons elsewhere, as you designate in your dispatch. I cannot send troops to Gander Hall, and have asked for troops to relieve the men at night, who have been fighting for twenty-four hours. Dispatch to me from Sugar Loaf, of 11 a. m., just received. I need no transportation. Effective force in Fisher about 1,000, as near as I can say without returns. I am going back there now.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

FISHER, *January 14, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The best way to re-enforce Fisher is by land through the enemy, or by landing at Battery Buchanan.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

FORT FISHER, *January 14, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The Chickamauga is firing on the beach whenever the enemy show themselves, by direction of the flag-officer and my advice.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

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*See Anderson to Hébert, 10 a. m., p. 1058.

SMITHVILLE, *January 14, 1865—11.45 a. m.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Porter cannot come in now. The tide is turning. He cannot come in until at night. We hold Fisher. Sooner you attack the enemy the better.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

Enemy has extended across neck, left resting about two miles and a half above Fisher on river. Hoke is now moving on him. General Bragg wishes you to keep out some scouts well on your front, to give you information and look particularly to your flanks in case of assault.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT FISHER, *January 14, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

General BRAGG:

I send this boat, Cape Fear, to town for coal and wood, with the request that she return at once; she is necessary here for our communication. The game of the enemy is very plain to me. They are now furiously bombarding my land front; they will continue to do that, in order, if possible, to silence my guns until they are satisfied that their land force has securely established itself across the neck and rests on the river; then Porter will attempt to force a passage by [*sic*] to co-operate with the force that takes the river-bank. I have received dispatches from you stating that the enemy had extended to the river-bank. This they never should have been allowed to do; and if they are permitted to remain there the reduction of Fort Fisher is but a question of time. This has been notified heretofore frequently both to yourself and to the Department. I will hold this place till the last extremities; but unless you drive that land force from its position I cannot answer for the security of this harbor. The fire has been and continues to be exceedingly heavy, surpassing not so much in its volume as in its extraordinary condition even the fire of Christmas. The garrison is in good spirits and condition.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

A brigade of 1,000 veteran infantry will be sent to you to-night. By the return of the transports General Bragg directs you send to Gander Hall Landing the six companies drawn from General Hébert. This will leave you, according to your own return, 2,100 effectives, as many as can be well employed at one time. Such changes can be nightly made as the physical condition of the men may require.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[By courier.]

SUGAR LOAF, *January 13 [14?], 1865—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. H. C. WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg directs me to say the re-enforcements being sent you from Hébert and Hoke will render you impregnable against assault. The enemy are between Batteries Gatlin and Anderson, hugging the beach. As soon as they move down we will make a corresponding movement and, if opportunity occurs, attack. Please report by the bearer the effect of the enemy's fire of to-day.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[By telegraph.]

SUGAR LOAF, *January 13 [14?], 1865—6 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg directs me to say the re-enforcements being sent you from Hébert and Hoke will render your position impregnable against assault. Enemy is hugging his gun-boats. As soon as he moves out he will be attacked from outside.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg directs that you place your obstructions upon the Rip and close the channel as effectually as possible. Acknowledge.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

Lieutenant Strong reports in Wilmington the capture of a steamer by enemy at Craig's. What steamer is it? Cannot you destroy her with your guns? Please inform General Bragg.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—8 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg desires you will report at these headquarters early to-morrow morning for conference. Inform the general what your loss and damage have been yesterday and to-day.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—12 m.*

Colonel LAMB,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg desires you to report immediately your effective strength and number of companies.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

General Bragg directs that five companies be left at Caswell and Campbell together, five companies at Holmes, one at Smithville, including light artillery and all, and that the remainder be put in motion immediately after dark by steamer to Gander Hall. Steamer will be sent you immediately. Report by telegraph immediately what number you will send and what you have sent to Fisher. All extra duty and detailed men must be put under arms.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—12 m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Report how many companies you have sent to Fisher in all and their effective strength, and how many companies you have remaining and their effective strength.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—5 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Anderson:

Send the steamers immediately to Gander Hall Landing to take brigade to Fisher. Acknowledge receipt.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

Captain EZZELL,
Fort Anderson:

Let Harllee come as near as she can and Sampson act as lighter. Acknowledge.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Colonel GRAHAM,
Commanding Hagood's Brigade:

General Bragg directs that as soon as steamers Harllee and Sampson arrive from Fort Anderson you embark your men and proceed to Fort Fisher. You will have to land at Battery Buchanan, the enemy occupying Craig's Landing. Please inform the captains of the steamers that they are to bring back to Gander Hall from Fort Fisher six companies.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865.*

Colonel GRAHAM:

I have just received a signal dispatch from Fort Anderson to the effect that the Sampson will be at Gander Hall at 7.30 p. m., but that the Harllee cannot go in there. You must use the Sampson as a lighter to load the Harllee, which I have ordered to come as near as possible. There is a signal station at Sugar Loaf by which you can communicate with Fort Anderson. Use General Bragg's name to get off as soon as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sugar Loaf, January 14, 1865—12 m.

Major-General HOKE:

On careful consideration the commanding general deems it of the highest importance to break the enemy's line, if possible, and he hopes you may be able to do it by a judicious use of artillery, they having none. Once broken, we ought to be able to prevent their fortifying another line.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General HOKE:

Your general views, as expressed in the note by Major Adams, will be adopted by the commanding general. He desires you will select a good line, as near the enemy as practicable, and intrench your position, taking care not to open your left flank to the enemy's view, and securing as strong a position on your left from which with artillery to cut the enemy's communication with his landing point. This will distress him, and if he is forced to land supplies, &c., as near as his right to Fisher, the heavy guns will destroy his boats. The general directs that 1,000 of Hagood's brigade be sent by dusk to Gander Hall Landing for transportation to Fisher. Nearly 600 men are ordered to return from there,

and will join you. We must keep the enemy in close to his lines, so as to observe his movements at all times, and by all means avoid another surprise to us. You should also erect an observatory immediately, from which he can be seen. The naval movement has been requested.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

General Bragg thinks condition of affairs requires all except railroad men to turn out. Show this to Constructor Porter.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General HOLMES,
Raleigh:

Dispatch received. We need all the effective force you can bring.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BAKER,
Goldsborough:

General Bragg directs you send immediately to Wilmington any force you can spare.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

We can dispense with your troops. If enemy advances on you General Bragg directs me to say you are authorized to stop temporarily any troops passing to drive them back.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 14, 1865—7 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Fayetteville:

General Bragg directs you send immediately to Wilmington all your garrison, performing necessary guard duty with your operatives. Acknowledge receipt.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 15, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet in front of this division during past twenty-four hours.

The following casualties are respectfully reported, viz: Gracie's brigade, one wounded (mortally).

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 15, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Wilmington, N. C.:

We are trustfully looking to your operations; may Divine favor crown your efforts. If the sea should be rough I hope you will be able to capture the detachment which has landed. Can the enemy get fuel and water in their present position?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

His Excellency Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

After a furious bombardment from the fleet all day the enemy's infantry assaulted Fort Fisher at 4 p. m. General Whiting reports at 6.30 p. m. that the attack was repulsed. We are re-enforcing the fort.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 15, 1865.*

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Richmond, Va.:

Official information from General W. H. C. Whiting, at Fort Fisher, of 8 o'clock this p. m., reports enemy's attack on Fort Fisher unsuccessful. Fresh troops are being sent to him.

ROBERT STRANGE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sugar Loaf, January 15, 1865—2.30 p. m.

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

It is believed by the commander of your troops that the effort will fail if made, and at a heavy sacrifice. The enemy's force is represented and believed to be 12,000. If defended, as I believe it will be, by your veterans and the former garrison it cannot be taken. It is not invested and cannot be unless the fleet passes. The channel of river is a mile and three-quarters from enemy's nearest position, and will be perfectly

safe at night. But in any event we can pass the obstructed point by land from Fort Anderson to Smithville and keep up communications. Casualties so far reported, 3 killed and 32 wounded. No damage reported to works or armament. Garrison reported in fine spirits. I have ordered obstructions sunk on the Rip to prevent passage of fleet.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Petersburg:

The enemy have bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day. At 4 p. m. their infantry advanced to assault it, we at the same hour making a heavy demonstration on their rear. General Whiting at 6.30 reports that the enemy's attack failed. We are now sending fresh troops to Fort Fisher. The bombardment continues.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—4 p. m.*

Flag-Officer PINCKNEY,
Wilmington:

The enemy may attempt to interrupt our communications and capture our steamers on the river by barges brought across the peninsula. I beg you will use such means as you think proper to prevent this, and inform me of your action, so that I may be guided in my own measures.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—5.30 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Make immediate arrangements to keep Fisher supplied with wood. Flat-boats had better be sent down to point nearly opposite, and negroes to cut wood, under a reliable man. They can be towed in at night.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Telegraph line to Fayetteville being down, communicate by any opportunity occurring following order.*

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Anderson to Childs, 7 p. m., p. 1060.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Reports about Fort Fisher have been sensational. Official information has been received that all is right. It is now being re-enforced. Send down to General Hoke by wagon immediately 200 spades and shovels.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Send steamer immediately to Fort Anderson, if possible, to take 600 men to Fisher. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—12 midnight.*

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Wilmington:

Do not send the steamer ordered to Fort Anderson. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. S. V. REID,
Commissary of Subsistence, Wilmington:

Supplies for 2,500 men in Fisher must be sent to Smithville, to be thrown into Fisher from time to time.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—1 p. m.*

Maj. S. V. REID,
Commissary of Subsistence, Wilmington:

The whole garrison of Fisher will be 2,500. Thirty days' rations, as near as possible, must be kept in the fort, and current consumption supplied from outside.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

Maj. ROBERT STRANGE,
Wilmington:

The sensational reports about Fisher are entirely unfounded. Official information from General Whiting of later hour reports enemy's attack unsuccessful. Fresh troops are being sent him, and we have confidence they will hold it.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Too late to do anything about obstructions. I will try to confer to-day, but the chances are against it. Enemy still keeping heavy fire. They will try their passing this morning, unless you whip them off the land.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

In your dispatches you do not mention damage to the work or armament. Has there been any?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—1 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Colquitt, assigned to the immediate command of Fort Fisher, will be down to-night. General Bragg directs you report in person at these headquarters this evening for conference and instructions.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Is Fisher to be beseiged, or you to attack? Should like to know. The fire on the fort from iron-clads heavy, but casualties so far during the fight 3 killed and 32 wounded.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

Dispatch of 2.10 received. Hoke is moving on enemy, but I am confident you will repel him with your infantry.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The enemy are assaulting us by land and sea. Their infantry outnumber us. Can't you help us? I am slightly wounded.

WHITING,
General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—7.40 p. m.*

Major-General WHITING,
Fort Fisher:

General Colquitt is just starting down to take immediate command of Fort Fisher. General Bragg desires to see you here, as, being wounded, you must be exhausted. Graham will be telegraphed to take rest of brigade over to you immediately.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

We still hold the fort, but are sorely pressed. Can't you assist us from the outside?

HILL,
Major.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

Major HUGHES,
Quartermaster, Gander Hall:

Send the Dawson (steamer) as soon as she comes to Fort Fisher. Let her take to Graham's brigade, now there, 20,000 rounds caliber .58.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Fort Fisher evacuated; troops rushed in confusion to Battery Buchanan. I landed at Buchanan just as the enemy was going in, and barely escaped. I will report to you to-night. There is no mistake in this information. Lieutenant Bright is here with thirty men, and wishes instruction.

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel LAMB,
Fort Fisher:

General Bragg desires you to use your long-range guns as far as practicable, to interfere with enemy landing supplies, &c., and annoy him on beach. Destroy steamer they captured, if possible, with your guns.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTERY LAMB:

General Bragg directs you to send the signal operators who were at Battery Buchanan, and are reported as leaving it, immediately back to that post. Send General Bragg's dispatch to General Whiting by small boat at once. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*

Captain STRONG,
Fort Lamb:

General Whiting is expected here to-night. General Bragg desires to see you here immediately.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant BRIGHT,
Battery Lamb:

You must send General Bragg's dispatch to Whiting. Boats the men saw are probably our own coming from Buchanan.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR BATTERY LAMB:

Keep your office open till ordered to move. Don't budge.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Captain JORDAN, or
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Gander Hall Landing:

Stop steamer Dawson at Gander Hall till further orders, and communicate her arrival to these headquarters.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

REEVES' POINT, *January 15, 1865.*

General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Please have the battery put on the line to Reeves' Point. I have just come from Fisher to open communication with you, Wilmington, and Sugar Loaf. All is well so far; but if General Bragg does not

attack at once, it looks bad. Some more troops are coming into the fort—Hagood's brigade. Let me know anything you want at this place to be sent over in small boats, which will be kept here.

Yours, truly,

W. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—2.10 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

The enemy are now assaulting the fort.

STRONG,
Captain.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865.*

General HÉBERT:

I can see the enemy and the fort. Their flags are now planted on all the traverses.

W. C. STRONG.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865.*

General HÉBERT:

The Mound is still firing, and our flag still on Battery Buchanan.

W. C. STRONG.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

Order all dispatches to be sent to this place. We will send them over by signals or small boats. Order signal corps to notify signal station at Battery Buchanan to give their attention to this place.

W. C. STRONG.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

I am here, and I await further developments. Anything from General Whiting?

W. C. STRONG,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to Colonel Gordon.)

FORT ANDERSON, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

Colonel Graham's troops are here; steamer broken down.

W. C. STRONG,
Aide-de-Camp.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—6.15 p. m.*

Major STRONG:

The men say that our men are still fighting the enemy. Past Midshipman Wright, Battery Buchanan, is here. He says Captain Chapman is evacuating Battery Buchanan, though the Mound and Buchanan still responding.

J. J. BRIGHT,
Lieutenant.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8 p. m.*
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Captain STRONG,
Fort Anderson:

General Whiting is expected here to-night. General Bragg desires to see you here immediately.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

General Bragg directs that every night steamers down the river, when not employed, be taken to Smithville or Anderson and vigilantly guarded, to prevent possible capture by enemy's boats.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent Major Cameron and Colonel Lamb.)

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

In case of disaster at Fisher, Sugar Loaf and Fort Anderson will be our line. General Bragg directs you to send another company there immediately from Caswell and make every preparation. Communicate with Fisher soon as possible, and give General Bragg full information. Colonel Graham will await information from Fisher before going over.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT:
Smithville:

General Bragg directs you to relieve Lieutenant Bright at Battery Lamb by a reliable officer of good and cool judgment, and send Lieutenant Bain, signal officer, to that station to keep up constant communication with Fort Fisher.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHVILLE, *January 15, 1865—8.40 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sugar Loaf:

Colonel Graham landed a portion of his command this evening at Fort Fisher. Owing to severe shelling he proceeded here with the balance. He left here to-night for Fort Anderson prior to receipt of your dispatch, on steamer Harllee. The Pelteway will take one company to Fort Anderson.

L[OUIS] H[ÉBERT].

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—10.15 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Let Pelteway go as soon as possible to Fort Anderson, so Graham can go to Fisher.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Send Pelteway immediately to Fort Anderson for Graham's troops. By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

General Bragg directs you send the most reliable man you have in boat to communicate with Fisher, and ascertain facts. Let him say to commander of Fort Fisher General Bragg orders him not to surrender, and that re-enforcements are being sent. The naval garrison must go back to their guns. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., *January 15, 1865—12 midnight.*

General BRAGG,
Sugar Loaf:

Last information is that Fort Fisher has surrendered. I await orders.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—12 midnight.*
(Received 12.16 a. m. 16th.)

General HÉBERT:

General Bragg directs that as soon as you ascertain with certainty that Fort Fisher has been captured you evacuate Fort Holmes, and send all steamers to Fort Anderson. They should not be allowed to fall into the enemy's hands.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—12 midnight.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Order to send small boat to Fort Fisher is countermanded, as place seems to have surrendered.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to Lieutenant Bright.)

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—4.20 p. m.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

Enemy still hold east part of land face of Fisher. Mound and Buchanan still firing. Flag still waving over the Mound and Buchanan.

BRIGHT,
Lieutenant.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—4.50 p. m.*
(Received 5.25 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

The enemy still hold same position. We still hold them in check. Mound and Buchanan still firing on enemy's land force inside of the fort.

BRIGHT,
Lieutenant.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—5.17 p. m.*

General HÉBERT:

GENERAL: There are about forty or fifty men here who have made their escape from Fisher; some wounded. Please send up rations and some small-arms. If you will allow me [I will] keep those who are not hurt. I need men badly. Please answer.

J J. BRIGHT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 12 midnight.)

General HÉBERT:

All at once firing has ceased; also signals; and the whole fleet are now throwing rockets up—all colors. It is fully believed that the fort has surrendered. I will telegraph you again in a few moments.

J. J. BRIGHT.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—11.15 p. m.*

General HÉBERT:

Men are constantly arriving from Battery Buchanan; they report the fort surrendered. Chapman has not yet arrived; will telegraph you when he arrives.

J. J. BRIGHT.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—11.20 p. m.*

General HÉBERT:

Have just seen Major Saunders and Captain Chapman. Both on their way to Wilmington. They both say the fort has surrendered. General Whiting and Colonel Lamb prisoners.

BRIGHT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 15, 1865—11.40 p. m.*

General HÉBERT:

What am I to do? All men are leaving who came from Battery Buchanan by land for Wilmington; so none left with me except my guard.

J. J. BRIGHT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

ROCK SPRING, *January 15, 1865—5 a. m.*

Colonel GRAHAM:

General Bragg has read your note addressed to General Hoke. He desires you to get the rest of your men on board and go down to Fort Fisher as soon as possible and land, if you can do it without attracting the enemy's fire. If the fire should be too great you will have to wait till night.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITHVILLE, *January 15, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sugar Loaf:

As instructed by you, about 400 of my men landed at Fisher; the rest were prevented by the fire of the enemy. I will go there to-night, unless otherwise instructed.

R. F. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—7.40 p. m.*
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Colonel GRAHAM:
(Care General Hébert, Smithville.)

General Bragg directs you pass with your troops over to Fort Fisher the moment it is practicable. The report of enemy having carried the works is unfounded.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—8.45 p. m.*

Colonel GRAHAM:
(Care of General Hébert, Smithville.)

The order to remove any of the troops from Fort Fisher is countermanded. If practicable let steamer carry off wounded. Report when you start over.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Colonel GRAHAM:
(To arrive at Fort Anderson.)

Carry your command immediately to Fort Fisher. Reports of enemy's carrying any portion of that place unfounded. Diligence in executing this order may be vital. Let steamer bring back wounded if practicable. Acknowledge. Order to bring out any portion of garrison from Fisher is countermanded.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

FORT ANDERSON, *January 15, 1865—9.45 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

General HÉBERT:

Send me the Pelteway and Sampson. Fort Fisher is not taken. I go there.

R. F. GRAHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11 p. m.*

Colonel GRAHAM,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg says it is of first importance your troops should go into Fort Fisher to-night, and you must go on if you have to land in small boats,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—12 midnight.*

Colonel GRAHAM,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg directs you suspend your movements and remain at Fort Anderson.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Colonel Rion.)

FORT ANDERSON, *January 15, 1865—4 p. m.*

General HÉBERT:

The enemy firing on Fisher with small-arms.

A. W. EZZELL.

FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

General L. HÉBERT:

The fort will be surrendered. We can get no help.

SAUNDERS,
Major.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

Scout Dickinson reports 1,000 troops at Morehead, 6,000 at New Berne. Enemy started on raid on Western and Atlantic Railroad with 4,000, but returned. Raid in contemplation now.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 15, 1865—5 a. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

Keep Hahr's battalion for guard duty in town.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 16, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

General Bragg this morning informs me that enemy captured Fort Fisher last night at 10 o'clock. No particulars. I have asked him whether it can be retaken; if so the attempt must needs be without a moment's delay.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 16, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

The condition that Butler's division should return to you was understood by me to be part of the proposition, and will be distinctly stated. Young's brigade will join the command as soon as it arrives on the field of operations. Will you notify the Adjutant-General, that the proper orders may be issued in time?

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Adjutant and Inspector General, by direction of the President.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 16, 1865.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

General Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4 p. m. their infantry advanced to the assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At 6.30 p. m. General Whiting reported that their attack had failed and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. About 10 p. m. the fort was captured, with most of its garrison. No further particulars at this time known.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 16, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with its inclosures. I thank you for your prompt and energetic measures for the relief of the army. As soon as I was informed of the breach in our railroad connections I issued the inclosed appeal to the farmers and others in the country accessible by our remaining communications, and sent Major Tannahill to them to obtain all the supplies that could be procured. I am glad to say that so far as I know the crisis in relation to this matter is now past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 19, 1865.

Noted with pleasure. It was the most effectual mode of obtaining supplies—more effective, I doubt not, than the coercive action of the Department.

J. A. S.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 12, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS EAST OF THE BLUE RIDGE
AND SOUTH OF JAMES RIVER:

The recent heavy freshet having destroyed a portion of the railroad from Danville to Goldsborough, and thereby cut off temporarily necessary supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia, an appeal is respectfully made to the farmers, millers, and other citizens to furnish, with all possible promptness, whatever breadstuffs, meat (fresh or salt), and molasses, they can spare. Such citizens as Maj. Robert Tannahill may select are asked to act as agents in purchasing and collecting supplies through the various officers connected with the commissary department on the lines of railroad. Arrangements have been made to pay promptly for all supplies delivered under this appeal, or to return the same in kind as soon as practicable.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 16, 1865.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have inquired into the evils alleged to proceed from the contraband trade in North Carolina in the letter of Mr. Wilson, forwarded to the Department by the Hon. W. N. H. Smith and referred to me. I find that traffic is carried on to a large extent without authority, and that the effects are demoralizing in their tendency. I inclose a copy of a report of Captain George, assistant commissary of subsistence, to Major Morrison, commissary of subsistence at Goldsborough, and beg leave to call your attention to his suggestion as to the purchase or impressment of the cotton between the Chowan and Roanoke for the use of the Subsistence Department. If the contracts now existing be carried out to the extent anticipated, the Commissary of Subsistence Department will need large quantities of cotton, and I think that if the Department possesses the power it would be well to acquire that which is most conveniently situated for being used in the illicit trade. I also think it would be advisable to forbid cotton being brought east of the Roanoke, except by Government agents. I have issued an order forbidding the transportation of contraband articles across our lines, but the force available to compel the observance of the order and the slow forms of proceeding under the law to condemn such property when seized, render all efforts to restrain the illicit trade nearly abortive, unless a personal penalty be attached to it besides the confiscation now provided by law. I fear it can not be repressed. In view of the loss of the port of Wilmington for obtaining supplies, we should endeavor to make the traffic across the lines as productive as possible, and this illegal trade is very injurious to that conducted on Government account, besides its other bad effects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1865.

Assistant Secretary, for consideration.

Do you advise any order on this subject, or would it be well to submit a project of a bill for the action of Congress?

J. A. S.

[Inclosure.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Pitch Landing, Hertford County, N. C., December 23, 1864.

Maj. W. W. MORRISON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dist. No. 1, North Carolina:

MAJOR: You have done me the honor to ask my opinion of the cotton trade carried on principally in my district, its effects, abuses, and their remedy. To be brief, the statement of Mr. Wilson in his letter to the Secretary of War, and the concurrent testimony of Mr. Smith, are mainly correct. The demoralization, however, is more the fault of the people than the necessary result of the traffic. They argue that if the Government has a right to trade a contraband article across the lines for indispensable supplies, individuals should not be debarred the privilege of trading on speculation. Hence, in defiance of law and orders, many private speculators are extensively and constantly engaged in running cotton through the lines. The extent of the evil is now daily increasing to an alarming extent, owing mostly, I think, to the numerous agencies recently issued by the State, and the loose manner in which business is carried on by some of the men. Some buy their own cotton in sections unwatched by the military, transport it by obscure roads, and select unpicketed crossings on the river for their operations. By this plan they are responsible to no one for the amount of cotton carried over. It is the misconduct of these, and some individual agents, and detailed men in Confederate employ, that gives a show of foundation to the broad charge made by Mr. Wilson that "all hands, agents and all," are speculating. Another chief ground for the charge is, that many speculators, strangers and citizens, represent themselves as acting for the Government, when they really have no connection with it, and persons who do not take time to inquire the precise standing of these men, charge the Government with the illegality of their transactions. I have been watchful, and only two cases of clear misconduct have been found among Confederate agents or detailed men. These cases came before you, and it is unnecessary for me to say they met with immediate punishment.

The practical working of the trade is precisely what Mr. Smith represents it to be, viz: "The giving a permit to pass cotton over the river and thence to the enemy as a premium, in addition to the price paid for subsistence stores," and most of these stores are produced in counties of North Carolina east of the Chowan. Confederate credit, however, would not have brought out the supplies, as he thinks. To remedy the abuse of the trade is a most desirable consummation. There are about seventy miles of river shore from Murfreesborough to the sound, and now only about fifty badly disciplined cavalrymen to represent a military force. It would seem out of the question to procure a sufficient force to watch, night and day, the scores of landings on this extent of river shore. The present plan of keeping a record of permits given and making a report of them is practically of no value toward stopping

illegal traffic in my section, as there is no immediate officer fully authorized and no force to detect and call men to account for trading without permits.

Pardon me if I suggest what seems the most economical and effectual remedy. Let all private parties now holding cotton between the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers be required to remove it beyond (west) the former, or suffer it to be impressed by some officer specially charged with that duty for the Subsistence Department, now much pressed for cotton. Let all private parties whatever be forbidden to purchase and bring cotton from the interior, east of the Roanoke, upon pain of impressment. Let all cotton required for exchange by officers or agents of the Subsistence Department be purchased in the interior by the chief commissaries of districts of the State, and be supplied the exchanging officer or agent on receipts and invoices, and transported only through regular channels. By this last arrangement one great opening for abuse will be closed, that of purchasing and running cotton through privately, in connection with some purchased and exchanged on Government account. Let a shrewd and upright officer be assigned as commanding on the Chowan, and constituted an inspector of the trade, and fully authorized to enforce the rules and restrictions which may have been imposed on the traffic. Let him be supplied with one company of infantry for stationary picket at the crossings of swamps and rivers by main roads leading toward the lines, and two cavalry companies to act as scouts and detectives. Then let the reports of permits granted which we are now required to make to be sent regularly to him. He, by being fully posted by his scouts, pickets, and detectives, will be able to examine these reports knowingly, and to detect any wrong, and take immediate action in the matter. Under the present system the report we make of passes, &c., only shows what has been done properly, while the illegal traffic goes on uninterrupted. The nature of this country, being crossed by swamps and creeks, impassable only at certain points, is well adapted to this plan suggested.

Finally, I deem it absolutely necessary that all State agents be subjected to the same rules with us, and be held accountable to the same authority.

These suggestions are submitted with the utmost deference, and my extreme anxiety to have something done toward remedying the evil referred to is my apology for length.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. GEORGE,

Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chowan Dist.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January 16, 1865.*

Colonel Cabell will proceed to the headquarters artillery First Corps, and act as chief of artillery for that corps during the absence of General Alexander on furlough just granted. The senior captain of his battalion will act as its commander while Colonel Cabell is thus absent.

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 16, 1865.

Major DUNCAN.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report all quiet in front of this division during the past twenty-four hours. Four men deserted from Wise's brigade last night. The following casualties are respectfully reported, viz: Gracie's brigade, one wounded, mortally.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—1 a. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg:

I am mortified at having to report the unexpected capture of Fort Fisher, with most of its garrison, at about 10 o'clock to-night. Particulars not known.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

(Copies to His Excellency the President, Richmond, and Governor Vance, Raleigh.)

RICHMOND, VA., *January 16, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Wilmington, N. C.:

Yours of this morning received. The intelligence is sad as it was unexpected. Can you retake the fort? If anything is to be done you will appreciate the necessity of its being attempted without a moment's delay.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond:

The enemy's enormous fleet alone would destroy us in such an attempt were we unopposed by the land force. The most we can hope to do will be to hold this line. We are accordingly concentrating for that purpose.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg:

The fall of Fisher renders useless our forts below. I am accordingly concentrating on this point and at Fort Anderson, directly opposite, and will endeavor to hold this line. May not be able to save heavy guns from below; in which event a supply will be necessary.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January, 16, 1865—5 p. m.*

Flag-Officer PINCKNEY,
Wilmington:

It would be a great relief to me and conduce to the public defense for you to take charge of the river obstructions just below the city, and also man the batteries for their protection. Should you consent to do so, confer with Captain James, chief engineer, now in Wilmington. The enemy now have one steamer in the river. I shall hold the position here and Fort Anderson, but it is possible they may pass our batteries.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

NEAR GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Captain JAMES,
Chief Engineer, Wilmington:

General Bragg needs your services at headquarters immediately. He wishes to see Major Saunders and Colonel Gordon also. Communicate if in town.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—3.15 p. m.*

Captain WINDER,
Engineer Troops:

Telegraph again to Hawks to hasten back. See Burroughs as to all the landings within a mile and a half of Fort Anderson. I will be up to-night.

WM. H. JAMES,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

RICHMOND, *January 16, 1865.*

Maj. ROBERT STRANGE:
(Care General Bragg.)

Cannot you give me fuller particulars? Your telegram last night and General Bragg's, 13th, are all we have. Not informed whether attack is naval or combined, in what force, nor when commenced.

JOHN B. SALE,
Military Secretary.

WILMINGTON, *January 16, 1865.*

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Colonel and Military Secretary, Richmond, Va.:

Enemy made a combined land and naval attack and captured Fisher and garrison about 1 a. m.

ROBERT STRANGE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

NEAR GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Maj. ROBERT STRANGE, *Wilmington:*

All perfectly quiet this morning.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—9.30 a. m*

Major REID, *Wilmington:*

We shall require supplies for daily issue to 7,000 men here and 2,500 at Fort Anderson. Valuable stores not needed for current consumption should be removed from town. No hurry and no immediate danger.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major Cameron.)

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865.*

General HÉBERT:

Lieutenant Bright's (Fort Lamb) order to send small boat to Fisher is countermanded, as place seems to have surrendered.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—12.30 a. m.*

Major-General HÉBERT, *Smithville:*

Your dispatch, announcing fall of Fisher, received. General Bragg directs you evacuate Fort Holmes as rapidly as possible. Send any steamers now below Fisher to Anderson before daylight.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—1 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT, *Smithville:*

General Bragg directs you make all preparations to fall back on Fort Anderson.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTERY LAMB, *January 16, 1865—1.30 a. m.*
(Received 2.20 a. m.)

General HÉBERT:

Following just received from Colonel Anderson, assistant adjutant-general to General Bragg:

Spike your guns, destroy carriages, and retire with your command to Fort Anderson. Remove telegraph office, but leave wire and current complete. Communicate this to General Hébert.

I obey these orders immediately.

J. J. BRIGHT,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—4 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

As soon as you have accomplished all that can be done in the evacuation of Holmes, fall back on Fort Anderson with your whole force and take command there. Destroy everything valuable to the enemy which you cannot remove. Acknowledge receipt.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—4 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

General Bragg directs me to say you can leave one small steamer to bring out garrison of Holmes, and must send others up immediately. The steamer left is to be destroyed if she cannot be brought off; must not fall in enemy's hands.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

There are no indications of any movement by enemy. I hope, therefore, you will be able to save your steamers to-night. If possible take to Fort Anderson some of your heavy guns. Do not destroy the others, as it is possible we may get them by land. Use every effort to do this. Answer.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—1 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

Telegram 12.10 received. General Bragg desires you to hold as you are till enemy makes demonstration, meanwhile endeavoring to save heavy guns and ammunition, which are needed at Fort Anderson.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Smithville:

General Hoke will send you from Wilmington this evening from ten to twenty wagons. With these bring off all intrenching tools and other valuable property.

By order, &c.:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 16, 1865—9.15 a. m.*

Major HUGHES, or
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF GANDER HALL LANDING:

All steamers coming from Wilmington to your wharf are to unload and go back.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General HOLMES,
Wilmington:

From present indications immediate emergency requiring your services seems to have passed, but General Bragg desires to confer with you. If you cannot come he will see you in town to-morrow evening, if nothing prevents.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—3 p. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

Establish immediately a telegraph office at Fort Lee, opposite the obstructions. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—3 p. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

Dispatch received. What obstructions do you propose, and where? General Bragg does not wish the river obstructed till it becomes necessary, when you will receive orders.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—3.15 p. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

General Bragg directs men and officers of Adams' battery who escaped from Fort Fisher be placed at Fort Lee to man guns.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 16, 1865—5 p. m.*

Colonel JACKSON,
Wilmington:

Let Fayetteville troops encamp near Wilmington. Say to Colonel Gordon he need not come here. General Bragg will see him in town.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 17, 1865.

Col. THOMAS H. CARTER, *Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps:*

COLONEL: I am desired by General Lee to communicate with you respecting the disposition to be made of the four artillery battalions which have been and are still serving with General Early's command. This indorsement to-day made by him on a paper respecting them which I submitted to him will show his views:

I see no prospect of furnishing more than two battalions with horses for the ensuing campaign. The other two battalions should be brought to this army, where they could be of service.

Subsequently to his writing this I saw him on the subject. He wishes the twenty-eight guns, with all the public horses and appurtenances, to be assigned to two of the battalions, and the other two battalions to be brought down to this army as soon as it can be conveniently done. The general leaves it very much to General Early, yourself, and myself to determine which two battalions shall remain there and which come down. They are all such good commands that no particular preference need be expressed. You can converse with General Early and the battalion commanders, and either determine on some grounds thus developed or have it decided by lot.

The service indicated by General Lee for those that come is working some of the powerful guns defending James River from Drewry's Bluff to Howlett's—a noble charge, that will try the best officers and men if the enemy pushes up his monitors, as the general seems to anticipate. Some may also be needed here at Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox. On some accounts, I should venture to suggest Colonel Nelson's and Major Cutshaw's battalions to come; and if Major C. prefers more active duty, and would like service with the cavalry, I may get for him one of the battalions of horse artillery which it is proposed to arrange. The idea is to form five such battalions of two batteries each, each battalion to have its own major commanding, with a quartermaster and ordnance officer, the whole to be supervised by Chew, made lieutenant-colonel. I merely suggest this, however, for Major Cutshaw's consideration. The composite nature of his companies since Spotsylvania Court-House, and the fact that there are already on duty with this army a number of detailed men belonging to his companies, which men had best be with their own commands, [*sic*] his, in my judgment, as one of the battalions to come. Colonel Nelson's original experience with heavy guns, and the cheerful readiness of himself and his command for any duty most conducive to our cause, as they have long been known to me, commend his to my mind as the other battalion to come. But, while suggesting them, I do not consider myself at liberty to decide the questions without a reasonable regard to the wishes of the officers and men, and without the sanction of General Early and yourself. Please, therefore, consult, and, with General Early's approval, decide as you find best. When they are to come down let either the senior officer or the next in command precede them by at least twenty-four hours, so as to come to Petersburg for instructions as to the destination of the commands when they arrive at Richmond.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

P. S.—I should add that, although General Lee considers it right, fairly, to let the battalions thus brought down know how unfavorable the prospect now is of getting horses enough by spring to re-equip

them for the field, he is not without hope that events may transpire affording us more ample means in this respect than can be distinctly anticipated; and if means should be found he would most gladly restore to the field with renovated equipments battalions that have acquitted themselves with such distinguished efficiency as field artillery.

W. N. P.

P. S.—I am requested by General Lee to prepare for him a schedule of the horse artillery battalions proposed to be formed. I should adjust them by assigning together one of Lomax's and one of the old horse artillery companies. But I desire to know something of the officers and men in Lomax's companies. Will you kindly inform me, where do they come from? what can be made of them? can you send me a field return of them? Of course they will have to be thoroughly brought up and equipped. Johnston will have temporary charge of the force—Jackson's, McClanahan's, Griffin's, and Lurty's; but after the entire organization he will have only two batteries as his battalion.

W. N. P.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly of Virginia, we communicate to you, confidentially, the inclosed resolution. The General Assembly, with sincere confidence in your patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, desire in this critical period of our affairs by such suggestions as occur to them, and by the dedication, if need be, of the entire resources of the Commonwealth to the common cause, to strengthen your hands and to give success to our struggle for liberty and independence. Should it be your wish to have a personal interview with us on this subject, it will give us pleasure to call on you at such time and place as you may designate.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES F. JOHNSON,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

[Inclosure.]

Resolutions adopted January 17, 1865.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the appointment of General Robert E. Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirit of the armies, as well as of the people of the several States, and to inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause.

Resolved, That the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution, confidentially, to the President of the Confederate States.

Unanimously agreed to by both Houses of the General Assembly.

A copy from the rolls.
Teste:

WM. F. GORDON, JR.,
Clerk House of Delegates and Keeper of Rolls of Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 17, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Two men deserted from Elliott's brigade last night. No casualties to report this morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, *January 17, 1865.*

General B. BRAGG,
Wilmington:

All Government cotton should be removed from Wilmington without delay, and had best be sent to Raleigh. Encourage and aid, as far as can be, the removal likewise of all private cotton. It must not be allowed to fall into hands of enemy.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 17, 1865—8 a. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg:

The guns were ordered up, but the enemy ran several gun-boats into the river on yesterday's tide and cut off communication. We barely had time, but saved all the garrison from Fort Holmes. A longer delay at Caswell would enable the enemy to cross the river in his steamers and cut off all below Fisher, whilst we could accomplish nothing commensurate with the risk with our limited transportation over swampy roads.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 17, 1865—8 a. m.*

Col. J. GORGAS,
Richmond:

I only called for the guards, not the operatives, from the Fayetteville Arsenal, and will send the latter back.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington January 17, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: Send a boat early to-morrow morning to move a regiment of Hagood's brigade from Gander Hall Landing to Fort Anderson, and report fact to General Hoke.

Very respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel LIPSCOMB,
Masonborough:

General Bragg directs you send immediately twenty-five mounted men to report to Major Reid, commissary, Wilmington.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 17, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch received. The men will be sent immediately. Major Reid has already one commissioned officer and twenty-three men of my regiment.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 17, 1865.

J. M. SEIXAS, Esq.,
Government Agent:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to inform you that it is the order of the Secretary of War that the Government cotton in this place shall be removed as soon as possible to Raleigh. The general requests you will notify all private holders that their cotton must also be sent off as rapidly as practicable; and he will be obliged if you will furnish him a list of their names.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—9 a. m.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Bragg directs that the utmost vigilance be used day and night to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships by Fort Anderson; but if it should occur the commander at the obstructions near town must be instantly notified of the fact by telegraph to the Fort Lee officer.

Respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commander of Fort Anderson.)

JANUARY 17, 1865.

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: About dark yesterday afternoon four boats were seen to move in the direction of Masonborough Sound. Two of them stopped off Montgomery Ford. I did not know what might be their intention, but

thought the enemy would perhaps attempt a landing above us, and being nearer to Wilmington than me, make a forced march to the city, and at the same time run their boats up the river. To prevent this and to learn their movements more fully I thought it best to send Lipscomb's cavalry and two pieces of artillery to Masonborough last night. The lights were all extinguished on the fleet last night about 11 o'clock. I think there is some movement on hand. No boats have attempted to come up the river.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 17, 1865.

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that you are authorized to send a flag of truce to the enemy's lines for the purpose of conveying a communication and package for Major-General Whiting. Major Venable will be allowed to accompany the officer charged by you to bear the flag, and in his presence, and under his supervision, to make some verbal inquiries relative to the condition of General Whiting and other officers.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 17, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Send information of any passage here till office opens at Lee. Boat has been ordered for to-morrow morning.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Hébert, Fort Anderson.)

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General COLQUITT:

General Bragg desires you to send him as soon as possible a written statement from yourself and staff officers of all you saw and heard at Fort Fisher on Sunday night. This is necessary to enable him to inform the Government.*

Respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 442.

SMITHVILLE, *January 17, 1865.*
(Received 5.30 a. m.)

Colonel ANDERSON:

I have heard nothing of the wagons. Will meet them this morning and will order them back.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

SMITHVILLE, *January 17, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

I evacuate Smithville now, at 7.40 [a. m.]. I have destroyed Pelteway and Cape Fear, the only steamers here.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
On road from Smithville to Fort Anderson:

General Bragg directs you send Colonel Simonton immediately to take command of the batteries for the protection of obstructions near town and control of obstructions. Let him report his arrival there.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON ROAD FROM SMITHVILLE TO FORT ANDERSON,
January 17, 1865—11 a. m.

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

I evacuated Smithville at 7 a. m. I am within three miles of Anderson. Do you want Colonel Simonton to take his troops with him, or must he go alone to the river obstructions?

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 17, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Colonel ANDERSON:

I have just arrived here with the troops from Fort Holmes and Smithville. Colonel Simonton, with his command, has not yet reached here. Do you want Colonel Simonton to report in person at the river obstructions, or with his command?

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

The order is to send Colonel Simonton alone to the obstructions. General Bragg wishes you to come over and see General Hoke as soon as practicable.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GANDER HALL, *January 17, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Colonel CHILDS:

(Care of Colonel Jackson, Wilmington.)

General Bragg desires you to return to Fayetteville with all your operatives. It was designed you should send only the guard, which you will now leave at Wilmington.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 17, 1865—10 p. m.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding Post:

COLONEL: It appears the telegraph office has not been opened at Battery Lee. General Bragg desires you to see that it is done immediately, and report the cause of the delay.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 17, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Charleston:

The enemy have taken Fort Fisher and cut off our resources from the lower forts. Can you send me with dispatch two heavy guns to defend the river? Should Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, visit Charleston expedite him. His mission is from the government.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS YORK'S COMMAND,
Salisbury, N. C., January 17, 1865.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We have now in our camp between 600 and 700 recruits. The great obstacle has been the difficulty of procuring clothing and supplies from the quartermaster's department. We have also been interfered with by the recruiting officers of Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker. If we could have the exclusive privilege of recruiting in all the prisons for a few weeks we have no doubt but that we could shortly muster a brigade, composed of such material as would reflect no discredit on our noble army. We hope that you will be so kind as to foster this enterprise, and to see that the necessary clothing, &c., be furnished by the quartermaster's department, as we can do nothing without the uniforms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. YORK,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

For attention as to the call for clothing, &c.

I have, in addition, an unofficial letter from General York stating that his operations in recruiting are much retarded by inability to obtain supplies of clothing, &c. With them he thinks he could speedily fill his brigade with reliable material.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War:

Major Peirce, at Raleigh, and Captain Crafts, at Charleston, were both instructed to issue supplies to such men as General York might recruit. There has been no time since the order was given when their weekly reports did not show supplies enough for more men than have been enlisted.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[NOTE.—A copy of the above letter of the 17th of January was also addressed to General R. E. Lee, and the following are the indorsements thereon, viz:]

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the War Department.

I am ignorant of the reasons that induced authority to be given to Colonel Tucker and others. General York is recruiting for the Louisiana brigade.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 7, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War.

The authority of Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker was granted before Brigadier-General York was authorized to recruit for his command. It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker has completed his enlistments, unless he be authorized to recruit another company to form a regiment.

By order, &c.:

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

A privilege was granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker to complete his regiment some day or two ago. If that enterprise be deemed of less importance than the one herein mentioned it might be proper to recall that order. Your opinion upon this is desired. No other authorities have been given.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 18, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia:

It has been reported to me that you had changed your opinion in regard to the extension of your command while retaining command of the Army of Northern Virginia. I therefore renew to you the proposition that you should exercise command over the Southern Atlantic States, together with Virginia and North Carolina, and now offer the larger sphere of all the forces east of the Mississippi River; or, if you think it practicable, that you should resume your former position of commander of all the armies of the Confederate States, with the addition of the immediate command of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Richmond, January 18, 1865.
(Received 9 o'clock.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I fear from dispatch of Bragg he has been unable to save armaments of Forts Holmes and Caswell. Heavy guns will be necessary to defend approach by river. Can any be supplied?

R. E. LEE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., January 18, 1865.

JAMES F. JOHNSON,
President pro tem. of Virginia Senate,
HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
Speaker of Virginia House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your joint letter of the 17th instant inclosing a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on the 17th instant, and communicated to me in confidence, as directed by the assembly.

This resolution informs me that "in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the appointment of General R. E. Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies, as well as of the people of the several States, and to inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause."

In your communication you kindly assured me that "The General Assembly, with sincere confidence in my patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, desire in this critical period of our affairs by such suggestions as occur to them, and by the dedication, if need be, of the entire resources of the Commonwealth to the common cause, to strengthen my hands and to give success to our struggle for liberty and independence."

This assurance is to me a source of the highest gratification, and, while conveying to you my thanks for the expression of the confidence of the General Assembly in my sincere devotion to our country and its sacred cause, I must beg permission, in return, to bear witness to the uncalculating, unhesitating spirit with which Virginia has, from the moment when she first drew the sword, consecrated the blood of her children and all her material resources to the achievement of the object of our struggle.

The opinion expressed by the General Assembly in regard to General Lee has my full concurrence. Virginia cannot have a higher regard for him or greater confidence in his character and ability than is entertained by me. When General Lee took command of the Army of Northern Virginia he was in command of all the armies of the Confederate States by my order of assignment. He continued in this general command as well as in the immediate command of the Army of Northern Virginia as long as I could resist his opinion that it was necessary for him to be relieved from one of these two duties. Ready as he has ever shown himself to be to perform any service that I desire him to render to his country, he left it for me to choose between his withdrawal from the command of the army in the field and relieve him of the general command of all the armies of the Confederate States.

It was only when satisfied of this necessity that I came to the conclusion to relieve him from the general command, believing that the safety of the capital and the success of our cause depended in a great measure on then retaining him in the command in the field of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On several subsequent occasions the desire on my part to enlarge the sphere of General Lee's usefulness has led to renewed consideration of the subject, and he has always expressed his inability to assume command of other armies than those now confided in him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that now opposed to General Grant.

In conclusion, I assure the General Assembly that whenever it shall be found practicable by General Lee to assume the command of all the armies of the Confederate States, without withdrawing from the direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, I will deem it promotive of public interests to place him in such command, and will be happy to know that by so doing I am responding to their expressed desire.

It will afford me great pleasure to see you, gentlemen, as proposed in your letter, whenever it may be convenient for you to visit me.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 14. } *Richmond, January 18, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XVIII. The battalion organization of the First Battalion Virginia Artillery (formerly First Regiment) is hereby dissolved. The batteries composing it will be assigned under the orders of the commanding general.

* * * * * * *

XXX. Col. S. Crutchfield, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from his present service, and will report to General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with the Army of Northern Virginia.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 18, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. Two men deserted from Gracie's and three from Wise's brigade last night. No casualties to report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 18, 1865.

Governor J. E. BROWN:

GOVERNOR: The present condition of affairs makes it proper that I should again seek communication with my brother Governors for the purpose of mutual counsel and assistance. The march of Sherman through Georgia, his threatened advance through South Carolina, and the recent disasters involved in the defeat of General Hood and the fall of the principal defensive work of Wilmington, have resuscitated the desire of a State convention for vague and indefinable purposes. I do not think, however, that a convention can be called in North Carolina unless your State should lead in the movement, and I see many indications of such an intention among your people. I suppose you are aware of my opinions in regard to the danger of such a movement. I expressed them to you by letter last spring, and had the happiness to receive your concurrence in my conclusions then. I regard it as simply another revolution, and by which we would incur, not only the danger attendant upon a disunited confederation, but also of domestic strife and bloodshed, for I have no idea that a severance of our existing relations could possibly be so unanimously effected as to prevent a considerable minority, backed by the army, from inaugurat-

ing a state of anarchy more horrible than anything we have yet endured, or may expect to endure. Judging by my own people, I regard such a deplorable result as morally certain. It seems to me that the State governments, through their executives and legislatures, will have all the necessary moral weight, and can accomplish every desired object short of revolution, and that by calling a convention we can have no other object in view except revolution.

I frankly confess to you that I regard it our chief aim at this time to hold the demoralized and trembling fragments of society and law together and prevent them from dropping to pieces until the rapidly hastening end of our struggle shall be developed. To do this is not only humane, and in every respect our duty, but also puts off the evil day and keeps us in position to take advantage of any fortunate circumstances tending to redeem our losses, to inspire our people with hope, or even to secure better terms in case all should be lost. Besides, the tenor of my advices from Richmond of late is to the effect that President Davis is inclined to make earnest efforts for peace, on a basis as modest as I suppose you or I could willingly agree to. I am anxious, therefore, to see this, the legitimate and proper channel, fairly tried and thoroughly exhausted before we take matters in our own hands and inaugurate revolutionary measures. I earnestly hope, therefore, that Georgia will not set an example which I fear would be fatal to North Carolina. The latter was greatly influenced by the former in the beginning of this revolution, and the secession of the Empire State of Georgia, after mature deliberation, had more influence in determining the fate of North Carolina than any other State in the confederation, except, perhaps, our great northern neighbor, Virginia. Both these latter were exceedingly loath to quit the old Union and embark their sober and cautious people upon the bloody waves of war in the face of such tremendous odds. They hesitated no longer when our Southern sisters plunged in and cried for help. How they have helped, how they have bled and suffered, none will more cheerfully acknowledge than the people of Georgia, by the side of whose gallant sons their blood has been spilled and their sufferings endured. I appeal to you, then, governor, in all candor and honor, to ask if Georgia should not in this great matter show due deference to the opinions and wishes of her Northern sisters, who moved mainly out of sympathy for those who got first into trouble. I believe she will, hope she will, not only for the sake of the cause, but for the sake of humanity, and that our action to the last may be harmonious, cordial, sympathetic.

Please let me hear your opinions as soon as your convenience may serve, and believe me to be,

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

Major Cameron assures me it is impossible to carry on his department longer without funds. The remittance of the 11th does not relieve him.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 18, 1865.

J. M. SEIXAS, Esq.,
Wilmington:

SIR: General Bragg requests that you will make known to the holders of cotton in this place that, after the expiration of a reasonable time for its removal, he will cause such as may be retained here to be seized and destroyed, under the power vested in him by act of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 18, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change in enemy's position this morning. Please order twelve horses, with harness, from Adams' battery to supply deficiency in Ellis'. The horses are in Wilmington in charge of Lieutenant Forbes.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Lieutenant FORBES,
Adams' Battery, Fort Lee:

The commanding general directs you send to Major-General Hoke, at Sugar Loaf, without delay, twelve artillery horses, with harness, to supply a deficiency in Ellis' battery.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 18, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

The enemy seem to fear getting on torpedoes. I wish very much we could get some in the river. The explosion of one would keep the others out.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Lieut. Pembroke Jones, Navy, goes down to-night to Anderson on steamer Equator to place torpedoes. Caution pickets not to annoy him.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Hébert, Fort Anderson.)

SUGAR LOAF, *January 18, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am sorry General Bragg allowed himself to be at all disturbed about the article you refer to. My views about the matter are not changed, and I care nothing for what is said in a newspaper. My only desire is to have my superior officer satisfied.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 18, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: All has been quiet until this afternoon about 4 o'clock, when the enemy advanced a strong skirmish-line to feel my strength, but very soon retired. We will be very vigilant and use every effort to meet them should they advance.

Respectfully, yours,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Wilmington:

No change since yesterday. Up to about midnight the enemy had not entered Smithville. I would respectfully ask for some cavalry to be used below this point as scouts and pickets; also for the purpose of establishing a line of couriers between here and Wilmington. I would ask for a small boat from Wilmington, so as to have easy communication with Major-General Hoke.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Major-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

I have here some sick men who will not be fit for duty for a long while. I wish to remove them to Wilmington, or any other point you may direct; but I have no ambulances or wagons to do so, and respectfully ask that ambulances be sent me.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

Two companies of cavalry are ordered to you from Masonborough. Your sick can be brought up by steamer going down to-day. Small boat will be sent you and General Hoke. Has Colonel Simonton started up? If not, send him immediately.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865.*
(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

Colonel Simonton has not arrived. Expect him during the day. Will start him up immediately on his arrival.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Did the wagons you were to send down two nights ago start? I have not been able to find them.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Major CAMERON:

Please answer this; also, with reference to Hoke's wagons.

A[RCHER] A[NDERSON],
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg directs you secure all able-bodied male negroes, cattle, stock, provisions, &c., possible in the country south of your lines before enemy comes in. Invite planters to remove, and if they do not cause the property to be brought off and turned into quartermaster and commissary departments. Let there be no lawlessness or plundering.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg desires when Major Reid's commissary arrives you will let him control collection of supplies ordered to-day and such cavalry as you may detail for the purpose.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865—5.40 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

The enemy seem to have landed at Battery Lamb and burnt quarters. Have sent a detachment to meet them. One vessel off Battery Lamb and only one more apparently inside the Rip by New Inlet. The tele-

graph line between Sugar Loaf and myself is broken. At 10 o'clock this morning it is reported that enemy landed at Smithville in small boats and took possession. Small-arm firing heard in direction of Sugar Loaf. I have no communication from General Hoke. Last information received from Colonel Simonton is that he was moving to this point on the Georgetown road. I have received to-day the Twenty-seventh South Carolina Regiment. I have visited Major-General Hoke to-day. I cannot assist him, nor can he assist me. I will await your orders or act in emergency.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 18, 1865—9.45 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Hoke says the firing this evening in his front was nothing but skirmishing. Nothing further from Battery Lamb.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 18, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One squadron being at Jacksonville and fifty men being with Major Reid, the duty being so constant that my horses are daily breaking down, can you not order the quartermaster at Wilmington to issue ten pounds of corn, at least, for this emergency?

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865.*

Colonel LIPSCOMB,
Masonborough:

Major Cameron has been instructed to issue ten pounds corn for ten days.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 18, 1865—10 a. m.*

Colonel LIPSCOMB,
Masonborough:

General Bragg directs you send immediately to Fort Anderson two companies of cavalry to report to General Hébert. Report when they start. The officer and twenty-three men ordered to Major Reid can compose part of this force if you wish. They are now subject to your orders.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MASONBOROUGH, *January 18, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The companies ordered to Fort Anderson started at 2 o'clock.

T. J. LIPSCOMB,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: There is great suffering in the Army for want of soap. The neglect of personal cleanliness has occasioned cutaneous diseases to a great extent in many commands. The Commissary Department has been applied to, but the supply received from it is entirely inadequate. Soap is an article of home manufacture in every family almost. The materials for making it are found in every household, and the art is familiar to all well-trained domestics. I cannot but think that by proper efforts a plan might be devised to meet this want of our soldiers. All that is necessary, I think, is to employ or contract with some intelligent and practical business men in the different States to insure a supply. I do not suppose that agents or officers of the Commissary of Subsistence Department can succeed as well as private individuals, if it be made to the interest of the latter to procure what we need. I beg that you will endeavor to make some arrangement by which the suffering of the men in this particular can be relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 26, 1865.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL:

For prompt attention and compliance with General Lee's suggestion. Certainly soap, manufactured as it is in almost every country household, can be obtained in adequate quantities for the reasonable supply of the armies.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to chief commissary of subsistence for South Carolina for remarks.

If, after paying debts and purchasing bread and meat, there is a surplus of money, and men can be found for the work, let the money be applied as suggested.

By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence:

T. U. DUDLEY, JR.,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY,
Charleston, February 5, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

Contracts have long ago been called for and all accepted which were admissible and of consequence. I cannot recall more than two which were rejected, the price being very great and the quantities very small. If funds can be supplied I have no doubt I can get more by advertising throughout the State and paying the price required. Our indebtedness is about $5,000,000.

H. C. GUERIN,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Fourth indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War in connection with indorsement of 31st of January on the original of this paper.

His attention is invited to indorsement of chief commissary of subsistence of South Carolina hereon.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 19, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

GENERAL: With the approbation of the President, I apply for orders to send Butler's division of cavalry (dismounted) to report to General Hardee for service during the winter in South Carolina, to be recalled by my order at such time as I may deem fit for operations here in the spring. I will have the horses foraged in North Carolina, and send General Hampton on to aid in mounting the men in South Carolina and placing them in the field. The Government has been requested to collect horses, which the men will buy at reasonable rates. Transportation has been furnished via Weldon, Wilmington, and Kingsville, and everything is ready.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date in reference to mine in response to the telegram of General Hardee requesting permission to retain certain members of Anderson's cavalry regiment. You will perceive from my communication of to-day, requesting orders for Butler's division to repair to South Carolina, that it has

been authorized by the President, and that preparatory measures have been taken for the purpose. I request that the authority asked for by me for the movement of the division may be given as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 19, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing of interest to report this morning. One man deserted from Gracie's brigade last night.

The following casualties are respectfully reported, viz: Gracie's brigade, 1 killed; Ransom's brigade, 2 wounded; Elliott's brigade, 1 wounded.

Most respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January 19, 1865.*

I. In accordance with instructions from the commanding general, Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler will proceed to South Carolina. The troops will be conveyed by railroad, via Wilmington, to Columbia, unless travel is interrupted on that route, in which case they will be conveyed by the upper route. General Butler will report his arrival at Columbia to Lieutenant-General Hardee. The men will take with them their arms, their cooking utensils, and equipments, and will be prepared for a winter campaign. The horses and transportation of the division will be disposed of in accordance with instructions previously given to General Butler.

II. Hart's battery horse artillery will report to and receive orders from Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

III. Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is, in accordance with these instructions from the commanding general, charged with the conduct of the cavalry on the right of the army during the absence of the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps. He will be responsible for the picket-line held by the cavalry, and will carry out orders heretofore announced and now in force. He will assume this command without delay, and will report directly to headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton:

H. B. McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *January 19, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Over $2,800,000 have been sent Major Cameron since December 2. In present condition of the Treasury I fear that no more can be sent for some days, probably a week.

A. R. LAWTON.

CHARLESTON, *January 19, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

I am sending guns from here for defense of Augusta and Columbia; but if, when the railroads are open, I find I can spare you the guns you wish I will do so.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Flag-Officer PINCKNEY, C. S. Navy,
Wilmington:

SIR: I respectfully request you will immediately cause the floating obstructions to be placed in the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Flag-Officer R. F. PINCKNEY, C. S. Navy,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I will be greatly obliged, and it will conduce to the public service, if you will furnish Maj. John W. Cameron, chief quartermaster, with all the caulkers, caulking tools, and materials you can supply, to enable him to construct as rapidly as possible a number of pontoons.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, &c.,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Flag-Officer R. F. PINCKNEY, C. S. Navy,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I have determined to block the channel of the river as effectually as possible, and have given orders that all steamers below shall be immediately brought to this place. I therefore beg you will at once take measures to have all the obstructions that can be prepared sunk in the stream as soon as the arrival of the steamers at a point this side of Fort Lee is ascertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Flag-Officer PINCKNEY, C. S. Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there are none of our steamers below Fort Lee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Maj. F. S. PARKER,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: Colonel Burr's regiment home guards numbers 120 men, and will be under arms at 3 o'clock.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. B. VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
January 19, 1865.

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from department headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report the armament of Fort Fisher at the time of last attack, on 7th and 8th instant. Extent of land and channel fronts, &c.: Extent of land front northward, 1,350 feet; extent of channel front, 4,080 feet. Armament of land front: One 10-pounder columbiad, two 8-pounder columbiads, two 8-pounder sea-coast howitzers, one 6.4-inch Brooke gun, one double-banded 32-pounder rifle, three single-banded 32-pounder rifles, seven 32-pounder smoothbores, one 30-pounder Parrott. Channel front: Eight 10-pounder columbiads, four 8-inch columbiads, one 8-inch Blakely gun, one 7-inch Brooke gun, one 6.4-inch Brooke gun, one 150-pounder Armstrong gun, three 32-pounder single-banded rifles, one 32-pounder unbanded rifle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JAMES,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 15. } *Richmond, January 19, 1865.*

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VIII. Maj. J. W. Cameron, quartermaster, is assigned as chief quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina. He will report to General Braxton Bragg, commanding, &c., Wilmington, N. C.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: It has been determined to block the channel of the river effectually. Cause all steamers to be sent here immediately. Acknowledge.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs that you take charge of the removal of cotton from this place, and see that, after the transfer of that which belongs to the Government, preference is given in railway transportation to the cotton in private hands over all other stores.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: General Bragg desires you to send straight through to Weldon without stopping as much cotton as is needed by the commissary department there for its operations. This is represented to be about 600 or 800 bales a week.

Respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

The operation of General Orders, No. 2, regulating furloughs, is suspended until further orders.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 19, 1865—2.25 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are no steamers here. The enemy's boats inside the Rip, and seem to be moving up their infantry.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 19, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

I am inclined to think the enemy will fight to-day.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

How do you think they will attack—by land, or water, or both?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 19, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy, I think, will attack with their boats from the river and sea, and then move upon us with infantry. Masonborough should be carefully looked to.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Large numbers of cattle said to be on banks the other side of sound, above and below Masonborough. Could be driven off easily at night. If safe to do so, direct Lipscomb to secure them.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General has selected line from head of Barnard's Creek to Hewlitt's Creek, out of fire of fleet. An engineer goes to-morrow morning to examine. Let one of your staff meet him at 10 a. m., on Telegraph road, about seven miles below here, to examine with him. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, N. C., *January 19, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will have a staff officer to run out the line with the engineer officer to-morrow. The enemy advanced a line of skirmishers, supported by one line of battle, at one portion of the line and two lines at another. My skirmishers were not dislodged. The gun-boats of the enemy cannot dislodge me, and I feel confident of being able to repulse them in case of an attack on my front. The power of the enemy to go around me without my being able to get at them is the only thing that concerns me. I like the situation of the proposed line.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTERY AT OBSTRUCTIONS,
Fort Lee:

General Hébert reports five vessels apparently moving to attack Fort Anderson. Be on alert. Answer.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTERY LEE, *January 19, 1865.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: We are on the alert.

R. A. CAMM,
Lieutenant, C. S. Navy, Commanding Battery.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—8.45 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change since last night. All remains quiet. The enemy still occupy Battery Lamb, but not in force. Colonel Simonton, with his command, has not reached this point. He was within about six miles at dark last night. The two cavalry companies ordered to me have not reached here or been heard of. I have not heard this morning from Major-General Hoke.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

Keep General Bragg advised of any approach of vessels.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—12 m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Some five vessels of enemy are inside, and apparently moving to attack. Major-General Hoke just left me to return to Sugar Loaf.

HÉBERT,
General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—12.45 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are some twelve vessels in the river, apparently opposite Battery Lamb, and anchoring. Colonel Simonton has not arrived with his command.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General,

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg directs you send out a staff officer immediately to ascertain Simonton's position.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

It has been determined to close channel effectually. General Bragg directs you send up immediately all steamers. Answer.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—1.35 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

No steamer down here now. Equator left about 12 o'clock for Wilmington.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—2 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Hoke seems to be attacked.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—3 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One small vessel of the fleet came up the river to within about one and a half miles of the fort, and is returning to the fleet off Battery Lamb. No doubt she was reconnoitering. Colonel Simonton, with his command, has just reported.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—3.15 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The fleet inside are now apparently moving up.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—3.30 o'clock.*

Colonel ANDERSON:
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The fleet has apparently stopped again, probably waiting to ascertain demonstrations on General Hoke, which is still going on.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 19, 1865—6 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

The fleet has not yet advanced from Battery Lamb. Firing still going on east. Heavy artillery firing slowly. No change in the fleet below.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

As soon as cavalry arrives, General Bragg directs you use it to scour the whole country in front and flank and arrest numerous stragglers reported.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Hon. JOHN DAWSON,
Mayor of Wilmington:

SIR: Your note of yesterday's date, asking that two companies of home guards may be placed at the disposal of the civil authorities to meet contingencies which it is feared may happen in case the town of Wilmington is evacuated, has been received and considered. Whenever such an event shall be even probable, it will be my duty to advise you, and I shall then take great pleasure in making every practicable arrangement for the humane object you have in view. In the welfare of your citizens I feel as deep an interest as any one can, and shall spare no effort to defend and protect them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you at once select a place at which the cotton left in this town, after a reasonable time for

its removal, may be collected and burned without danger to buildings. Whilst the transfer of this staple is going on, you will quietly inform yourself where that which has been secreted is to be found, so that at a proper time, upon notification from these headquarters, you may carry out the intention above indicated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 19, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you place the men of Company F, Tenth North Carolina Regiment, now on guard duty here, under the bearer, Lieutenant Evans, and send them to the field, either to General Hébert or to Colonel Simonton—the latter, if there is need of more men to serve the batteries at the obstructions. Please report your action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GOLDSBOROUGH, *January 19, 1865.*

Col. A. ANDERSON:

I greatly need 1,000 negroes to complete defenses at Weldon, Gaston, and Fort Branch. All I had have been taken away. Can I get those from Wilmington?

L. S. BAKER,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General BAKER,
Goldsborough:

No negroes to spare here. Requisition has been made for your wants.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HAGOOD,
Columbia, S. C.:

The extension is not granted, your services being considered necessary.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: It is reported to me that in several instances in Cooke's brigade in which officers have been recommended to be retired the papers forwarded have not been heard from for three, four, and even six months. This prevents the promotion of other officers, and is injurious to the efficiency of the army. Cases of proceedings of examining boards under General Orders, No. 94, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series 1862, are also frequently delayed after transmission to the Department. I respectfully request that these evils be corrected; they are very prejudicial to the service. The system of examining boards is the only means we have of getting rid of inefficient officers; and I need not remind you of the importance of effecting this, and getting suitable successors to them, before active operations begin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SENATE CHAMBER,
January 20, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I agree with Mr. Hunter in regarding the accompanying letter of so much importance as to make it proper that it should be submitted to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. CAPERTON.

[Inclosure.]

STAUNTON, VA., *January 17, 1865.*

Hons. R. M. T. HUNTER and ALLEN T. CAPERTON,
Senators from Virginia:

GENTLEMEN: Knowing the deep interest you feel in all that concerns the Confederacy in this trying crisis, when the young Republic is rocking to its foundations, I beg leave to call your attention to the subsistence of our armies in Virginia, for if we should fail to gain our independence it will be for the want of provisions for our men and forage for our horses. Hundreds of horses are now dying in this country from starvation. Impressments will not feed the men and horses; but adopt this plan: Take one-fifth or one-fourth of all the produce of every kind, for instance, in the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Botetourt, and Roanoke, paying the market price for the same. There is enough in these counties to supply General Early's army. Under the present plan, in two months, not one horse in ten will be fit for service, and the men will not be supplied with rations without drawing from other parts of the country. In my opinion this system will work well all over Virginia. It operates alike on all, and will furnish large supplies where but little is now obtained. At least, all other plans having failed, it is at least wise to make the trial. Many families in Virginia would be willing to reduce their living to one-half they

now use, if necessary, and, in my judgment, that time has arrived. Prompt and efficient measures are now demanded of Congress to save the country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. G. HARMAN.

P. S.—I inclose a similar communication to Messrs. Baldwin, Montague, and Russell, of the House of Representatives. I hope you will adopt energetic measures.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 20, 1865.*

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VI. Capt. W. L. Powell, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of General Lomax's cavalry division, Army of Northern Virginia.

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XXX. Paragraph XLI, Special Orders, No. 9, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, January 12, 1865, authorizing the impressments of supplies of subsistence by the Commissary-General C. S. Army is hereby revoked.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January 20, 1865.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. W. L. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Brig. Gen. H. B. Davidson, and will report accordingly.

VIII. Brig. Gen. R. L. T. Beale, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Chambliss, and will report accordingly.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

C. S. VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 20, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Two men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night, and one deserter from the enemy came over in front of that brigade. No casualties to report.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of Richmond, Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, commanding, for January 20, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
General staff	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Virginia brigade	44	773	824	899	1,631	23	230
Local Defense brigade	56	395	486	569	2,719	.....	.....
Barton's command	87	901	971	1,228	3,665	2	25
2d Battalion, Virginia Reserves	17	112	138	176	817	1	5
Total	204	2,181	2,419	2,872	8,832	26	260
Gary's brigade	57	1,187	1,478	1,721	3,503	20	338
Richmond Artillery Defenses[a]	54	1,114	1,219	1,397	3,354	3	6
9th Georgia Battalion Artillery	14	403	420	441	610	3	48
Total	68	1,517	1,639	1,838	3,964	6	54
Grand total	340	4,885	5,536	6,442	16,310	52	652

[a] Detached at Chaffin's, 1,712.

Organization of Troops in the Department of Richmond, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, January 20, 1865.

Virginia Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. MAYO.

40th Virginia.
47th Virginia.
55th Virginia.
22d Virginia Battalion.

Local Defense Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. C. LEE.

2d Regiment.
3d Regiment.
1st Battalion.
4th Battalion.
5th Battalion.
2d Battalion Reserves, Lieut. Col. John H. Guy.

Barton's Command.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

25th Virginia and 18th Georgia Battalions.
1st Battalion Virginia Reserves.
3d and 4th Battalions Virginia Reserves.

Gary's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN W. GARY.

7th Georgia.
7th South Carolina.
Hampton (South Carolina) Legion.
24th Virginia.

Richmond Artillery Defenses.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

10th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. James O. Hensley.
18th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. Mark B. Hardin.
19th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. N. R. Cary.
20th Virginia Battalion Heavy Artillery, Maj. James E. Robertson.
Caroline Light Artillery, Capt. Thomas R. Thornton.
Nelson Light Artillery, No. 2, Capt. J. Henry Rives.
Surry Light Artillery, Capt. James D. Hankins.
9th Georgia Battalion Artillery, Maj. Austin Leyden.
Garrison at Chaffin's, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Hardaway.

WILMINGTON, *January 20, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg:

A number of gun-boats are in the river from Fort Fisher down. They have made no attempt to ascend. A heavy infantry demonstration was made on our lines at Sugar Loaf yesterday, but was easily repulsed.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GASTON, *January 20, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Is communication open through Wilmington to Columbia, S. C.? Can I pass 2,000 troops through to-day and to-morrow? Please answer immediately to Gaston, N. C.

M. C. BUTLER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel FREMONT:

Please give me the information to answer this.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

JANUARY 20, 1865.

Yes. I learn the route is open to Columbia via Kingsville.

S. L. FREMONT,
Superintendent Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON, *January 20, 1865.*

Major-General BUTLER,
Gaston, N. C.:

The railroad is open by this place to Columbia.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Capt. W. H. JAMES,
Chief Engineer:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general desires you will immediately cause a reconnaissance to be made of the roads leading from here over the Northeast Cape Fear and of the means of crossing that river. He wishes particularly to be informed without delay as to the depth of water boats can carry as far up as the railroad bridge.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Capt. W. H. JAMES,
Chief Engineer:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you receive such able-bodied negro men as may be turned over to you by F. C. McIlhenny and William Walker.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: Lieutenant-Colonel Oladowski has met with great difficulty in getting transportation for guns, ammunition, &c., to the obstructions. The commanding general directs that the whole resources of your department be devoted to the accomplishment of the objects he is charged with, to the exclusion, if necessary, of everything else, and that you personally see that this is done.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: In order to alleviate the suffering of the poor in this place the commanding general authorizes you to exchange corn or meal in such quantities here for the same or equivalent stores at convenient points near Wilmington.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Fort Lee:

COLONEL: Your note of this day has been received. The commanding general begs you will have such rifle-pits as you propose for sharpshooters prepared on the river-bank. Colonel Oladowski has been requested to send the carpenters desired as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 20, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy retired to their intrenched camp last night. All quiet this morning.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 20, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The enemy retired to their intrenched camp last night. Two deserters came in this morning, but gave very little information. The enemy have received no re-enforcements except artillery. They state that the move was only a reconnoiter. I do not think they will make an advance until Sherman's movements are more fully developed. Terry is to co-operate with Sherman, and may do so by a movement against the Wilmington and Manchester road from Smithville. If the governor would collect a force for the protection of Wilmington we would be able then to move against Terry.

Respectfully, yours,

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 20, 1865—10 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two more deserters have come in. Their statements all agree no re-enforcements have arrived, but have sent after. All of their iron-clads and monitors have gone to Charleston. A magazine exploded in Fort Fisher and killed and buried 400 of their men. I heard the explosion. They are very much afraid of torpedoes. We should fill the river with them.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 20, 1865—6.45 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

All is quiet.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—5.45 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Things are still quiet up to this time. I expect, however, that the fleet will move up to-day. I most respectfully desire to say that if they choose to steam by I have not the means to stop them. In that event I would like to have some directions as to my after course.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg directs you will cause to be removed the wire on the telegraphic line to Smithville as far below Fort Anderson as may be practicable.

ROBT. STRANGE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—6.15 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have only about three days' rations; none to be had in the country around me. I have only a dozen available wagons. If I am to haul stores from Wilmington I respectfully suggest that they be delivered to me on this side of Brunswick River. Up to this time only sixty-four cavalrymen, with four officers, have reported to me.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—7.40 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. No change in fleet up to this time. They still lie opposite Battery Lamb.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg desires you to send a good officer to make close reconnaissance of the enemy's fleet in river and see if they have any iron-clad.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—1.35 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet up to this hour. Fleet inside still lying near and below Battery Lamb. I have sent an officer to investigate about iron-clads or monitors, and will report as promptly as possible.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—8.45 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The officer sent down to examine vessels inside reports as follows: Seventeen steamers inside the Rip—five of them side-wheel, the others propellors; one only seems to be an iron-clad. On account of the weather the officer could see but what was near Battery Lamb and to New Inlet; what is below toward Smithville is not ascertained. I will inform you further when possible. Up to this time all quiet with me.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 20, 1865.

Brigadier-General HÉBERT,
Commanding, &c., Fort Anderson:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to communicate to you confidentially his views upon the position you now hold and the possible movements of the enemy. If the enemy's gun-boats should pass Fort Anderson there will be no necessity for its immediate evacuation; but you will have to be vigilant and take care, by means of your scouts and cavalry, that their infantry does not move around or land above you. In case, however, the passage by Fort Anderson should be affected, and a serious infantry movement compromising your position be attempted, it is the design of the general that your troops should retire to the line of Town Creek corresponding with the line of Barnard's Creek, which it is intended ultimately to adopt on this side of the river. But unless telegraphic communication is interrupted, or the necessity is immediate to save your command, you will not give up your present position without further orders from these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent General Hoke.)

FORT ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—10 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your confidential note of to-day is just received concerning my position and the course I should pursue. I will act in accordance.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 20, 1865—10.15 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I respectfully state again that I have received up to this time but four officers and sixty-four cavalrymen. Is it not possible for me to obtain more?

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 21, 1864 [*1865*].

His Excellency President DAVIS:

MY DEAR SIR: I apprehend that in my interview with you yesterday I omitted to state with sufficient distinctness one important reason for the recent movement of the Virginia delegation.

There has been some discussion among the members of Congress in relation to the propriety of declaring by resolution that the country wants confidence in the cabinet as an administration. If such a resolution should be offered, and it is, I assure you, by no means improbable, we are satisfied that it will pass the House of Representatives by a vote of at least three-fourths of the members present. It was to prevent so distinct an issue between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, and to save you from a position so unpleasant as that would necessarily be, that your friends of the Virginia delegation thought it proper, as your friends, to advise you to anticipate that movement.

We hear daily of a rapid change for the worse in the public sentiment of the country, not only in other States, but here in our loved and honored Virginia. I am deeply pained to make the announcement, but it is necessary now that we should all stand face to face [*sic*] which surround us. I feel altogether sure that something must be done, and that promptly, to restore confidence and revive the hopes, or else we may look for the worst result.

Assuring you again of the kindest regards of those with whom and for whom I act,

I remain, very sincerely, yours,

THOMAS S. BOCOCK.

[Indorsement.]

Thomas S. Bocock about the advice volunteered to Executive by himself and others, and changing somewhat the position taken in conversation. It now is a warning, if not a threat.

J. D.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 21, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE, *Petersburg, Va.:*

If the circumstances permit I would be glad to have a personal interview with you.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 21, 1865. (Received 12 o'clock.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

General Bragg reports that a number of the enemy's gun-boats are in the Cape Fear from Fort Fisher down, but no attempt to ascend has been made. A heavy demonstration was made against our lines at Sugar Loaf on the 19th, which was easily repulsed.

R. E. LEE.

C. S. ARSENAL, *Richmond, January 21, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. B. G. BALDWIN,
Chief Ordnance Officer, A. of N. Va., General Lee's Hdqrs.:

COLONEL: We have on hand, ready for issue, twenty-two 12-pounder and eight 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. Where shall they be sent?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. LE ROY BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding C. S. Arsenal.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, Army of Northern Virginia:

The weather is so bad that General Longstreet will not keep his appointment with you this morning. He desires especially to call your attention to the ground in front of Elliott's Salient, and on which he believes the enemy will make their attack. He thinks that arrangements can be made, by altering the position of four guns which are in the bottom near by and making such other changes as will suggest themselves to you on the spot, to have a very effective cross-fire over the whole ground. He wishes you to give this object your most careful and prompt attention and spare no effort to make the salient impregnable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 21, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing of interest to report this morning. No casualties have occurred during past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 21, 1865.

The officers and men of the companies recently captured, who were not taken prisoners, and who are not on detached service by orders from district or department headquarters, will report as follows for assignment: Those of the Tenth and Fortieth North Carolina Regiments, First (State) and Third North Carolina Battalions, to their respective regimental or battalion headquarters; those of the Thirty-sixth North Carolina Regiment to the headquarters of the Fortieth North Carolina; those of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth South Carolina Regiments to the headquarters of Hagood's brigade; those of Adams' battery to the officer now commanding the same.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Bragg desires you use every effort to find out whether enemy's infantry or any part has sailed or made any movement.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 21, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

An increase of the ration is respectfully asked and extremely advisable. Answer.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 21, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All remains quiet, and, as far as can be seen, the enemy's fleet remains unchanged. The weather, however, is rainy and misty, and we make observations with difficulty. I neglected to report last night that two vessels, apparently captured blockade-runners, had been brought up to the fleet. We judged so from the fact that one had a Confederate flag, another an English flag, with the U. S. flag flying over them.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 21, 1865—10 a. m.*

Captain ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is now so foggy that nothing of the fleet can be observed from this point.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

ANDERSON, *January 21, 1865—2 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Weather calm; very foggy and damp. Nothing can be observed from this point. All remains quiet to this hour.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg desires you to instruct pickets and send patrols to prevent the negroes escaping to enemy.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANDERSON, *January 21, 1865—2.10 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Instructions have been previously given to pickets and patrols not to allow negroes to go toward the enemy.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

BATTERY LEE, [*January*] *21, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I ask leave to destroy the light-houses here and on the river, as they will afford a sure guide to a fleet coming up.

C. H. SIMONTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
[*January 21, 1865.*]

Col. J. G. BURR,
Commanding Seventh Regiment Home Guards:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires you will send a company of your regiment to the plantations on the other side of the river and in the country between this place and Fort Anderson, with instructions to gather up and receipt for such able-bodied negro men for Government service as the owners may desire to turn over, under existing circumstances. Several careful officers should be sent to conduct the business. The negroes collected will be brought to this place and delivered to Captain James, chief engineer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Colonel CABELL,
Acting Chief of Artillery, First Corps:

I am directed to inform you that our gun-boats will make the attempt to force their way down the river to-night, or early to-morrow morning, and break up the enemy's shipping at City Point. General Longstreet directs that you order all of your shore batteries which can be made available to co-operate with the attempt by opening on such shore batteries of the enemy as fire on the boats. You had better go across the river yourself to-night and see that these orders are understood and effectually carried out.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding Chaffin's:

Our gun-boats are going to make an attempt to force their way down the river to-night or to-morrow morning and destroy the shipping at City Point. You will please keep a sharp lookout on the enemy in your front, and notify us promptly of any change you may observe in their disposition. They may be obliged to move most of their force from this side of the river, and so give us a chance to do something with our troops. You will keep in communication with our fleet, and notify us by telegraph as soon as it starts.

These orders are sent to you under the impression that you command in General Ewell's absence. If, on the contrary, General Barton commands, will you please transmit them to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet directs that you have your division drawn up in line, right resting on the Darbytown road, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet desires you to open communication by means of your signal corps with our fort in front of Fort Harrison by daylight to-morrow morning, so as to be advised of any movement the enemy may make in front of that part of the line. Let the signal party opposite Fort Harrison be instructed to notify General Lee or Barton, or whoever may be in command of that part of the line, of their presence and the object of their being there, so as to obtain at once information of anything which may occur. Direct all your pickets to be extremely vigilant and to report at once any change. You will also have such of your division as is on the left of the New Market road drawn up in line, right resting on New Market road, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Retain all passes to leave camp till it is seen whether anything will be done.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 22, 1865.

Capt. W. H. JAMES,
Chief Engineer:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you cause the road and bridges from here to Bannerman's Bridge to be put in good order without delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 22, 1865—5.45 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Some firing to-day from the gun-boat at Fort Anderson and at my lines. Everything quiet now.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 22, 1865.**

Major HILL:

They are between four and five miles off. They shift their position—sometimes nearer, sometimes farther from shore.

J. K. CONNALLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865—8.30 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

All quiet thus far. Fleet seems unchanged. Can I not get more cavalry? Number I have now are entirely insufficient for the purpose of scouring the country and watching right flank.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT,
Fort Anderson:

No more cavalry can be sent you at this time. Have you ascertained that enemy's infantry occupy any point on west bank; and, if so, in what number?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

The fleet making movements upstream at this hour.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

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*So dated in copy on file, but correct date is probably January 12, 1865.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The fleet apparently stopped about one-half or three-quarters of a mile this side of Battery Lamb; in all, some seventeen armed vessels; none that can be called iron-clads. All have steam up. There seems to be a large number of troops collected at the extreme end of Confederate Point. No change reported yet on land on this side of the river.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

At 2 p. m. one vessel of the enemy moved up nearer and fired seven shots at Fort Anderson, apparently 100-pounder Parrott shells. One struck warehouse at landing. In response we fired six shots at her from 12-pounder Whitworth. The vessel has now retired to the position of the fleet.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

All quiet now. Fleet in position just above Battery Lamb. I have no information of landing of troops on the western side. I have no news to-day from eastern side.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

ANDERSON, *January 22, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

At this hour, 7.15 p. m., all is quiet. I have not been able to ascertain the number of troops which the enemy may have landed at west side of river. No force of consequence is at Battery Lamb. It is supposed about 1,000 men are at Smithville. The enemy may throw forces over at any time, with their facilities, and protect positions of their fleet.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 22, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON, *Commanding, &c., Wilmington:*

COLONEL: The commanding general desires you will, without delay, place a guard of twelve men at the railroad bridge over the Northeast Cape Fear, and an equal number at Bannerman's Bridge, over the same stream. The details may be made from the home guards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 22, 1865.*

Col. C. H. SIMONTON,
Battery Lee:

General Bragg authorizes you to destroy the light-houses.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., January 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XXIV. The ten companies of North Carolina Reserves, commanded by Col. A. A. Moss, will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment North Carolina Reserves.

XXV. The ten companies of North Carolina Reserves, commanded by Col. Charles E. Shober, will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Reserves.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Major-General PICKETT:

Direct your batteries to co-operate with the contemplated movement of our gun-boats down the James River to-night or to-morrow morning.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD'S DIVISION,
January 23, 1865.

[General LONGSTREET:]

GENERAL: With reference to the letter of General Cooper in relation to Anderson's brigade, I have the honor to state the following: On Wednesday of last week the same rumors reached me, and on Thursday I called General Anderson's attention to it, and directed an investigation, which was had that day, and resulted in eliciting nothing going to show that the matter had ever been heard of even. To-day I have just concluded another inquiry into it, and with the same satisfactory result. One man of the brigade stated that he had heard that a number of men had signed a paper to leave when they were paid off; that was all. I cannot realize that any combination of the character alluded to could exist without its coming to the knowledge of some of the many reliable officers of the brigade, and they all express undiminished confidence and faith in their men, and pronounce the report made to the War Department a slander. There has been in this brigade some complaint and grumbling at not being paid for many months. This want of money produces some privations and inconvenience, and gives the soldier his great luxury—the means of grumbling.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I do not fear that the men of this division will do any act which will bring discredit upon their bright record—a record second to none—and I think the person who made the report to the Department behaved imprudently.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. FIELD,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of General Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.

For Lieutenant-General Longstreet:

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
January 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to General Cooper for his information.

I hope the report which reached him was without foundation, and trust this brigade, which has served so well, will continue to the end.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War for his information.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

Received and read with great satisfaction.

It was difficult to believe that a brigade which had won such deserved renown could entertain any thought derogatory to themselves and their country, and the assurance now given is only what was hoped and expected.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet directs that you have your division under arms, in line of battle, right resting on Darbytown road, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Major-General KERSHAW, *Commanding Division:*

The order which was given you last night, and which was countermanded this morning, you will consider in force for to-night. You will have your troops under arms in line, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning as before directed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Col. T. M. LOGAN, *Commanding Gary's [Brigade]:*

You will have your command mounted and ready for action at 10 a. m. Further orders will be sent you concerning your movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Col. T. M. LOGAN, *Commanding Gary's Brigade:*

You will have your command mounted and ready for action at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Maj. J. C. HASKELL, *Commanding Battalion Artillery:*

You will have one of your batteries, the horses of which are in the best order, harnessed up and ready for action at 10 a. m. Further orders will be sent you in which direction it is to move.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Maj. M. JOHNSON,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

You will have one of your batteries, the horses of which are in the best condition, harnessed up and ready for action to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. John C. Haskell.)

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
January 23, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The Hon. James M. Baker and the Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Senators from Florida, inform me that they have, in compliance with the wishes of a large and influential portion of their constituents, made application to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States to have me transferred to the command in Florida, for reasons stated in said application, and being also informed by the said gentlemen that the President has referred the paper to General R. E. Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, I have the honor, respectfully, to request that the commanding general suspend action on the application referred to till the return of Major-General Mahone to the command of his division. In the event of my transfer to Florida being favorably considered by the commanding general, I have reason to believe that General Mahone can recommend in the Florida brigade a suitable colonel to command it. I am between fifty-four and fifty-five years of age, and have been in the State and Confederate service about four years, and have not in that time been absent one week from duty. While this application has not been made at my solicitation, it would be agreeable to me if I could be transferred to a climate more congenial to my health and age, and where my intimate knowledge of the country and people would enable me to render more service than I possibly can do in command of a small brigade.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 23, 1865.*

Governor Z. B. VANCE,
Raleigh:

Colonel Tait was to leave here for Raleigh to-day. Company D, of MacRae's battalion, was captured.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 23, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The commanding general directs that all cotton going by the Weldon railway, except that which is needed for immediate use by the subsistence department, be transported in the first instance only as far as Magnolia. As a supply for two weeks has already been delivered to the commissary at Weldon, this arrangement will greatly expedite the general removal. You are requested to make such suggestions as may be proper for the protection of the cotton in transitu at Magnolia, and to furnish daily reports of the quantity removed from this place, showing by what roads and distinguishing between Government and private cotton.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 23, 1865.

The chiefs of the several staff departments will report in person every morning to the commanding general.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 23, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. No change since last night. I suspect some additional troops have been landed at Smithville.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 23, 1865—10 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. Weather is so thick that the fleet is not at all visible.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 23, 1865—12 m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

Fog partially cleared up. Fleet seems to be the same. Some have steam up.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 23, 1865—2.15 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Fleet is still in same position. One steamer shelling apparently at Battery Lamb.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 23, 1865.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding, &c., Wilmington:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you immediately place a guard of twelve men at each of the two bridges of the Wilmington and Manchester road near town, and at the Livingston bridge, seventeen miles from here. Mr. Dram, superintendent, will furnish transportation. It is desired that all the mechanics employed by Chief Constructor Porter be at once returned to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 19. } *Richmond, January 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Lieut. Col. John S. Saunders, C. S. Army, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and under advisement with Lieutenant-General Holmes make an inspection of the various departments in that State. He is empowered, where light-duty men are on detail [and] are believed on reasonable grounds to be fit for field duty, to have them brought before the nearest hospital or other medical boards for examination.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOWLETT'S, *January 24, 1865.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Owing to the grounding of the Virginia, the squadron was unable to pass the obstructions. Late, the Richmond and Drewry grounded under the enemy's batteries; the latter has been destroyed. The others will come off, I think, at high water at 10. The other vessels are above this point.

J. TAYLOR WOOD,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to Hon. S. R. Mallory.)

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *January 24, 1865.*

Capt. S. S. LEE,
Office of Orders and Detail:

The torpedo gotten afloat early this morning and is now with the fleet near Howlett's. It was the Drewry and not the Nansemond that was blown up. I understand that she was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and that her crew escaped before she blew up. Casualties in the fleet thus far—1 man killed and 8 wounded. All of the vessels are now afloat and under Battery Dantzler; and the flag officer expects to go through the obstructions at high tide to-night. The Fredericksburg was returned and is now with rest of the squadron. I think the enemy is now trying to lay other obstructions little farther down the river. I have silenced Signal Hill battery.

W. L. BRADFORD,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery Semmes.

WILMINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

His Excellency Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

Your note just received, and gives me great relief. Most unpleasant rumors had reached us. When you can be spared from more important labors a visit to this place would be attended with good result. The usual despondency following a disaster is giving place to a better feeling even now.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RALEIGH, *January 24, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Have the fleet and Federal troops left the river? Please answer.

Z. B. VANCE.

RICHMOND, *January 24, 1865.*
(Received 25th.)

General BRAGG:

Where does the force reported by General Baker* come from, and what dispositions do you propose?

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 24, 1865.

Maj. J. W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: I hand you herewith a statement of the cotton remaining in Wilmington. The commanding general directs that when transportation on any one of the roads can be furnished you notify any holder you may select of the fact, and inform him that if he does not immediately send off his cotton by the conveyance offered you will ship it and retain it at the point of destination at his risk until all charges incurred are paid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 24, 1865.

Colonel FREMONT,
Superintendent and Engineer, &c.:

SIR: I am directed to say, in reply to your memorandum, that there is already a force in front of Kenansville, and that under the present pressure for work no mechanics can be spared from here now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 24, 1865.

HOLDERS OF COTTON:

You are respectfully informed that orders have been given to Major Cameron, chief quartermaster, to notify the parties controlling the cotton here when transportation can be furnished by any one of the railways, and, if the opportunity offered is not immediately seized, to send off the cotton himself and hold it at the point of destination at the risk of the owner and until charges are paid.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

.* See Baker to Anderson, p. 1133.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, January 24, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters is revoked.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 24, 1865—9 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet this morning.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Consider General Orders, No. 2, relative to furloughs, in force again, and let it apply also to Reserves.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 24, 1865—6.45 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Everything has been quiet to-day. Official papers received.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 24, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no change to report since last evening.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

ANDERSON, *January 24, 1865—3 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No change since this morning.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 24, 1865—7 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

All quiet to this time. Fleet consisted, as far as could be seen from here, of thirteen armed steamers inside, six between the bar and rip; two steamers and three small tug steamers inside, and seven schooners

between the rip and bar. The tug steamers are actively plying in and out and to Confederate Point. I have noticed no movements of troops to-day. In the forenoon to-day the enemy's pickets only extended on the Telegraph road two miles this side of Smithville. On the river beach, however, they extend higher up toward Battery Lamb. I have not been able to discover the presence of any large force at Smithville yet. An officer sent out to-day may give me more correct information to-night concerning the fleet.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 24, 1865—7 p. m.*

Captain JAMES:

I have ascertained the country west of Orton Pond, and from the head of Waldron Creek there are roads by which the enemy could strike in above me on the upper Town Creek road. I do not fear any movement in this manner yet.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 24, 1865—7.40 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

The officer sent below to-day has just reported. He visited Battery Lamb, and finds that the enemy have destroyed everything there. He reports fourteen armed vessels inside and six between the rip and bar; none of them iron-clads. Also three schooners inside apparently transferring ammunition to steamers. Between the rip and the bar seven schooners of the same kind. No movements of troops anywhere reported to-day.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 24, 1865.

OFFICER COMMANDING THE POST OF MAGNOLIA:

SIR: A large quantity of cotton will in a few days be delivered at Magnolia in transitu to other points. The commanding general directs that you give all the aid in your power to the agent in charge in procuring the necessary labor to unload it rapidly and proper storage, and that you cause it to be so carefully guarded as to obviate all danger of fire.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GOLDSBOROUGH, *January 24, 1865.*
(Received 11.40.)

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON:

Enemy landed 5,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery at Harrellsville yesterday; also, 2,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry at Colerain; and

are marching toward Halifax, toward Ferry, Scotland Neck. I shall move with the 800 or 900 men which I have at once. The movement appears, from my information, a formidable one—I think on Weldon, or in connection with gun-boats to come up the Roanoke.

Respectfully,

L. S. BAKER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accouterments of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defense. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defense of the country in any way as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior. To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property without themselves receiving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly to some of the officers, designated below, such arms and equipments, especially those suitable for cavalry, as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession. Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defense should remember that if the army cannot protect them the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments, except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the quartermaster and commissary departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the niter and mining bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army are directed, to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.

While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with the army are required, and all others are requested to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms

and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Richmond, January 25, 1865.

Colonel CORLEY,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg:

COLONEL: General Early, I understand, has been furloughing men from the artillery of his army, allowing them to take artillery horses with them. Has this been done by General Lee's knowledge and consent? Some of these men have applied to this office for employment in collecting captured and abandoned animals. If the artillery horses are used by the men in such business they must soon become worthless. I suggest that some restriction be placed on the use of the horses, even if it is deemed to be good policy to allow the men to take the horses from their commands at all.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector-General of Transportation.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to General Lee.

I infer from Colonel Cole's letter that the men referred to are using the horses improperly.

JAS. L. CORLEY.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
January 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to General Early for his action.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
February 3, 1865.

These men have been furloughed on condition that they foraged the horses. It was the only means of saving the horses, as they were dying daily from want of forage which could not be procured in this Valley, and I was informed that none would be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department from other quarters. Officers were sent with the men to make State inspections and report, and these officers report the horses improving. If Colonel Corley or Major Cole will furnish me with forage I will have all these horses brought back, as this step would not have been adopted except from absolute necessity.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, inspector-general field transportation, for his information.

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four brigades of colored troops of the Eighteenth Corps marched down the Varina road yesterday evening to the pontoon bridge.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 25, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing to report this morning. The following casualty is reported: Gracie's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

His Excellency Governor VANCE,
Raleigh:

The heavy fleet is gone, leaving some twenty light wooden gun-boats inside bar at and below Fort Fisher. No change in troops ascertained.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

No movement of the enemy's force from here has been ascertained. I cannot account for so large a force as General Baker reports. He has moved with the available force of his district, and I await further advices before changing my dispositions here.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 25, 1865.

General B. BRAGG:

I cannot at this distance know what dispositions are proper to be made of the troops under you. If any force can be sent to meet that said to have landed on the Chowan it should be done immediately.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. G. T. GORDON:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you immediately proceed to Fort Anderson, minutely inspect the command there, and report upon its condition. A field return will be made, comparing its strength now with its strength as exhibited by the return of the 10th instant. Numerous reports have reached the commanding general of drunkenness, straggling, plundering, and demoralization of every sort, which will require your attention. These statements are freely made, and the commander, General Hébert, is represented as being himself compromised. This part of your duty will demand the greatest possible address; but the subject must be probed to the bottom. You are instructed to inform yourself fully as to the location of the troops, the outposts, and the use made of the cavalry; and a report in detail is desired upon these and other matters of military interest.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 25, 1865.

Maj. JOHN W. CAMERON,
Chief Quartermaster:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that trains be prepared by 12 o'clock to-night to carry 1,600 men from here to Weldon. Acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Commanding, &c., Sugar Loaf:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to ask you for a report of the movements of the troops under your command against the enemy on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, and especially of those of the cavalry. If you consider the responsibility of our not making the

attack designed in case of the enemy's endeavors to extend across Confederate Point Neck rests upon the part of your force, charges should be preferred against the officer in command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Send Colquitt's brigade here immediately, prepared to move by rail.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 25, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

Official papers received by mail-carrier. Colquitt's brigade left here at 2.30 p. m. No changes in my front to report.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Baker reports heavy force landed at Colerain and moving on Weldon. Can you learn positively whether any troops have left your front?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 25, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

I have kept scouting parties out all the time. Can discern no change.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Reports of a painful character reach me from citizens on the west of the river in regard to the conduct of our troops. Large numbers of Hagood's brigade are represented as straggling off home, plundering indiscriminately as they go. I wish you would visit this part of your division and inform yourself. I will have the other part of the command inspected. Has General Hagood returned?

BRAXTON BRAGG

SUGAR LOAF, *January 25, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

I will go over to-morrow, if possible. If not, will send my inspector. I have been unable to get about much on account of a carbuncle on my face.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. HÉBERT,
Commanding, &c., Fort Anderson:

GENERAL: It is reported to the commanding general that large numbers of negroes have run off from plantations north of your position, and have made or are making their way to the enemy's lines. As the roads are few by which they can travel, it is hoped you may be able to intercept and capture them. You should picket the roads, and then keep your cavalry moving in small bodies. Owners should be advised to send their able-bodied men within our lines.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 25, 1865—8 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet. No change reported up to this time. I will again send an officer out to-day toward Battery Lamb to make observations. The weather is clear.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT ANDERSON, *January 25, 1865—7 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The fleet still lies about same position, and consists of thirteen gunboats, the flag-ship, one single-turreted monitor, two blockaders, and three schooners, all inside. Outside are seven schooners and four steamers. There have been no movements on Confederate Point. I have no information from Smithville, and all is thus far quiet.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 25, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Weldon:

Advise me fully as to enemy's movements and strength. Where does he come from?

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 26, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request a copy of the special order issued last spring assigning one regiment of the Western Virginia Cavalry to Lomax's and another to Chambliss' brigade. The execution of the order was suspended on account of the beginning of active operations, but General Early has recently directed its enforcement. It was intended that the regiment, in which there were some lowland companies, should go to Chambliss, and I am unable, without a copy of the order, to decide whether the assignment made by General Early conforms to this intention. The two regiments in question were the Eighth and Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, January 26, 1865.

Whereas, by act of March 7, 1862, the Nineteenth Regiment of Virginia Militia and First Regiment of Second-Class Militia have been organized to perform military duty in conformity to the terms and provisions of said act; and, whereas, the governor has found it necessary to call said regiments into the public service for purposes of local defense in and near the city of Richmond, in consequence of the presence of the public enemy and the imminent danger to the city arising therefrom; and, whereas, the governor finds that the public defense will be best promoted, and the conveniences of said regiments be more fully consulted, by assigning them to the performance of guard duty of this city, thus relieving the regular soldiers therefrom and sending them to the front: and, whereas, the governor finds that he has not the time to devote himself to the proper administration of the said command; and, whereas, it is desirable that the expense of feeding, clothing, and paying said regiments should be made directly by the Confederate Government: Therefore, it is agreed between the governor of Virginia and the Secretary of War that the regiments aforesaid, when called into service in conformity to the act aforesaid, shall be under the command of the officer commanding the post of Richmond for such guard or other duty in and around Richmond as the interests of the Confederate service may require; and the said troops shall receive for performing the said duty the same pay, rations, clothing, and equipments which are allowed troops serving in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States; and that said commandant of said force, under the direction of his proper superiors, shall have exclusive charge and control of the said regiments, in accordance with acts of Assembly in relation to them, except that all applications for discharge, made by the members thereof, shall be submitted by him to the governor of Virginia for decision.

The governor or the Secretary either may terminate this arrangement upon ten days' notice.

WM. SMITH,
Governor of Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE FORCES OF VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Gardner.

The accompanying agreement between the governor of Virginia and the Secretary of War relieves me of the command of these regiments, and places them under the direct and exclusive command of General Gardner, and empowers him to dispose of the cases here inclosed.

J. L. KEMPER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 26, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Three deserters from the Fifty-first New York Regiment came over in front of Wise's brigade last night. They do not confirm the statement made by the deserters of yesterday that the Fifth Corps had gone to Shenandoah Valley. One man deserted from Wise's brigade last night. The following casualties are reported, viz, Elliott's brigade, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 26, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

General Hoke reports no change in his front. With the very limited means here I deemed it imprudent to move without further information from General Baker, who has been twice ordered to report promptly and in full as to the enemy's forces on the Chowan. He has moved with all his means, but as yet I have no further report from him. I did not expect to await your instructions, but if the enemy's force as reported on the Chowan came from beyond this department we shall not have the means to meet it successfully.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 26, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I inclose a telegram* from Major-General Hoke recommending Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, of the North Carolina State service, for commission to command Clingman's brigade. The brigade is greatly in need of a good commander, and there seems to be but a remote prospect, if any, of Clingman's return.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

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*Not found.

RICHMOND, *January 26, 1865.*

General B. BRAGG:

The bill creating generalissimo was approved 23d. It repeals the law allowing staff and clerks to a general assigned. My position and others similar need immediate action. If practicable I suggest necessity of your presence to turn over office and books. I cannot easily carry away your and my baggage without help of a servant. Holladay wants to join you; he is excellent.

JNO. B. SALE,
Military Secretary.

ANDERSON, [*January*] *26, 1865.*

Col. A. ANDERSON:

I have inspected the line of earth-works from Fort Anderson to Orton Pond. It is thoroughly repaired but bad in design. The other line has not yet been commenced. The works of the fort are being strengthened; only sixty shovels in use.

G. T. GORDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 26, 1865.

T. D. WALKER, Esq.,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company:

SIR: I would suggest that you should make arrangements for the removal of the machinery belonging to your railroad. Should it become necessary at any time to evacuate Wilmington I could not permit this machinery to fall into the hands of the enemy, but would, in that event, have it destroyed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 26, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Clingman's leave has been extended. Cannot you recommend a good colonel for appointment as temporary brigadier? This may be particularly necessary on account of additions to brigade.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 26, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

Official papers received. Everything remains quiet.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

ANDERSON, *January 26, 1865—8.15 a. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

No change in the fleet can be seen from here except an increase of two schooners inside. Two of the gun-boats seem to be raising steam.

LOUIS HÉBERT,
Brigadier General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the alarming frequency of desertions from this army. You will perceive, from the accompanying papers, that fifty-six deserted from Hill's corps in three days. I have endeavored to ascertain the causes, and think that the insufficiency of food and non-payment of the troops have more to do with the dissatisfaction among the troops than anything else. All commanding officers concur in this opinion. I have no doubt that there is suffering for want of food. The ration is too small for men who have to undergo so much exposure and labor as ours. I know there are great difficulties in procuring supplies, but I cannot help thinking that with proper energy, intelligence, and experience on the part of the Commissary Department a great deal more could be accomplished. There is enough in the country, I believe, if it was properly sought for. I do not see why the supplies that are collected from day to day could not, by intelligent effort, be collected in such a manner as to have more on hand at a given time. The fact that they are collected at all is proof that they exist, and it must be possible to gather more in a given time than is now done. It will not answer to reduce the ration in order to make up for deficiencies in the subsistence department. The proper remedy is increased effort, greater experience in business, and intelligent management. It may be that all is done that can be, but I am not satisfied that we cannot do more. I think the efficiency of the army demands an increase of the ration, and I trust that no measure will be neglected that offers a chance of improvement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

JANUARY 19, 1865.

Lieut. A. F. FLEET,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have to report this morning that three of the picket detail from Company G, Thirty-fourth Virginia Infantry—Privates Albert Andrews, James Austin, and William Austin—deserted their post last night about 10 o'clock. About 10.30 o'clock I visited the pits and found one unoccupied; nothing in it but three guns and accouterments, nor could the occupants be found. The three occupied the same pit. I immediately made arrangements for the pit to be reoccupied. I found the men vigilant at that time and throughout the night. I think that no blame can be attached to the men who occupied the pits on either side

of the one that was deserted, as the night was very dark, the sky being overcast with clouds. I think it not improbable that these men have gone home instead of to the Yankees. It is probable that they desert the picket-line to leave the impression that they have gone to the enemy, and thus avoid being reported to the proper authorities in the county from which they hail. Some live in unfrequented parts of the county, and by this artifice, with a little vigilance on their part, could escape detection all the time.

H. C. LOWRY,
First Lieut., Comdg. Picket, Right Wing, Thirty-fourth Va. Infty.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAMP EIGHTH FLORIDA REGIMENT,
January 21, 1865.

Capt. B. F. SIMMONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Finegan's Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the circumstances with regard to desertions on the picket-line during my tour of duty were as follows: Early in the night I was led to suspect that Edward G. Berry, Company F, Tenth Florida Regiment, intended to desert; on which I instructed the sentinel on the right and left of his (Berry's) post to remain near him during their tours of duty and prevent him from deserting. At a little after 11 p. m. I was notified by the corporal in charge of these three posts that Edward Berry and the two sentinels had deserted. The sentinels' names are Kayle, of the Ninth Florida Regiment, and Stephens also of the Ninth. I was also informed that three other men had left the line during the night, whose names I could not learn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SIMMONS,
Captain Commanding Brigade Pickets, January 20–21, 1865.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
January 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Commanding Mahone's Division:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have the honor respectfully to report the result of my tour on picket as division field officer of the picket-line of Mahone's division. I relieved Colonel Jayne, of Forty-eighth Mississippi, at 2 p. m. 19th instant; found the new picket regularly posted and executing the order prescribed in General Orders, division headquarters, which was continued during my tour on duty. Everything remained perfectly quiet on the line. I regret to have to report a loss of nine men by desertion—seven from the Florida and two from the Virginia brigades. These desertions are becoming amazingly numerous, and I beg leave to submit for your consideration what I esteem to be the main cause of this dissatisfaction, and is, in my opinion, the controlling influence that prompts our men thus to desert—it is the insufficiency of rations. Our men do not get enough to eat. I have been long convinced of this important fact from my own careful observation. I have conversed with the field and line officers of different regi-

ments on this subject, and their statements all concur in establishing the above facts, and unless something is done soon to remove this evil, which of all others weighs most heavily on the minds of the troops, I fear that the number of desertions will be greatly increased during the winter.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. DUNCAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
January 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information, and, if deemed necessary, for the action of the lieutenant-general commanding.

Sometime in November last I brought to the notice of the commanding general of this division the subject of the insufficiency of the bread ration issued to the troops of my brigade, and recommended that the amount be increased to one and one-quarter pounds of meal or eighteen ounces of flour per man daily. The fact that there is now six months' pay due the troops is another serious subject of complaint, and should be removed at the earliest practicable moment.

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
January 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I believe that the ration is insufficient, yet nevertheless other troops bear without complaint these evils they know we cannot help.

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 22, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. S. VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following desertions from my command since my report of the 19th instant, most of them from the picket line. Every exertion has been made to check these desertions by making the officers in charge responsible for their details, &c., as yet with but poor success. I inclose two communications from Colonel Lang, commanding Finegan's brigade, with regard to the desertions from his command: Wilcox's division—Lane's brigade, 6; Scales' brigade, 12; total, 18. Heth's division—Archer's brigade, 2; MacRae's brigade, 2; Davis' brigade, 2; total, 6. Mahone's division—Finegan's brigade, 27; Weisiger's brigade, 5; total, 32.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FINEGAN'S BRIGADE,
January 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General FINEGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following desertions from this brigade on the night of the 20th, while on tour of picket duty: Ninth Florida: Private Jas. H. Stephens, Company E; Private John Cannon, Company F; Private George H. Kayle, Company H. Tenth Florida: Private E. G. Berry, Company F; Private S. D. Kirkland, Company D. I herewith submit the report of the officer commanding the picket detail.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
January 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FINEGAN'S BRIGADE,
January 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: In pursuance of instructions contained in note of this date from corps headquarters, I would respectfully report that I have investigated the cases of the desertions reported from the picket-line of the 18th and 19th instant, and have the honor to report that eleven of the twenty-two so reported deserted from camps and not from the picket-line. Of the eleven who deserted from the picket-line three deserted on the night of the 17th instant, and were at the time sentinels on post. Captain Dozier, of the Ninth Regiment, who was chief of the picket-line, and Lieutenant Brown, of the Eighth, who commanded that part of the line from which the sentinels deserted, both agree in their statements that said desertions were not the result of negligence upon the part of either officers or men upon the line. Both these officers had just completed a tour of inspection at the time the desertions occurred. All three of the men were discovered in the act of deserting, and were fired upon by the men upon the line near them, but they succeeded in running the gauntlet and reached the enemy in safety.

Upon the following night Captain Floyd, of the Eleventh Regiment, being upon picket, discovered what he supposed suspicious movements on the part of two men occupying the same pit (with four others), but not discovering anything so flagrant in their conduct as to warrant their arrest he resolved to have them closely watched; accordingly, he imparted his suspicions to Lieutenant Tolbert, of the Second Regiment, who was in charge of that part of the line, and selecting two men, whom they supposed to be of undoubted loyalty, informed them of their suspi-

* See Simmons to Simmons (inclosure No. 2), p. 1144.

cions and placed them as sentinels, one upon each side of the suspected pit. Captain Floyd himself kept watch for some time, both upon these two sentinels and upon the pit; finally, becoming satisfied that the sentinels were vigilant, he retired to his post upon the line, where he was shortly afterward informed by Lieutenant Tolbert that the two sentinels and six men from the suspected pit were missing. These eight, and the three who deserted on the night previous, comprise the whole number deserting from the picket-line included in the report alluded to by Colonel Palmer. The remainder (eleven) deserted from the camp of the brigade. I am satisfied after investigating the matter that the officers of the picket-line were not to blame in these two instances. In the first case, the three men deserting were upon post and boldly ran off under fire; in the second case, the men deserting (or at least a part of them) were suspected and watched, but succeeded in making their escape by the disaffection of the men set to watch them. The number of the picket force furnished from this brigade is as follows, viz: One captain, two lieutenants, four non-commissioned officers, and forty men; they are mounted daily (as grand guard) by the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and are instructed in their duty at guard mounting by him. This force occupies eight pits upon the line, each pit being about twenty-five or thirty paces apart, the whole line not exceeding 250 paces in length.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

D. LANG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
January 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

Calling attention to remarks on circular from division headquarters, dated December 31, 1864.

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
December 31, 1864.

I. The attention of brigade commanders is called to the irregular manner in which the detail for picket duty are in the habit of marching and reporting to and at the prescribed rendezvous, the ignorance of many of the officers in charge of their duty, and, in fact, of the rolls of their own details.

II. These details will hereafter rendezvous at the Jones house, the headquarters of the division officer of the picket-line, at 12 m.

III. The details for this duty hereafter will be from the several brigades, as follows: Finegan's, forty; Harris', thirty-four; Weisiger's, thirty-six; Sorrel's, fifty; Forney's, forty men; and each three commissioned and four non-commissioned officers.

IV. Col. V. D. Groner, of the Sixty-first Virginia Infantry, is charged with the disposition of the new details on the line as to locality and distance each is to occupy, and the same will be hereafter observed.

WM. MAHONE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MAHONE'S DIVISION,
January 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

In addition to the number of officers required to be furnished for picket duty from each brigade, I have directed that one subaltern officer be furnished from the Florida Brigade. I have also directed the division field officer of the day to see that all the officers from this brigade remain on duty through the night and that none be permitted to go to sleep. I will direct that the distance between the pits be reduced.

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 22, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Brigade commanders report that their parapets are considerably washed by the rain of yesterday. Eight men deserted to the enemy from Elliott's brigade last night and two from Wise's. Two deserters came in to our line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

CAMP OF NINTH REGIMENT FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS,
January 22, 1865.

Lieut. B. F. PARKER, *Adjutant:*

SIR: The undersigned, company officers of the Ninth Florida Regiment, respectfully call the attention of the commanding officer of this regiment to the discontent of the men of their companies, which, noticeable for some time past, is now so general as to deserve serious consideration. They give it as their opinion that the recent desertions from the regiment are mainly the result of this discontent, and that the chief causes of this state of feeling are the insufficiency of rations and the failure of the paymaster to pay the men off.

J. L. DOZIER,
Captain, Commanding Company E.
F. M. McMEEKIN,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Company B.
JNO. D. HOPKINS,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Companies A and F.
H. W. LONG,
Second Lieutenant, Commanding Company K.
N. G. H. GRINER,
Brevet Second Lieutenant, Company K.
H. H. HALE,
First Lieutenant, Company C.
J. W. PEARCE,
Second Lieutenant, Company E.
G. E. KELLAM,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company I.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINTH FLORIDA REGIMENT,
January 23, 1865.

Respectfully referred to brigade commander.

J. F. McCLELLAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninth Florida.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FINEGAN'S BRIGADE,
January 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for information of the commanding general. The same discontent, resulting from the same causes, prevails to some extent throughout the brigade, and is, I think, one of the main causes of the large number of desertions from the command recently.

D. LANG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

A. P. HILL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 23, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing new to report this morning. Five men deserted from Gracie's brigade last night, three from Elliott's, and one from Wise's. No casualties to report this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S CORPS,
January 23, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

Desertions are increasing in the division. More particular reports have been called for, and efforts will be made to discover the cause.

R. H. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 24, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Three men from Gracie's and one from Wise's brigade deserted to the enemy last night. The following are the casualties reported, viz, Gracie's brigade, one killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 27, 1865.

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XIX. So much of paragraph XVIII, Special Orders, No. 263, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1864, as assigns Maj. R. W. Hunter, assistant adjutant-general, to duty with Lieut. Gen. J. A. Early, commanding Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, is hereby revoked, and Major Hunter is assigned to duty with Major-General Gordon's division, Army of Northern Virginia.

XX. So much of paragraph XX [XV], Special Orders, No. 9, current series, as refers to Capt. J. M. Pace, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby revoked, and Captain Pace will remain on duty with Brig. Gen. C. A. Evans' brigade, Army of Northern Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, VA., *January 27, 1865.*

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to you the reports of the following officers, stationed at Danville, Va.:* Col. R. E. Withers, commanding post; Lieut. Col. R. C. Smith, C. S. military prison; Maj. A. H. McClish, commissary of subsistence; Maj. E. S. Hutter, ordnance officer; Surg. H. G. Davidson, surgeon in charge; Capt. H. M. Waller, assistant quartermaster; Capt. H. T. Tucker, assistant quartermaster; Capt. H. Robertson, assistant quartermaster; Capt. E. J. Lloyd, assistant commissary of subsistence. Capt. G. W. Davis, assistant quartermaster, was absent from the post and I was unable to obtain a report from his office. The list of detailed men from Dr. Fauntleroy's office was sent back to know by what authority he employed a mail carrier not connected with the army, and the rate of compensation. The list was not returned, although I made strenuous efforts to get it, up to the time of making out my report.

I have adhered as strictly as possible to the requirements of special instructions and the instructions of General Bragg, in my inspections,

*Not found as inclosures.

and have revised the reports, and corrected all errors as far as lay in my power. I found the officers at this post orderly and attentive to their duties. Their duties were confined to their respective departments alone, with the exception of the commandant of the post, who is cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia. I would most respectfully call your attention to the remarks of Colonels Withers and Smith, to the insufficiency of troops at this post for the proper guarding of the Federal prisoners. The senior quartermaster at this post, Maj. W. T. Sutherlin, is at home sick (residence Danville, Va.) and has been absent from his duties, I understand, for the last two months, in consequence of said sickness and declining health. Capt. H. M. Waller is now doing his duties, and in view of his length of service, capacity as an officer, and responsibility of position, I would most respectfully recommend his promotion, if it is commensurate with the interests of the service as set forth. I also inspected Colonel Henry's regiment (Virginia Reserves), who are stationed at this post for the purpose of guarding Federal prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, commanding.

The discipline of this command is rather loose. Instruction in military exercises and duties bad. In consequence of the men being continually on guard (every other night), not much opportunity is given the officers to instruct, discipline, or drill their men. Arms and accouterments fair, but the guns in a great many instances have been loaded for some time. This is owing, in a great measure, to the entire want of either ball-screws, screw-drivers, or wipers; they have since been furnished. Barracks in some cases good, in others very poor; men much exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Very deficient in clothing, shoes, &c., many men being entirely barefooted, and much sickness caused thereby. I would recommend that shoes be furnished them at once. Capacity of several of the officers of this command, as far as could be ascertained, decidedly inadequate to the wants of the service. Issues rather irregular, except of rations and fuel. Payments very irregular. Regimental courts twice a month. General court at Clover Station, Richmond and Danville Railroad. No instances of punishment came to light. Colonel Hobson furnishes morning report, which shows a large number of absentees, &c.

The provost guard at this post is composed almost entirely of disabled men, and accounted for in report of commandant of post. Owing to its scattered condition no inspection could be made which would give a correct idea of its duties and usefulness. The barracks of this guard are in a good condition. Payments irregular.

The prisons at this post are in a very bad condition, dirty, filled with vermin, little or no ventilation, and there is an insufficiency of fireplaces for the proper warmth of the Federal prisoners therein confined. This could be easily remedied by a proper attention on the part of the officers in charge and dictated by a sense of common humanity. It is a matter of surprise that the prisoners can exist in the close and crowded rooms, the gas from the coal rendering the air fetid and impure. The prisoners have almost no clothing, no blankets, and a very small supply of fuel. In some of these cases, perhaps, the state of things cannot be remedied by the officers in charge. The mortality at the prison, about five per day, is caused, no doubt, by the insufficiency of food (the ration entire being only a pound and a half of corn bread a day) and for the reasons in addition, as stated above. This state of things is truly horrible, and demands the immediate attention of higher authorities.

The guard for the prisons, as Colonel Henry's command now stands, is insufficient, as set forth in the reports of Colonels Withers and Smith. The men are on guard every other night, and men are called for for guard duty from the detailed men of the several departments of the Government. This call upon the detailed men for such purposes interferes very materially with the interests of the service, and should be avoided if practicable. There is one company of Colonel Henry's regiment stationed at Mattoax Bridge on the line of railroad, and if their place could be supplied by other troops it would assist very materially in enlarging the guard, and the detailed men could be dispensed with. There are a large number of men in this Reserve regiment which in my opinion should be in the Army, but I understand that the enrolling officer is attentive to his duties and executes them promptly. However that may be, I am satisfied that a rigid examination would furnish for the field a large number of able-bodied men over the age of eighteen who could be made fine soldiers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery and Inspecting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 27, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: There is nothing of importance to report this morning. Deserters state that the main body of the enemy's troops in my front are drawn back from front line and are encamped in rear of the forts, which are mainly occupied by artillery; that the pickets do not load their guns when they go on duty, and that they sleep on picket-line and do duty negligently. They fire but little. I desire to call attention to the fact that our teams are being rapidly broken down by overwork and from scarcity and character of forage. A number of mules have died, and the loss by death must increase if some relief is not applied. With increasing necessities for supplies of fuel, &c., our means of transportation are being diminished and suffering must ensue. I would respectfully ask that an inspector from army headquarters may inspect and report on condition of our stock. I would also ask that measures be taken to provide more transportation by railroad. Our quartermasters report forage collected, but that they are unable to get railroad transportation to bring it to Petersburg. Some extraordinary efforts should be made to have this forage brought in. I would respectfully suggest that if there were turned over to us from other divisions of the army, say for six weeks, as many as fifteen teams, those in this division in low order might be sent to the rear to recuperate, and we would at the same time be enabled to push forward the work upon the line with greater rapidity, which has progressed slowly for the want of transportation.

Most respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Richmond:

It is impossible for me to visit Richmond. Call on the President for me and ask his action to restore my staff, if he has not already done it. When this is done ask for orders and join me, with Mr. Holladay. Bring Sam, the office boy, also, if he will come. If not disposed of already I should like to get my stores.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, *January 27, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Dispatch received. I do not know how your presence can be dispensed with. I cannot name the staff for your position in the field and their new grades and duties. Consultation seems necessary. I will get a servant. Stores are sold. Department desires to know on what information General J. S. Williams was arrested. Nothing on record or on file.

JOHN B. SALE,
Military Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 27, 1865.

Hon. J. H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General, Richmond:

SIR: I deem it necessary as one of the means of obtaining early information of any movement the enemy may make toward the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, that the telegraph office should be reopened at Whiteville. I would therefore respectfully suggest that you should order this to be done as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RALEIGH, *January 27, 1865.*

General BRAGG:

Reports here of the arrival of more Yankee troops at Wilmington. Is it true? I had just sent the home guard home again, finding it almost impossible to organize them except at home.

Z. B. VANCE.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

General Baker reports nothing but a raiding party from the Chowan, which has retired.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia, Petersburg:

COLONEL: The enemy's movements in this quarter indicate further operations at an early day. A fleet of some seventeen armed vessels, including one iron-clad monitor, is assembled in the river, and much activity is observed with the transports and lighters. Their main force is still on the peninsula, south of Sugar Loaf. The obstructions in the river are at a point four miles below the town, and some ten or twelve above Fort Anderson. The depth and width of the channel prevent any successful blocking of the river at the latter point. The armament there is not capable of a successful resistance to the enemy's heavy metal. Soon after my arrival here the necessary means for this purpose were asked for, but the department has been unable to furnish them. Should a determined move be made on us by the river, there will be no alternative but to fall back on the line of obstructions. The difficulties of closing the channel of the river at the point long since selected are very great, owing to depth and width, and the fact that the west bank is so low and marshy that no position within range can be assumed on that side. The batteries on the east are being strengthened, and every effort is being made with our limited means to render the passage of the obstructions as difficult as possible. Much remains to be done, however, before they can be considered as at all safe.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. R. F. HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Bragg forwarded application for Leventhorpe approved.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ANDERSON, [*January*] *27, 1865—5.40 p. m.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received information from citizens, deemed reliable, that the enemy have been, for two or three days previous to this, reconnoitering and making notes of the roads from Smithville to the Georgetown road, making a detour around the right of this position. They had been as far as T. J. Sellers', on the headwaters of Town Creek. I have now out a scouting party toward Smithville and have sent one to my right. With a limited observation I have been able to make of this country, I am satisfied that at least another squadron of cavalry is absolutely essential to secure my right, and either to hold this position or retire from it with safety. Please forward this information to General Hoke.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Brigadier-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HAGOOD,
Fort Anderson:

General Bragg declines to relieve Colonel Simonton until Colonel Gaillard returns.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

Colonel LIPSCOMB,
Masonborough:

General Bragg authorizes continued issue ten pounds of grain whilst long forage not to be obtained.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 27, 1865.

Capt. J. P. MACFIE,
Commanding Squadron, Second South Carolina Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You are authorized by the commanding general to increase the forage ration to eight pounds of corn and long forage or ten pounds of corn alone for your command. Your reports will be sent direct to these headquarters, addressed to the appropriate staff officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Weldon, or Edwards Ferry:

Scout Dickinson reports 9,000 men at New Berne and Morehead City. Have been transporting troops from latter to former last three days. No cavalry re-enforcements. General Bragg directs you return to Goldsborough.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 28, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The ground has been so hard frozen that much work has not been done for the past twenty-four hours. One man deserted to the enemy last night from Wise's brigade. The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Richmond:

It is impossible for me to leave here. I wish nothing more than for my personal staff to be re-appointed as General Lee's was, to save them from going out. The after assignment can be arranged easily. The arrest was on a report from General Wheeler through one of his staff, and the whole matter was referred to General Hood, to whom General Williams was ordered to report.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

Governor Z. B. VANCE,
Raleigh:

There seems to have been no change with the enemy as far as we can ascertain, and they remain quiet within their lines. Quite a fleet of small vessels has entered the river, all remaining below Fisher.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, January 28, 1865.

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I regret that the pressure of public business and my serious indisposition have delayed a response to your letter of the 3d instant. The distinct question at issue between us was raised by the statement of your message in reference to the Advance, that the seizure of her foreign coals for the Tallahassee, "compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coals," was the cause of her loss. This question I distinctly met in my previous communication, and I desire to adhere to it. You will pardon me, therefore, for declining a discussion upon other points which you raise as to whether the Advance had gold on freight, &c., and which are unnecessary to the determination of this single question of fact.

In reference to your allusions to an anonymous article published in the Sentinel, said to have been written under the auspices of the Navy Department, and to your statement that, "from this it will seem that in order to convict me [you] of venturing upon an extraordinary statement, some parties connected with the Navy Department have ventured upon a rather ordinary one," it is only necessary to say that they are not only irrelevant but erroneous, and that the article in question was neither written under the auspices nor with the knowledge of this Department.

The policy of the Government with regard to its cruisers and the commerce of Wilmington, the influence of this policy upon the enemy to attack Fort Fisher, and the comparative value of a single cargo of bacon and a certain number of the enemy's ships destroyed at sea, all touched upon in your letter, invite discussion, but as their investigation would throw no light whatever upon the question of fact at issue I refrain from further reference to them. Your statement was:

> This noble vessel, the pride of the State and benefactor of our soldiers and people, was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockading squadron, in consequence of the seizure of her foreign coals for the use of the cruiser Tallahassee, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal,

The obvious inference from this language is that not only were coals taken from the Advance for the Tallahassee, but that they were so taken when the Advance was about to "put to sea," compelling her to proceed with North Carolina coal; and it was to correct a statement which I supposed had been entered upon unadvisedly that I furnished you with the formal report of the coal agent of this department at Wilmington, made to Captain Pinckney, the chief naval officer in command there, that not only had no coal been taken from the Advance for the Tallahassee, but that when coals were taken for the Florie and Let her B, a portion of which, as alleged by Mr. Harris, was subsequently transferred to the Tallahassee, and to which coals your statement refers; the Advance was not in the port of Wilmington. The coal agent says "that not one particle of coal was taken from the steamer Advance, nor one pound impressed to which the State or any of the joint owners of that steamer had the slightest claim." Subsequent to the date of my former communication, the following dispatch was received from Captain Pinckney:

WILMINGTON, *December 29, 1864.*

Hon. S. R. MALLORY:

No coal was taken from the Advance nor any belonging to her for the Tallahassee or any other vessel. I sent a report to this effect from the coal agent here some time ago.

R. F. PINCKNEY,
Commanding, &c.

I regarded this report as conclusive, and doubted not that you would so regard it, for I could not suppose that these agents could have seized the coals of the Advance and compelled her to "put to sea with North Carolina coal" without being aware of the fact. Your letter of the 3d, however, not only reiterates the statement of the message, but it presents the following certificate in support of it:

WILMINGTON, N. C., *December 6, 1864.*

I, J. T. O'Reilly, having charge of Messrs. Power, Low & Co.'s wharf and warehouse, do certify that on the 9th of July last, the Navy Department took from said wharf 1,170 barrows of Welsh coal, being by weight $179\frac{60}{100}$ tons, which were placed on board steamship Let her B, said ship having hauled to the wharf for that purpose. I further certify that no coals have ever been returned in place of those taken as above described by said or any other department of the Confederate States.

J. T. O'REILLY.

This certificate, that in July last coals were taken by the Navy Department from the wharf of Power, Low & Co. for the steamer Let her B, is produced in proof of the statement that the loss of the Advance in the following September was "in consequence of the seizure of foreign coal for the cruiser Tallahassee, compelling her to put to sea," &c. The following is the second certificate:

WILMINGTON, N. C., *December 6, 1864.*

I certify that on the afternoon of the 28th or 29th ultimo I was present at a conversation between Mr. J. A. Willard, navy agent, and Eli Murray, esq., agent of State of North Carolina at this place. I asked Mr. Willard the question what became of the coal taken from Messrs. Power, Low & Co. and others, which he alleged had been placed on board the steamers Florie and Let her B, after the expedition upon which these vessels were destined had been abandoned. He replied, "What had not been consumed in going up and down the river had been transferred to the steamer Tallahassee."

GEO. HARRIS.

This certificate shows that Mr. Willard, the naval coal agent, stated that the coal taken in July last from Power, Low & Co., and referred to by Mr. O'Reilly, was used for the steamers Florie and Let her B, and that after the abandonment of the expedition for which they were designed, what had not been consumed in going up and down the river had been transferred to the Tallahassee. In addition to the evidence of these certificates in support of the statement made you inform me that "Power, Low & Co. were part owners and agents of the vessel; it was their duty to accumulate coal for the use of our vessels by taking small quantities from each one which had a surplus for supplying those which were short. To this common heap the Advance contributed as others, and when she came to sail this heap, destined as well for her and the others of the line, had been taken by the Navy Department," &c. Thus it appears that the Navy Department neither took coal from the Advance nor any coal belonging to her or designed for her exclusive use, but that the coal which it took from Power, Low & Co. for the Let her B in July last might possibly have been used for the Advance in the following September, if other vessels, equally entitled to it, had not in the meantime consumed it.

With all respect for your own convictions upon this subject, I am unable to perceive that the charge advanced in your message is sustained by the certificates or by the foregoing explanation now presented.

In my previous communication I adverted to that statement in your message in which the captures made by our cruisers out of Wilmington were characterized as "a few insignificant smacks," and presuming that so strange an error of fact and one so unjust to the officers and men of these cruisers could only have found a place in your message from want of information upon the subject, and that its correction would promptly follow a presentation of the facts, I invited your attention to it and submitted a schedule of the captures in question, numbering forty-six and embracing nineteen square-rigged vessels. I regret that while your derisive reference to a "few insignificant smacks," is being circulated throughout the country, its correction with the facts before you has escaped your attention.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, January 28, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: To meet the requirements of this Bureau there exists an absolute necessity for the articles specified in the accompanying bill, which cannot be obtained in the Confederacy. I therefore respectfully ask that fifty bales of cotton and transportation for the same to Nassau, New Providence, be furnished by the Government, with passports and authority to send Lieuts. James C. Frank and George McGinly, of this Bureau, in charge of the same, to make the required purchases; also an order on the Government agent at Nassau for transportation for the articles on return. On calculation, fifty bales of cotton, or its equivalent in specie, will be found to approximate the costs as per schedule. Transportation is also asked for ten additional bales of cotton, which

the gentlemen above named are to purchase, on private account, to defray their expenses and that of an expedition of secret service within the enemy's lines. It is proposed that this latter shall be undertaken from Nassau when the articles above specified shall have been shipped to a Confederate port.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General and Superintendent.

[First indorsement.]

JANUARY 28, 1865.

Colonel BAYNE:

For consideration and conference.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 31, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

Under the regulations, all cotton is now shipped for account and to credit of Treasury Department. One of the bureaus of the War Department may have funds on hand which might be applied to this purpose, possibly, if its relative importance is such as to authorize a diversion of money from their own purchases. Since the loss of Wilmington foreign purchases will, of necessity, be much reduced.

THOS. L. BAYNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

Estimated cost of articles required and to be sent for.

6 Wheatstone batteries, at $100	$600
15 boxes IXX tin, 14 by 20, at $15	225
100 boxes IC tin, 10 by 14, at $7.50	750
1,000 primers for Wheatstone batteries	50
5 miles gutta-percha cable, for same	5,000
100 pounds block tin	50
12 bolts coarse red flannel (480 yards)	300
Double seaming machine for torpedo caps	35
Total	7,010

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General and Superintendent Torpedo Bureau.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

J. T. CALDWELL,
Superintendent of Military Telegraph, Richmond:

Campbell is at Fort Anderson. Two operators necessary there at this time. Make application to Secretary of War for detail of J. T. Shain, Clinch Rifles, Fifth Georgia Troops, General Hardee's command, and order him at once to Whiteville. There is no operator in this department to be procured.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, January 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert is announced as chief engineer of this department.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

Colquitt's brigade returns to you this morning. Leave was granted the general.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Bragg thinks you had better send Hagood two more companies of cavalry in view of his telegram of yesterday.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 28, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

The two companies of cavalry need not be sent to Hagood for the present.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 29, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of importance to report this morning. One man deserted to the enemy from Wise's brigade last night. No casualties during past twenty-four hours.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Wilmington, January 29, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 2, is revoked, and the following system of furloughs prescribed in General Orders, No. 73, Army of Northern Virginia, is adopted for the troops in this department:

I. Furloughs will be allowed at the rate of four to every 100 arms-bearing men present for duty.

II. In addition, one furlough will be allowed to every company having fifty and two to every company having 100 arms-bearing men present for duty.

III. District and division commanders will require such special indorsements on applications under this order as will insure strict conformity to its letter and spirit, and they are authorized to take final action. But requests for leaves of absence to officers and for furloughs not herein provided for must be forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of General Bragg:

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER,
Goldsborough:

Dispatch received. General Bragg directs you carry out General Lee's instructions to the best of your ability.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts report four regiments of Yankee cavalry and two pieces of artillery at Riddell's Shop, on the Charles City road, at noon to-day. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a regiment of cavalry appeared on the Williamsburg road two miles from Bottom's Bridge, driving in our pickets. Scouts have been sent out to ascertain the enemy's position and whether any infantry move is intended. If no demonstration is being made on the right a division had better be started over to this side.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet desires to know if you have heard any unusual noise on the pontoon bridges of the enemy to-day, or know of anything indicating a movement of troops to this side.

R. M. SIMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. L. BENNING,
Commanding Field's Division:

Colonel Haskell has been instructed to call on you for support in case he is heavily pressed by the enemy. You will render him such aid as

he may require. Major Johnson's battalion artillery is near your headquarters and at your disposal, if it be required. Colonel Haskell is commanding Gary's cavalry brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW, *Commanding Division:*

Scouts report a movement of the enemy's cavalry on the Charles City road, also on the Williamsburg road. You will have your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning early, if required to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Acting Chief of Artillery, First Corps:

Scouts report the enemy's cavalry as pushing up the Charles City and Williamsburg roads. I have ordered Haskell's and Johnson's battalions of artillery to be ready to move, if required, early to-morrow morning. The command will be under arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Maj. MARMADUKE JOHNSON,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

You will have your battalion of artillery harnessed up and ready for action early to-morrow morning. You will hold yourself ready to obey any call made on you by General Benning, commanding Field's division.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. B. GRIMES, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to have your division prepared to move promptly in the morning, should you receive orders to that effect. Have everything in readiness to move without delay. It may be necessary to send you to the north side of the James River.

Very respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond, Richmond:

Scouts report the advance of four regiments of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, on the Charles City road to Riddell's Shop and one regiment of cavalry on the Williamsburg road driving in our pickets near Bottom's Bridge. General Longstreet suggests that you have the heavy batteries on the intermediate line on the Brook and Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge roads manned to-morrow morning to meet any sudden dash the enemy might make; also have your reserve batteries of artillery on those roads.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Chaffin's:

Scouts report the advance of four regiments of cavalry on the Charles City road and one regiment on the Williamsburg road. An infantry move may be intended by the enemy. You had better caution your pickets and have your command on the alert early in the morning.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Commanding Gary's Cavalry Brigade:

Your report of the movement of the enemy's cavalry has been received. You will endeavor to ascertain if there is any infantry behind the cavalry. Have your command ready to move early to-morrow morning if required.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 30, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Commanding Gary's Cavalry Brigade:

General Longstreet directs that you have your command, mounted and dismounted men, over on and near the Nine Mile road early in the morning. Should you be pressed and need assistance you will call on General Benning for support, which he will be instructed to furnish you. Obtain all the information you can and advise us as speedily as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 30, 1865.

General B. BRAGG:

Large bodies of troops are passing over Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Thomas to Grant. Papers state enemy has left garrison in Fort Fisher and withdrawn from coast. Can any troops in North Carolina be sent here?

R. E. LEE.

WILMINGTON, *January 30, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE, *Sugar Loaf:*

General Bragg desires you will send the Senior Reserves here to report to Colonel Jackson for garrison duty.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 30, 1865.

Major-General HOKE,
Commanding, &c., Sugar Loaf:

GENERAL: It is reported that the soldiers at your division infirmary near this place are committing numerous depredations and deserting to an alarming extent. In view of these facts, and of the limited facilities there for the treatment of men really sick, the commanding general desires your opinion upon the expediency of breaking up the infirmary and sending all men too sick to stay in camp to the hospitals in Wilmington. They can be carefully guarded there, and all transfers will be prohibited. An early reply is requested.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 30, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HAGOOD, *Fort Anderson:*

Complaints continue of the depredations committed by your command, even upon property of citizens immediately at your garrison. Stores necessary for our subsistence are reported to have been wasted and destroyed. The commanding general directs guards to be furnished to protect property, and, if necessary, every officer and man in the command shall be kept under arms at all times until discipline can be enforced.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD, *Comdg., &c., Fort Anderson:*

The commanding general instructs me to say, in reply to your note of 29th instant, that no more regular cavalry can, for the present, be sent to you. Your wants are fully appreciated, but the force at his disposal is weak and the demand elsewhere in the district urgent. Lieutenant-

Colonel Smith, of the Seventh Regiment Home Guards, was directed several days ago to mount two of his companies and patrol the county of Brunswick. He will receive orders to report to you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GOLDSBOROUGH, *January 30, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Just received from Mrs. Meeker:

SWIFT CREEK, NEAR NEW BERNE, *January 29, 1865.*

Two battalions leave New Berne for Wilmington Tuesday. Eleven gun-boats and one double-ender at New Berne. Expecting ram from Kinston. Sherman is re-enforced by Seventeenth and Nineteenth Corps, under Webster, Blair, Meagher, and Emory. They left Nashville 19th, via New York. Colonel Rochester commands troops at Wilmington. Sherman commands North Carolina. Is to take Charleston, then Augusta. Grant moves 1st of the month. General Palmer has been to Washington, D. C., and returned. He has 4,000 troops at New Berne.

L. S. BAKER,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Lee.)

RICHMOND, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE, *Petersburg, Va.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 29th and 30th received. The reported withdrawal of troops from Thomas' army would indicate that General Beauregard had been mistaken as to the contemplated movement from the Tennessee River toward Mobile, and may relieve us of the anxiety felt for the condition in which that section would be left, when two corps were withdrawn from the Army of Tennessee. But it will hardly warrant a further reduction of the small force left with General Taylor, which, in addition to holding the remainder of Thomas' army in check, may have to re-enforce the garrison at Mobile, against which a large force is now said to be moving. I have not heard from General E. Kirby Smith in reply to my letter of last month, which again urged him to send all the troops he could spare to the east side of the river. Notwithstanding the considerations which were discussed at our last interview I have, under the state of facts communicated in your letter of the 30th, this day received, sent to General Smith the following telegram in cipher:

RICHMOND, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Since my last letter to you reiterating the proposition for you to send such force as you could spare to the east side of the Mississippi River, the enemy has continued to withdraw troops from the west to the east and is now moving a large force from Tennessee to Virginia. Under these circumstances I think it advisable that you should be charged with the military operations on both banks of the Mississippi River, and that you should endeavor, as promptly as possible to cross that river with as large a force as may be prudently withdrawn from your present department. Please answer immediately, that I may know what to expect.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Congress have not adopted any of those recommendations for increasing the strength of the army which I presented to them in the early days of November last, and I am not able to anticipate such action as will fulfill the hopes we then entertained. I would again suggest for your consideration the policy of selecting suitable officers from

those who can be temporarily spared, and sending them home to collect absentees and obtain recruits for the companies of your army. So far as the failure in that service is due to the inefficiency of enrolling officers, it would seem probable that good results would follow from the means suggested. I have not heard of General Beauregard's arrival in Georgia, but suppose he is now there, and hope he may be able to obtain a considerable auxiliary force through his influence over the governor, and otherwise. If you can suggest anything additional which would promise in this, our hour of necessity, to increase our means for defense, I would be glad, so far as it devolves upon me, to make the attempt.

With great respect, yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Scouts report the enemy's cavalry as having, in all probability, retired to New Market Heights; no infantry appeared.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Ajutant-General.

(Copy to Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell.)

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
January 31, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Brigade commanders report all quiet all along their respective lines during past twenty-four hours. No casualties to report.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 31, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL, *Comdg. Gary's Cavalry Brigade:*

General Longstreet desires you to take your whole mounted force on a reconnaissance to find out the whereabouts and the object of the enemy, particularly the force at Riddell's Shop. Be as expeditious as possible, and advise us from time to time of all you can learn. Your pickets should be instructed to make the best resistance they can before they allow themselves to be driven off from their posts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 31, 1865.

His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR: I ask the liberty of again pressing on your attention the importance of having the gauge of the Piedmont road enlarged to five feet, and I would request your intervention to obtain from the legislature

the privilege to the railroad company of making the requisite enlargement. To the inconveniences and impediments resulting from the narrow gauge to which, by its charter, the Piedmont Railroad Company is restricted, are to be ascribed most of the delays and obstructions that have so retarded transportation on that road and periled both military operations and the due supply of the Army of Northern Virginia. There is at present the necessity of two stoppages and transfers of passengers and freight—one at Greensborough and the other at Danville, and the latter at a point which, from the grades and other circumstances, is peculiarly slow and inconvenient. Besides the rolling stock and machinery of the Danville road are now wholly unavailable for the Piedmont road, and at this time it is almost impossible to provide adequately for a new road. The two roads, if of the same gauge, might be managed far more economically and satisfactorily together, and results in accommodation both to the public and the army attained, which, under the present disconnection and with the necessity of separate rolling stock and separate arrangements, cannot be anticipated. On this single route is now thrown almost the whole travel and freight from the south, and the safety, both of this and your own State, to say nothing of the general interests of the public, demand that all practicable facilities and aid should be given for the due discharge of its important functions. I venture to hope your legislature will not be insensible to the momentous considerations that recommend the withdrawal at this time of a restriction which seriously hampers the operations of the road and materially diminishes its usefulness.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE, *Petersburg, Va.:*

Some movement of the enemy was being made at Fort Fisher yesterday, but its object was not ascertained at night. No change had been previously discerned. All practicable means will be employed to obtain the truth. Deserters coming into our lines here report re-enforcements expected.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE, *Petersburg:*

General Hoke, commanding in front of the enemy's lines, reports he cannot ascertain the departure of anything but one regiment, sent as a guard to our prisoners. Deserters, prisoners, and scouts concur in this statement.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General HOKE, *Sugar Loaf:*

Dispatches from Virginia represent enemy have withdrawn from your front, leaving only garrisons. General Bragg is very anxious to know exact state of affairs, and desires you will use every effort to ascertain it as soon as possible.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 31, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports of deserters and from a prisoner captured yesterday, together with the appearance of the fleet and information gained by scouts, induce me to believe the enemy has not withdrawn any of his force except the one regiment which carried the prisoners from Fisher; that is reported to have returned to Grant's army.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, *January 31, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

As Leventhorpe is in the Department of North Carolina, can the general commanding order him to report to me for duty until the recommendation can be heard from? His services are very much wanted to keep the brigade up. It is now commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, who is totally unfit.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865.*

Major-General HOKE,
Sugar Loaf:

General Leventhorpe is in this department, but executing orders of the governor, and not now reporting to General Bragg. So he cannot be brought here. Cannot you make some other temporary arrangement? A colonel, for instance, from Kirkland.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865.*

Brigadier-General HAGOOD,
Fort Anderson:

General Hébert reports no obstructions ready here. Your dispatch 9 p. m. did not arrive till 6 a. m.; it has been sent to General Bragg.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WILMINGTON, *January 31, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HAGOOD,
Fort Anderson:

Dispatches from Virginia represent enemy have withdrawn from our front, leaving only garrisons. General Bragg is anxious to know exact state of affairs, and begs you will use every effort to ascertain it as soon as possible. Can you not keep a permanent lookout near Battery Lamb?

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

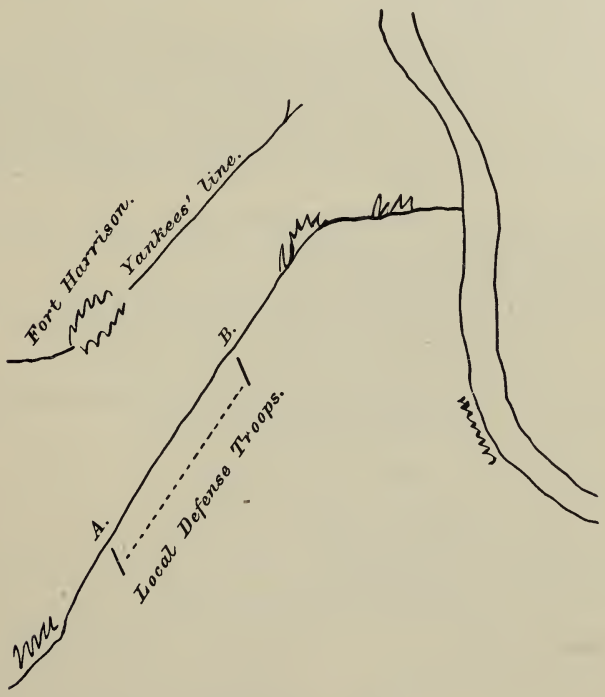
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, January 31, 1865.

Brigadier-General HAGOOD, *Fort Anderson:*

GENERAL: From the reports of reconnaissances made the commanding general thinks it may be practicable for you to capture the garrison at Smithville. He wishes you to consider the matter, and if you find it feasible to surprise and carry off this small detachment. The moral effect of such a blow would be immediately felt among our troops.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.



Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

I feel moved by a sense of duty as well to the public (civil) service as to individual subordinates and others, to make the following respectful representation of facts:

Above is a sketch of the portion of the lines near Fort Harrison occupied by the Local Defense troops. When about 1,700 strong, in October, they occupied from A to B, just opposite Fort Harrison, a front of 500 to 600 yards. As the absolute necessities of the civil service have required the withdrawal of these men, their force was reduced to some 300, yet the commanding officers allowed the gap A B to remain the same. The gap could at any time have been closed up by the troops on each side taking a little distance to the right and left. This has not been done, because military officers, looking only to one class of ideas, have consulted no interest but that of the army, and have just not chosen to do it. The troops have been allowed to prepare winter quarters and make all their arrangements, as if this gap was to be permanently left

to the artisans and clerks to fill as long as the army remains where it is. The resistance to the closing up of this gap has thus been increased, and will continue to increase from this cause.

I say nothing on the subject of the inconveniences, delays, and neglect of public business caused by the removal of the clerks, &c., because that has been considered by you and is well known. I wish to show that there has been, and is, no real military necessity for it. Nearly all of these men, except the artisans, are weak, delicate, or old. They have not stood back from the duty for which they enlisted, as is shown by the fact that most of them have been out since May last, from four to five months out of less than eight. Weakly at best, unseasoned to life in the trenches, they cannot fail to suffer severely in health and life from a midwinter tour of duty there.

In the absence of that kind of temporary and pressing emergency for which they were organized, cannot orders be given for this command to be withdrawn altogether? I have reason to believe that this is the opinion of General G. W. C. Lee, but that he is restrained from its expression by the consideration that he might be exposed to the imputation of disliking this service himself, when, in his case, the contrary is true.

I respectfully ask that the suggestions I have taken the liberty to make may be considered. I would not present them but for the conviction that they are worthy of it.

Most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

R. G. H. KEAN.

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*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, January 31, 1865.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

9th Virginia, Col. James J. Phillips.
14th Virginia, Col. William White.
38th Virginia, Col. George K. Griggs.
53d Virginia, Col. William R. Aylett.
57th Virginia, Col. Clement R. Fontaine.

Hunton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EPPA HUNTON.

8th Virginia, Col. Norborne Berkeley.
18th Virginia, Col. Henry A. Carrington.
19th Virginia, Col. Henry Gantt.
28th Virginia, Col. William Watts.
56th Virginia, Col. William E. Green.

Corse's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

15th Virginia, Col. Thomas P. August.
17th Virginia, Col. Arthur Herbert.
29th Virginia, Col. James Giles.
30th Virginia, Col. Robert S. Chew.
32d Virginia, Col. Edgar B. Montague.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. TERRY.

1st Virginia, Col. Frederick G. Skinner.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Col. Charles C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia, Col. Maurice S. Langhorne.
24th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Richard L. Maury.

* From monthly return of that date; actual commanders not always indicated on the original. For abstract of strength, see Part I, p. 385.

† One major-general and two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

FIELD'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. FIELD.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER M. LAW.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. Alexander A. Lowther.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William M. Hardwick.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. William S. Shepherd.
15th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Stephen Z. Hearnsberger.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. James D. Waddell.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

7th Georgia, Col. George H. Carmical.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Edward F. Hoge.
11th Georgia, Col. Francis H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Gregg's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. Frederick S. Bass.
4th Texas, Col. John P. Bane.
5th Texas, Col. Robert M. Powell.

Bratton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Col. James R. Hagood.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John M. Steedman.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Robert E. Bowen.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DUDLEY M. DU BOSE.

16th Georgia, Maj. John H. Skelton.
18th Georgia, Col. Joseph Armstrong.
24th Georgia, Col. C. C. Sanders.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Nathan L. Hutchins, jr.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hamilton.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS.

13th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Alfred G. O'Brien.
17th Mississippi, Capt. Jesse C. Cochran.
18th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William H. Luse.
21st Mississippi, Col. Daniel N. Moody.

Bryan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GOODE BRYAN.

10th Georgia, Col. Willis C. Holt.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Lieut. Col. James Dickey.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

Conner's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CONNER.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Maffett.
7th South Carolina, Capt. Elijah J. Goggans.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. John B. Davis.
20th South Carolina, Col. Stephen M. Boykin.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

* Only two general officers (brigadier-generals) reported present for duty.
† One major-general and two brigadier-generals reported present for duty.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

RODES' DIVISION.*

Battle's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

3d Alabama.
5th Alabama.
6th Alabama.
12th Alabama.
61st Alabama.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina.
2d North Carolina.
3d North Carolina.
4th North Carolina.
14th North Carolina.
30th North Carolina.

Grimes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.

32d North Carolina.
43d North Carolina.
45th North Carolina.
53d North Carolina.
2d North Carolina Battalion.

Cook's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP COOK.

4th Georgia.
12th Georgia.
21st Georgia.
44th Georgia.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina.
12th North Carolina.
20th North Carolina.
23d North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion.

Lewis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM G. LEWIS.

6th North Carolina.
21st North Carolina.
54th North Carolina.
57th North Carolina.

Pegram's Brigade

13th Virginia.
31st Virginia.
49th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Evans' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

13th Georgia.
26th Georgia.
31st Georgia.
38th Georgia.
60th Georgia.
61st Georgia.
12th Georgia Battalion.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM TERRY

1st Louisiana.
2d Louisiana.
5th Louisiana.
6th Louisiana.
7th Louisiana.

Terry's Brigade—Continued.

8th Louisiana.
9th Louisiana.
10th Louisiana.
14th Louisiana.
15th Louisiana
2d Virginia.
4th Virginia.
5th Virginia.
10th Virginia.
21st Virginia.
23d Virginia.
25th Virginia.
27th Virginia.
33d Virginia.
37th Virginia.
42d Virginia.
44th Virginia.
48th Virginia.

* Only two general officers (brigadier-generals) reported present for duty in division.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

HETH'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

1st Confederate Battalion, ——— ———.
2d Mississippi, Col. John M. Stone.
11th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William B. Lowry.
26th Mississippi, Col. Arthur E. Reynolds.
42d Mississippi, Col. Andrew M. Nelson.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William H. Yarborough.
27th North Carolina, Col. John A. Gilmer, jr.
46th North Carolina, Col. William L. Saunders.
48th North Carolina, Col. Samuel H. Walkup.
55th North Carolina, Col. John K. Connally.

MacRae's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MACRAE.

11th North Carolina, Col. William J. Martin.
26th North Carolina, Col. John R. Lane.
44th North Carolina, Col. Thomas C. Singeltary.
47th North Carolina, Col. George H. Faribault.
52d North Carolina, Col. Marcus A. Parks.

Archer's and Johnson's Brigade.†

2d Maryland Battalion, Lieut. Col James R. Herbert.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. Newton J. George.
7th Tennessee, Col. John A. Fite.
14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.
17th and 23d Tennessee, ——— ———.
44th and 25th Tennessee, ——— ———.
63d Tennessee, ——— ———.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. Richard P. Lester.
35th Georgia, Col. Bolling H. Holt.
45th Georgia, Col. Thomas J. Simmons.
49th Georgia, Col. John T. Jordan.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Col. Edward G. Haywood.
18th North Carolina, Col. John D. Barry.
28th North Carolina.
33d North Carolina, Col. Robert V. Cowan.
37th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William G. Morris.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Col. Charles W. McCreary.
12th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. T. Frank Clyburn.
13th South Carolina, Col. Isaac F. Hunt.
14th South Carolina, Col. Joseph N. Brown.
Orr's Rifles, Col. George McD. Miller.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Col. Joseph H. Hyman.
16th North Carolina, Col. William A. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Col. Thomas S. Gallaway.
34th North Carolina, Col. William L. J. Lowrance.
38th North Carolina, Col. John Ashford.

*One major-general and three brigadier-generals reported present for duty.
†Now McComb's.

MAHONE'S DIVISION. *

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

Sanders' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. C. SANDERS.

8th Alabama, Col. Young L. Royston.
9th Alabama, Col. J. Horace King.
10th Alabama, Col. William H. Forney.
11th Alabama, Col. George E. Tayloe.
13th Alabama, Col. James Aiken.
14th Alabama, Col. Lucius Pinckard.

Harris' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL H. HARRIS.

12th Mississippi, Col. Merry B. Harris.
16th Mississippi, Col. Edward C. Councill.
19th Mississippi, Col. Richard W. Phipps.
48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

Weisiger's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. WEISIGER.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Everard M. Feild.
16th Virginia, Col. Joseph H. Ham.
41st Virginia, Col. William A. Parham.
61st Virginia, Col. Virginius D. Groner.

Sorrel's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. MOXLEY SORREL.

3d Georgia, Col. Edward J. Walker.
22d Georgia, Col. George H. Jones.
48th Georgia, Col. William Gibson.
64th Georgia, Col. Walter H. Weems.
2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. Charles J. Moffett.
10th Georgia Battalion, Capt. James D. Frederick.

Finegan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH FINEGAN.

2d Florida, Maj. Walter R. Moore.
5th Florida, Col. Thomas B. Lamar.
8th Florida, Col. David Lang.
9th Florida, Col. John M. Martin.
10th Florida, Col. Charles F. Hopkins.
11th Florida, Col. Theodore W. Brevard.

ANDERSON'S CORPS.†

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia, Capt. William K. Perrin.
34th Virginia, Col. John T. Goode.
46th Virginia, Capt. John H. White.
59th Virginia, Maj. Robert G. Mosby.

Gracie's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Jr.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Maj. William J. Mims.
59th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George W. Huguley.
60th Alabama, Col. John W. A. Sanford.
23d Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Robert H. Molton.

Elliott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr.

17th South Carolina, Col. Fitz William McMaster.
18th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Allison.
22d South Carolina, Col. William G. Burt.
23d South Carolina, Capt. John C. Evans.
26th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joshua H. Hudson.
Holcombe Legion, Capt. A. B. Woodruff.

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW W. RANSOM.

24th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John L. Harris.
25th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Matthew N. Love.
35th North Carolina, Col. James T. Johnson.
49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.
56th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. G. Gratiott Luke.

* One major-general and four brigadier-generals reported present for duty.
† One major-general and one brigadier-general reported present for duty.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. F. LEE.

Barringer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER.

1st North Carolina, Col. William H. Cheek.
2d North Carolina, Col. William P. Roberts.
3d North Carolina, Col. John A. Baker.
5th North Carolina, Col. James H. McNeill.

Beale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD L. T. BEALE.

9th Virginia, Col. Thomas Waller.
10th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Caskie.
13th Virginia, Col. Jefferson C. Phillips.

Dearing's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES DEARING.

8th Georgia, Col. Joel R. Griffin.
4th North Carolina, Col. Dennis D. Ferebee.
16th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. John T. Kennedy.

FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Wickham's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM.

1st Virginia, Lieut. Col. William A. Morgan.
2d Virginia, Col. Thomas T. Munford.
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Lieut. Col. William B. Wooldridge.

Payne's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PAYNE.

5th Virginia, Col. Reuben B. Boston.
6th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Daniel T. Richards.
8th Virginia, Col. James M. Corns.
15th Virginia, —— ——.

Gary's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN W. GARY.*

7th Georgia, Maj. Edward C. Anderson, jr.
7th South Carolina, Col. Alexander C. Haskell.
Hampton Legion (mounted), Col. Thomas M. Logan.
24th Virginia, Col. William T. Robins.

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* Contemporaneous correspondence shows Col. Alexander C. Haskell in command of the brigade.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

FIRST CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.

Cabell's Battalion.

Col. HENRY C. CABELL.
Maj. S. P. HAMILTON.

Robert M. Anderson's (Virginia) battery.
Morgan Callaway's (Georgia) battery.
Henry H. Carlton's (Georgia) battery.
Basil C. Manly's (North Carolina) battery.

*Hardaway's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. HARDAWAY.

Willis J. Dance's (Virginia) battery.
Archibald Graham's (Virginia) battery.
Charles B. Griffin's (Virginia) battery.
Benjamin H. Smith's (Virginia) battery.

Stark's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER W. STARK.

A. D. Armistead's (Virginia) battery.
David A. French's (Virginia) battery.
Charles A. Green's (Louisiana) battery.

Huger's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. FRANK HUGER.
Maj. TYLER C. JORDAN.

W. W. Fickling's (South Carolina) battery.
George V. Moody's (Louisiana) battery.
William W. Parker's (Virginia) battery.
John D. Smith's (Virginia) battery.
Osmond B. Taylor's (Virginia) battery.
Pichegru Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery.

Haskell's Battalion.

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL.

Henry G. Flanner's (North Carolina) battery.
Hugh R. Garden's (South Carolina) battery.
James N. Lamkin's (Virginia) battery.
John A. Ramsay's (North Carolina) battery.

Johnson's Battalion.

Maj. MARMADUKE JOHNSON.

Valentine J. Clutter's (Virginia) battery.
Fredericksburg Artillery, Lieut. J. G. Pollock.

SECOND CORPS.†

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD L. LONG.

William Nelson's Battalion.

Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick.
Milledge's (Georgia) battery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.
Snead's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Charles G. Snead.

Wilfred E. Cutshaw's Battalion.

Fry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. C. W. Fry.
Garber's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Asher W. Garber.
Jones' (Virginia) battery, Capt. Lorraine F. Jones.

Carter M. Braxton's Battalion.

Carpenter's (Virginia) battery, Capt. John C. Carpenter.
Cooper's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Raleigh L. Cooper.
Hardwicke's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William W. Hardwicke.

J. Floyd King's Battalion.

Bryan's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Thomas A. Bryan.
Chapman's (Virginia) battery, Lieut. Frederick G. Thrasher.
Lowry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William M. Lowry.

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* Detached from Second Corps.
† Reported December 28, 1864, as "still in the Valley."

THIRD CORPS.

Col. R. LINDSAY WALKER.

*McIntosh's Battalion.**

Col. DAVID G. MCINTOSH.

Walter S. Chew's (Maryland) battery.
William K. Donald's (Virginia) battery.
William B. Hurt's (Alabama) battery.
Berryman Z. Price's (Virginia) battery.

Poague's Battalion.

Col. WILLIAM T. POAGUE.

Charles F. Johnston's (Virginia) battery.
Thomas J. Richards' (Mississippi) battery.
Addison W. Utterback's (Virginia) battery.
Arthur B. Williams' (North Carolina) battery.

Lane's Battalion.

Maj. JOHN LANE.

George M. Patterson's (Georgia) battery.
Hugh M. Ross' (Georgia) battery.
John T. Wingfield's (Georgia) battery.

Pegram's Battalion.†

Col. WILLIAM J. PEGRAM.
Maj. JOSEPH MCGRAW.

Thomas A. Brander's (Virginia) battery.
George M. Cayce's (Virginia) battery.
Thomas Ellett's (Virginia) battery.
Thomas E. Gregg's (South Carolina) battery.

Richardson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES RICHARDSON.
Maj. VICTOR MAURIN.

Charles R. Grandy's (Virginia) battery.
R. Prosper Landry's (Louisiana) battery.
Joseph D. Moore's (Virginia) battery.
Nathan Penick's (Virginia) battery.

Owen's Battalion.

Maj. WILLIAM M. OWEN.

John H. Chamberlayne's (Virginia) battery.
Crispin Dickenson's (Virginia) battery.
David N. Walker's (Virginia) battery.

Washington Artillery.

Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN F. ESHLEMAN.

Andrew Hero's (Louisiana) battery.
Joseph Norcom's (Louisiana) battery.
Edward Owen's (Louisiana) battery.
J. B. Richardson's (Louisiana) battery.

ANDERSON'S CORPS.

Col. HILARY P. JONES.

Coit's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES C. COIT.

William D. Bradford's (Mississippi) battery.
James I. Kelly's (South Carolina) battery.
Richard G. Pegram's (Virginia) battery.
Samuel T. Wright's (Virginia) battery.

Blount's Battalion.

Maj. JOSEPH G. BLOUNT.

James D. Cumming's (North Carolina) battery.
——— Lowry's battery.
John O. Miller's (North Carolina) battery.
C. W. Slaten's (Georgia) battery.

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*Clutter's and W. F. Dement's batteries reported December 28, 1864, as belonging to this battalion.

†J. G. Pollock's battery reported December 28, 1864, as with this battalion.

Stribling's Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT M. STRIBLING.

Dickerson's (Virginia) battery, Capt. James W. Dickerson.
Fayette (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Miles C. Macon.
Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. William C. Marshall.
Hampden (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. E. Sullivan.

Sturdivant's Battalion.

Capt. N. A. STURDIVANT.

S. Taylor Martin's (Virginia) battery.
N. A. Sturdivant's (Virginia) battery.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. R. PRESTON CHEW.

*Chew's Battalion.**

Edward Graham's (Virginia) battery.
James F. Hart's (South Carolina) battery.
William M. McGregor's (Virginia) battery.

Breathed's Battalion.†

Philip P. Johnston's (Virginia) battery.
Mulligan's battery.
John J. Shoemaker's (Virginia) battery.
James W. Thomson's (Virginia) battery.

——— *Battalion.*‡

William H. Griffin's (Maryland) battery.
Warren S. Lurty's (Virginia) battery.
J. H. McClanahan's (Virginia) battery.

VALLEY DISTRICT.

Lieut. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.§

Brig. Gen. John Echols' Brigade.

22d Virginia, Lieut. Col. John C. McDonald.
23d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick.
26th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar.
45th Virginia, Maj. Alexander M. Davis.

Brig. Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton's Brigade.

36th Virginia, Col. Thomas Smith.
50th Virginia, Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer.
51st Virginia, Col. Augustus Forsberg.
30th Virginia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. J. Lyle Clarke.

Col. Thomas Smith's Brigade.

60th Virginia, Col. Beuhring H. Jones.
45th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Henry M. Beckley.

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* With Hampton on the line below Petersburg December 28, 1864.
† With Fitz Lee and Rosser in the Valley December 28, 1864.
‡ With Lomax December 28, 1864.
§ One general officer reported present for duty.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1865.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

FIELD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

Anderson's Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS H. LITTLE.

7th Georgia, Maj. John F. Kiser.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Capt. John W. Arnold.
11th Georgia, Capt. Marcus F. Gudger.
59th Georgia, Capt. William H. Fickling.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, Capt. Thomas Chaffin, jr.
15th Georgia, Maj. Peter J. Shannon.
17th Georgia, Maj. James B. Moore.
20th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Eli M. Seago.

Bratton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Col. James R. Hagood.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Robert E. Bowen.†
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John M. Steedman.†
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.†

Law's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. PERRY.‡

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Capt. F. Key Shaaff.
44th Alabama, Maj. George W. Cary.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Maj. John W. Wigginton.

Texas Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK S. BASS.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Robert S. Taylor.
1st Texas, Capt. W. A. Bedell.
4th Texas, Lieut. Col. Clinton M. Winkler.
5th Texas, Capt. W. T. Hill.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Bryan's Brigade.

Col. JAMES DICKEY.

10th Georgia, Capt. John T. Stovall.
50th Georgia, Maj. John M. Spence.
51st Georgia, Capt. W. R. McClain.
53d Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. F. Hartsfield.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Maj. G. B. GERALD.

13th Mississippi, Capt. Hugh D. Cameron.
17th Mississippi, Capt. Gwin R. Cherry.
18th Mississippi, Capt. Joseph F. Sessions.
21st Mississippi, Maj. William H. Fitz Gerald.

* As shown by inspection reports January 26–31. For abstract of strength, see Part I, p. 384.

† Reported absent on inspection report and actual commander not indicated.

‡ Brigadier-General Law relieved January 7.

§ Conner's brigade ordered to South Carolina, January 3.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DUDLEY M. DU BOSE.

16th Georgia, Maj. John H. Skelton.
18th Georgia, Col. Joseph Armstrong.
24th Georgia, Col. C. C. Sanders.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Nathan L. Hutchins, jr.
Cobb's Legion, Maj. William W. McDaniel.
Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hamilton.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

*Corse's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

15th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Emmett M. Morrison.
17th Virginia, Col. Arthur Herbert.
29th Virginia, Col. James Giles.
30th Virginia, Col. Robert S. Chew.
32d Virginia, Lieut. Col. William R. Willis.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

9th Virginia, Col. James J. Phillips.
14th Virginia, Col. William White.
38th Virginia, Col. George K. Griggs.
53d Virginia, Col. William R. Aylett.†
57th Virginia, Col. Clement R. Fontaine.

Hunton's Brigade.

Col. HENRY GANTT.

8th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Edmund Berkeley.
18th Virginia, Col. Henry A. Carrington.
19th Virginia, Maj. Waller M. Boyd.
28th Virginia, Lieut. Col. William L. Wingfield.
56th Virginia, Col. William E. Green.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. TERRY.

1st Virginia, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Langley.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Col. Charles C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia, Capt. Robert M. Mitchell, jr.
24th Virginia, Maj. William W. Bentley

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

Johnston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

5th North Carolina, Capt. James M. Taylor.
12th North Carolina, Capt. John A. Drake.
20th North Carolina, Capt. Pleasant A. Smith.
23d North Carolina, Capt. Frank Bennett.
1st North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Cornelius A. Shultz.

Lewis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM G. LEWIS.

6th North Carolina, Capt. John A. McPherson.
21st North Carolina, Capt. Byrd Snow.
54th North Carolina, Capt. R. A. Barrow.
57th North Carolina, Capt. John Beard.

Pegram's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. HOFFMAN.

13th Virginia, Capt. George Cullen.
31st Virginia, Capt. Nathan Clawson.
49th Virginia, Capt. Jerome B. Norvill.
52d Virginia, Capt. Cyrus B. Coiner.
58th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John G. Kasey.

* Corse's brigade serving under Kershaw's command.
† Reported absent on inspection report and actual commander not indicated.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

Evans' Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. LOWE.

13th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Richard Maltbie.
26th Georgia, Maj. Benjamin F. Grace.
31st Georgia, Capt. Edward C. Perry.
38th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Philip E. Davant.
60th Georgia, Col. Waters B. Jones.
61st Georgia, Capt. Stephen H. Kennedy.
12th Georgia Battalion, Capt. George W. Johnson.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM TERRY.

2d Virginia, 4th Virginia, 5th Virginia, 27th Virginia, 33d Virginia, } Col. Abraham Spengler.
10th Virginia, 23d Virginia, 37th Virginia, } Lieut. Col. Dorilas H. L. Martz.
21st Virginia, 25th Virginia, 42d Virginia, 44th Virginia, 48th Virginia, } Col. Norvell Cobb.

York's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. PECK.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Enoch Farmer.
2d Louisiana, Capt. Charles M. Farris.
5th Louisiana, 6th Louisiana, 7th Louisiana, } Lieut. James E. Weymouth.
8th Louisiana, Capt. Louis Prados.
9th Louisiana, Lieut. T. A. Upshaw.
10th Louisiana, Lieut. J. B. W. Penrose.
14th Louisiana, Lieut. Enoch Farmer.
15th Louisiana, Lieut. J. B. W. Penrose.

RODES' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.

Battle's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES FORSYTH.

3d Alabama, Capt. Benjamin F. K. Melton.
5th Alabama, Capt. Thomas M. Riley.
6th Alabama, Maj. Isaac F. Culver.
12th Alabama, Capt. P. D. Ross.
61st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Lewis H. Hill.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William M. Parsley.
2d North Carolina, Maj. James T. Scales.
3d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William M. Parsley.
4th North Carolina, Col. Edwin A. Osborne.
14th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William A. Johnston.
30th North Carolina, Capt. John C. McMillan.

Cook's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP COOK.

4th Georgia, Capt. Joseph P. Carson.
12th Georgia, Capt. Oliver F. Evans.
21st Georgia, Capt. John A. Tucker.
44th Georgia, Col. William H. Peebles.

Grimes' Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. WINSTON.

32d North Carolina, Capt. Joseph W. Coker.
43d North Carolina, Capt. Wiley J. Cobb.
45th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel F. Adams, jr.
53d North Carolina, Col. James T. Morehead, jr.
2d North Carolina Battalion, Capt. Joseph W. Coker.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.*

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

HEADQUARTERS.

5th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Wade Ritter.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Cooke's Brigade

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William H. Yarborough.
27th North Carolina, Maj. Joseph C. Webb.
46th North Carolina, Col. William L. Saunders.
48th North Carolina, Col. Samuel H. Walkup.

McComb's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCCOMB.

2d Maryland Battalion, Capt. Joseph L. McAleer.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Capt. William S. Daniel.
7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shepard.
14th Tennessee, Capt. William S. Winfield.
17th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee, Col. Horace Ready.
25th Tennessee, 44th Tennessee, Capt. Jonathan E. Spencer.
63d Tennessee, Capt. A. A. Blair.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Maj. Francis B. McClung.
2d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. John A. Blair.
11th Mississippi, Maj. Reuben O. Reynolds.
26th Mississippi, Maj. Tully F. Parker.
42d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Andrew M. Nelson.

MacRae's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MACRAE.

11th North Carolina, Capt. William J. Kerr.
26th North Carolina, Col. John R. Lane.
44th North Carolina, Col. Thomas C. Singeltary.
47th North Carolina, Maj. William C. Lankford.
52d North Carolina, Capt. John M. Alexander.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Capt. James G. Harris.
18th North Carolina, Capt. Benj. F. Rinaldi.
28th North Carolina, Capt. T. James Linebarger.
33d North Carolina, Col. Robert V. Cowan.
37th North Carolina, Capt. William T. Nicholson.

Scales' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. E. Benton Withers.
16th North Carolina, Col. William A. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William L. Mitchell.
34th North Carolina, Col. William L. J. Lowrance.
38th North Carolina, Col. John Ashford.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Capt. William A. Kelly.
12th South Carolina, Capt. Robert M. Kerr.
13th South Carolina, Col. Isaac F. Hunt.
14th South Carolina, Col. Joseph N. Brown.
Orr's Rifles, Col. George McD. Miller.

Thomas' Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. SIMMONS.

14th Georgia, Col. Richard P. Lester.
35th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William H. McCullohs.
45th Georgia, Capt. John Hardeman.
49th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Wiley J. Williams.

* No inspection report of Mahone's division on file. For its organization as shown by monthly return, see p. 1174.

ANDERSON'S CORPS.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Gracie's Brigade.

Col. YOUNG M. MOODY.

41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Maj. William J. Mims.
59th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George W. Huguley.
60th Alabama, Col. John W. A. Sanford.
23d Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Robert H. Molton.

Ransom's Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. RUTLEDGE.

24th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John L. Harris.
25th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Matthew N. Love.
35th North Carolina, Col. James T. Johnson.
49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.
56th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. G. Gratiott Luke.

*Wallace's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. WALLACE.

17th South Carolina, Col. Fitz William McMaster.
18th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Allison.
22d South Carolina, Col. William G. Burt.
23d South Carolina, Capt. John C. Evans.
26th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joshua H. Hudson.
Holcombe Legion, Capt. A. B. Woodruff.

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia, Capt. William K. Perrin.
34th Virginia, Col. John T. Goode.
46th Virginia, Capt. John H. White.
59th Virginia, Maj. Robert G. Mosby.

CAVALRY CORPS.†

LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. F. LEE.

Barringer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER.

1st North Carolina, Col. William H. Cheek.
2d North Carolina, Col. William P. Roberts.
3d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Roger Moore.
5th North Carolina, Col. James H. McNeill.

Beale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD L. T. BEALE.

9th Virginia, Col. Thomas Waller.
10th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Caskie.
13th Virginia, Col. Jefferson C. Phillips.

Dearing's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES DEARING.

8th Georgia, Col. Joel R. Griffin.
4th North Carolina, Col. Dennis D. Ferebee.
16th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. John Boyd Edelin.

ARTILLERY.‡

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* Formerly Elliott's.

† Butler's division ordered to South Carolina January 19. No inspection report of Fitzhugh Lee's division on file. For organization as shown by monthly return, see p. 1175.

‡ No inspection report of the artillery on file. For its organization as shown by monthly return, see p. 1176.

ARMY OF THE VALLEY DISTRICT.

Lieut. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL C. WHARTON.

Forsberg's Brigade.

Maj. PETER OTEY.

45th Virginia, Capt. John Thompson.
50th Virginia, Maj. Lynville J. Perkins
51st Virginia, Maj. William T. Akers.
30th Virginia Battalion, Capt. Charles E. Vawter.

Smith's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS SMITH.

36th Virginia, Capt. Francis Thornton.
60th Virginia, Capt. John L. Cavnor.
45th Virginia Battalion, Maj. Blake L. Woodson.

PATTON'S BRIGADE.†

Col. GEORGE S. PATTON.

22d Virginia, Lieut. Col. John C. McDonald.
23d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Clarence Derrick.
26th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY B. DAVIDSON.

7th Virginia, Capt. Emanuel Sipe.
11th Virginia, Capt. Adolphus M. Pierce.
12th Virginia, Maj. John L. Knott.

ARTILLERY.‡

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD L. LONG.

Braxton's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CARTER M. BRAXTON.

Alleghany (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. John C. Carpenter.
Cooper's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Raleigh L. Cooper.
Lee (Virginia) Battery, Capt. William W. Hardwicke.

Cutshaw's Battalion.

Maj. WILFRED E. CUTSHAW.

Orange (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. C. W. Fry.
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Asher W. Garber.
2d Richmond Howitzers, Capt. Lorraine F. Jones.

King's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. FLOYD KING.

Chapman's (Virginia) Battery, Lieut. Frederick G. Thrasher.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Thomas A. Bryan.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William M. Lowry.
Virginia Battery, Capt. J. H. McClanahan.

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM NELSON.

Amherst (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick.
Fluvanna (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Charles G. Snead.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John Milledge, jr.

Lomax Horse Artillery.

Baltimore Light Artillery, Capt. William H. Griffin.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Warren S. Lurty.

Stuart Horse Artillery.§

Maj. JAMES BREATHED.

Virginia Battery, Capt. Philip P. Johnston.

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* Encamped near Waynesborough and Fishersville.

† Detached January — to report to Brig. Gen. John Echols, Department of Southwest Virginia.

‡ Headquarters and Braxton's, Cutshaw's, and Nelson's battalions, and the Stuart Horse Artillery at Staunton, Va.; King's battalion and the Lomax Horse Artillery in Giles County to forage horses for the winter.

§ Shoemaker's and Thomson's (Virginia) batteries reported as temporarily disbanded. Reported absent on inspection report and actual commanders not indicated.

Strength of the Valley District, Lieut. Gen. J. A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding, as shown by inspection reports January 28–31, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.		Absent as prisoners of war.		Pieces of artillery.	Date of inspection.
	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
VALLEY DISTRICT.										
Wharton's division:										
Staff	10	.....	10	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	January 30.
Forsberg's brigade	34	665	902	2,691	32	665	34	602	.....	Do.
Patton's brigade*	.....	.....	.....	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Smith's brigade	38	434	613	1,922	33	417	72	1,003	.....	January 28.
Total Wharton's division.	82	1,099	1,525	6,613	69	1,082	106	1,605	.....	
Cavalry	30	206	283	2,019	30	194	(†)	(†)	.....	January 30.
Artillery	35	538	716	2,082	40	499	16	383	32	January 31.
Total Valley District.	147	1,843	2,524	10,714	139	1,775	122	1,988	32	

Morning report of Artillery Defenses Richmond and Danville Railroad, commanded by Maj. F. J. Boggs.

Command.	Present for duty.								Officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Officer absent with leave.	Present and absent.		Guns.	Horses and mules.
	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musician.	Privates.				Total.	Aggregate.		
Field and staff	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	....	....	2	....	....
Danville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	*a*8	....
Mattoax	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	1	*b*9	....
Staunton bridge	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	.....	....	....	2	*b*12	30
High Bridge	....	....	1	1	3	6	1	34	2	44	1	44	47	*c*21	24
Total	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	34	7	44	1	44	52	50	54

a Manned by artisans,
b Manned by infantry.
c Nineteen manned by infantry.

F. J. BOGGS,
Major, Commanding.

* Temporarily detached.
† Not reported.

Abstract from return of the Department of North Carolina, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, for January 31, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
STAFF.						
General	8	2	2	10	11	.....
Second District	9	3	3	12	12	.....
Third District	6	.....	.....	6	12	.....
Total	23	5	5	38	35	.....
INFANTRY.						
Second District	167	2,272	2,351	2,708	5,311	.....
Third District	102	1,453	1,513	1,710	2,432	.....
Hoke's division	368	4,706	4,919	5,625	11,891	.....
Total	637	8,431	8,783	10,043	19,634	.....
HEAVY ARTILLERY.						
Second District	8	153	188	230	439	.....
Third District	21	310	317	357	464	.....
Total	29	463	505	587	903	.....
LIGHT ARTILLERY.						
Second District	18	522	557	624	812	20
Third District	19	494	533	578	661	24
Total	37	1,016	1,090	1,202	1,473	44
CAVALRY.						
Second District	26	414	460	520	696	.....
Third District	36	585	585	657	932	.....
Total	62	999	1,045	1,177	1,628	.....
Engineer troops	2	85	86	92	97	.....
Signal Corps	1	34	34	35	37	.....
Grand total	791	11,033	11,548	13,164	23,807	44

REMARKS.—The 4th, 5th, and 7th Regiments, and 8th Battalion Home Guards, which were reported with the infantry of Second District on the last return are disbanded. A number of men reported on the last return as serving as heavy artillery in the Third District are now reported as infantry, which explains the diminution of one aggregate and the increase of the other. The 36th North Carolina Regiment and a number of the detached companies captured at Fort Fisher, reported on the last return as heavy artillery, are not borne at all on this, which further diminishes the aggregate present and absent of heavy artillery. Company D, 13th North Carolina Battalion, serving as light artillery, has been converted into heavy artillery, its guns and part of the men and horses having been captured.

Organization of troops in the Department of North Carolina, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1865.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. BAKER.

First Sub-District, Goldsborough.

Col. STEPHEN D. POOL.

68th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Edward C. Yellowley.
3d Junior Reserves, Lieut. Col. William F. French.
Senior Reserves Battalion, Maj. Boaz F. Hooks.
Senior Reserves (one company), Capt. J. Dawson.
Senior Reserves (one company),*a* Capt. John B. Griswold.
Detachments Kelly's battery.*b*

a Serving as provost guard.
b Fifteen horses belonging to State of North Carolina.

Second Sub-District, Kinston.

Lieut. Col. RUFUS W. WHARTON.

67th North Carolina, Maj. Edward Whitford.
Provost Guard, Capt. Allen Croom.
8th Georgia Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Patrick Gray.
6th North Carolina Cavalry, Maj. John J. Spann.
13th Battalion Light Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Starr.

Third Sub-District, Fort Branch.

Col. FRANK S. ARMISTEAD.

1st Junior Reserves, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Broadfoot.
6th North Carolina Cavalry, Companies A and F, Capt. Barton R. Brown.
Lee's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Edgar J. Lee.
Dickson's battery (Company E, 13th Battalion), Capt. Henry Dickson.
10th North Carolina Artillery, detachments Companies B, G, and H, Capt. Daniel Cogdell.

Fourth Sub-District, Weldon.

Col. WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

2d Junior Reserves, Col. John H. Anderson.
1st Battalion Junior Reserves, Maj. David T. Millard.
Strange's cavalry company, Capt. James W. Strange.
Webb's light battery (Company A, 13th Battalion), Capt. Lewis H. Webb.
10th North Carolina Artillery, detachment Company K, Lieut. John M. Blount.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.[a]

Hedrick's Brigade.[b]

Col. JOHN J. HEDRICK.

40th North Carolina (six companies), Maj. William A. Holland.
1st North Carolina Battalion,
2d North Carolina Battalion, Company B,
Daniel McDougald's unattached company North Carolina Troops,
Company Coast Guard unattached North Carolina Troops,
36th North Carolina,
} Lieut. Col. John D. Taylor, 36th North Carolina Regiment.

Batteries at the Obstructions.

Col. PETER C. GAILLARD.

13th North Carolina, Company D (detachment).
68th North Carolina Troops, Company C (detachment).
Naval detachments.

Engineer Troops.

2d Engineers, Company A, Capt. John C. Winder.

Post and Garrison of Wilmington.

Col. GEORGE JACKSON.

Connally's Brigade, Senior Reserves, Col. Almond A. McKoy.
Battalion light duty men, Maj. F. J. Hahr.

Cavalry.

2d South Carolina, Col. Thomas J. Lipscomb.

Light Artillery.

3d North Carolina Battalion, Company A, Capt. Andrew J. Ellis.
3d North Carolina Battalion, Company B, Capt. William Badham, jr.
10th North Carolina Battalion, Company I, Capt. Thomas J. Southerland.
Sampson Artillery, Capt. Abner A. Moseley.
Staunton Hill (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Andrew B. Paris.

Signal Corps.

Lieut. GEORGE C. BAIN.

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a The following organizations were captured at Fort Fisher, January 15, comprising about 110 officers and 2,400 or 2,500 men: 36th North Carolina Regiment, 10th North Carolina Regiment, Companies F and K; 3d North Carolina Battalion, Company C; 1st North Carolina Battalion, Company D; 13th North Carolina Battalion, Company D; 40th North Carolina Regiment (four companies).

b This brigade, stationed at Fort Anderson, performs both artillery and infantry duty.

HOKE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT F. HOKE.

Clingman's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. DEVANE.

8th North Carolina, ——— ———.
31st North Carolina, ——— ———.
57th North Carolina, ——— ———.
61st North Carolina, ——— ———.

Hagood's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

7th South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. James H. Rion.
11th South Carolina Regiment, Col. J. Hay Gantt.
21st South Carolina Regiment,* ——— ———.
25th South Carolina Regiment,* ——— ———.
27th South Carolina Regiment,† ——— ———.

Colquitt's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES T. ZACHRY.

6th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Sampson W. Harris.
19th Georgia, Col. James H. Neal.
23d Georgia, Col. Marcus R. Ballenger.
27th Georgia, ——— ———.
28th Georgia, ——— ———.

Kirkland's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND.

17th North Carolina Regiment, ——— ———.
42d North Carolina Regiment, Col. John E. Brown.
50th North Carolina Regiment,‡ Col. George Wortham.
66th North Carolina Regiment, Col. John H. Nethercutt.

RICHMOND, *February 1, 1865.*

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

I am happy to inform you that your nomination as general-in-chief of the Armies of the Confederate States has been confirmed by the Senate. Your commission as such is in this office, and I ask to be informed whether it shall be sent to you at Petersburg or retained here for your arrival?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
February 1, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

Your letter of the 31st received. The condition of the defenses on the north side are very much as they were when I wrote you on the 27th of December last.§ Since that time nearly all of my laboring force has been under the charge of your engineer officers, constructing a road in rear of our lines, which road is quite essential for the movement of artillery, &c. I regret that the road has not yet been completed. The soldiers not occupied on this labor and not necessary on the picket-line

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* Captured at Fort Fisher.
† On detached service.
‡ On detached service in South Carolina.
§ See Vol. XLII, Part III, p. 1324.

have been employed upon our line of defense, but this number has been so small that their labor has strengthened us but little. These remarks apply to my own line only. I have only made occasional suggestions to General Ewell, as he has not been placed under my orders. I do not understand by your letter of yesterday whether it is your intention that I should assume the charge of General Ewell's command or not. If that was the intention, however, I presume that an order to that effect would have been published. In my letter referred to above I suggested some such move on the part of the enemy as we now apprehend, and the importance of procuring negro labor to finish the part of my line that was not occupied by troops. I presume that you know that the negroes have not been furnished. My line, therefore, from the Williamsburg road to the Nine-Mile road is left in a half-finished condition.

I do not think that any different disposition from the present can be made of the forces on this side, unless we can get the horses that are in use in the field-batteries around the city of Richmond and use them for the batteries that are held for use on our front lines. As the enemy's objective point is Richmond, I think that he will, when he receives his re-enforcements, make his principal move on this side, as this will be a shorter route and more practical at this season. He seems, too, to be under some pressure, which makes it necessary that he should obtain great results in a limited time. My line can be turned in a day's march, and my present force of cavalry or infantry or artillery is not sufficient to meet such a move. I must ask, therefore, that General Pickett's division and another battalion of artillery be sent to this side. If it is possible to spare a brigade of cavalry, we should have that also. The enemy has seven regiments on this side and we have but two very small ones. Your letter directs that I look to the arms, ammunition, provisions, and forage. Am I to understand that I am to go beyond the chiefs of those departments in providing for this corps? We try to have efficient scouts, but I fear that they are not so active as they should be. I think that they would be more efficient if we could pay them a little gold when, by extra exertion, they bring us important information. Our force on this side is too small to hope to strike a blow, except in defense. If we attack his works and take them, our loss would probably be so great that we could hardly expect to hold them. When the time comes I think that we shall make as good a fight as the same number of men ever did, but I do not think that it would be prudent to risk a battle outside of our lines.

I remain, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 1, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. Four men deserted to the enemy last night from Elliott's brigade. The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Richmond, Va., February 1, 1865.

General A. R. LAWTON, *Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: The urgent request of General Lee, made to me in person and through his chief quartermaster, to be prepared to equip his army with animals for artillery and transportation purposes, added to the calls made on me for the same supplies to be furnished for the armies south, induces me to address you this communication, in which I desire to recapitulate what I have before, at various times, in writing and verbally, had the honor to submit to you on the subject of the number of animals needed to equip our armies for the spring campaign, and the source from which such supplies are to be obtained. Inasmuch as I am looked to as the officer charged with this providing of horses and mules for the Army of the Confederate States, I feel it to be due to myself that I should be prepared to show that I have taken all necessary steps to perform my duty, to ascertain the resources of the country, and to suggest plans by which any ascertained deficiency may be supplied, and that, should the demands made on me not be met, any damage resulting from such failure, I may be exculpated from blame by reference to my official communication.

The inability of the Confederate States east of the Mississippi to sustain the draft which must be made for horses and mules for the coming campaign was discussed by me in May last, when I was procuring such supplies for General Johnston's army. The number estimated by me at that time to be necessary must be largely increased by reason of the losses sustained in General Hood's campaign in Tennessee. In August I addressed you a communication suggesting the plan since adopted and sought to be executed of procuring animals from Mexico. Owing to the delays in procuring the funds, and from the fact that no one has yet been selected to proceed to Texas in charge of the operations to be undertaken, we cannot receive the first installment from Mexico under three or four months; and even should General E. K. Smith consent to furnish us any out of his supply, which I have asked him for, we cannot receive them before the first of May, and to obtain any at all, even within the periods named, a proper officer must be sent to Texas to conduct the collection and transfers. I have also proposed to you that I shall be provided with necessary means and authority to procure supplies of animals from the enemy's lines, which I have every reason to feel assured can be done to a great extent. I am informed by my officers, who are entirely reliable, that horses can be obtained in Mississippi on the following terms, viz, first-class artillery horses at 600 pounds cotton; second-class, 500 pounds; third-class, 400 pounds. In Virginia the price asked in gold is as follows: first-class, $60. The number that can be had in Mississippi in a space of two or three months is put at 3,000; the number to be had in Virginia in the same time is placed at 2,000.

I have before informed you that, according to my information, there will be needed for the army of the Confederate States at least 6,000 horses and 4,000 mules. The number to be procured in the Confederate States by impressment depends on the decision which may be made as to the quantity of animals the farmers will be allowed to keep as essential to their labors. I estimate the supply to be obtained from all sources not to exceed 5,000 this side of the Mississippi River. This leaves a deficit of 5,500 to be filled.

If the horses are not supplied, the military operations are checked and may be frustrated. If the farmers are stripped of a portion of the

horses essential to the conduct of their agricultural operations, there must be a corresponding reduction of supplies of food for man and horse. Convinced as I am that the best and only means of procuring the needed supply of animals are those that I have indicated, feeling deeply the pressure of the demands made and to be made on me to furnish such supplies, dreading the consequences of a failure to furnish what will be required, and fearful that I may be exposed to censure for such failure, I respectfully urge that I may be immediately put in possession of the necessary means to carry into effect the plans for providing the animals needed, than which I confess myself unable to suggest any other, or that, in case it shall be decided that my plans are impracticable and the means I ask for cannot be furnished, that I may be relieved from the duty I am now performing and some one be appointed in my stead who can dispense with what I consider and have stated to be very indispensable to enable me to successfully perform the duty.

I think it proper to again repeat what I have before applied to have done in order to secure the needed supplies.

First. With respect to the operations in Mexico and Texas, I estimated that the sum of $250,000 in gold per quarter would enable me obtain about 15,000 animals at a rate of $70 per head. I was informed by you that this amount would be furnished by the Treasury. I received letters of credit for the first installment and sent it to Texas by Maj. W. J. Harris. The further amounts will be required from time to time. An officer to conduct and manage the business is wanted; one possessing the qualifications which I had the honor to state I deemed requisite. No one has yet been assigned to the duty. Nothing can be done until such officer arrives in Texas.

Second. The purchase of horses and mules to be delivered in Mississippi from the enemy's lines to be successful must be conducted on the simplest plan. The officer who receives the horses must have in his hands the cotton to make instant payments; it must be at suitable points for being carried off easily; he must not be trammeled by officers of other branches of the service, and be so situated as to be able to fulfill his engagements promptly; and surely, if he is to get the cotton paid through Treasury agents and be governed by them as to the price he is to pay for horses, he will fail to carry out the object.

Third. To obtain horses in Virginia, gold or Federal money is essential. They can be purchased for gold at rates below those prevailing before the war. This is not the case with any articles of military supplies obtained by the Government in the Confederate States or from abroad. I am informed by the officers who have been directed to ascertain what can be done in the matter of obtaining horses from the country in possession of the enemy that 2,000 horses can be had in a short space of time if the money can be supplied. The price to be paid is not greater than that contemplated to be given in Mexico. I beg leave to respectfully request that I may be officially informed as soon as possible what is decided in reference to the before-mentioned subjects, in order that I may be enabled to give General Lee an exact statement to what extent he can rely upon this office for the animals deemed by Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia, necessary to place it on the proper footing for active service in the spring. I have been unable so far to reply to the inquiries made of me by General Lee and by his authority, for the reason that no action had been taken upon the matters herein stated as remaining open for determination.

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector-General of Transportation.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 2, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

I have heard this evening of conversation among officers at City Point in regard to a movement to be made by the enemy north of the James River, if the weather continue favorable for a few days longer. I have heard nothing of the troops that came over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having passed down the Potomac, and it is possible that they may be designed for operations in the Valley or to advance east of the Blue Ridge. General Beauregard reached Augusta on the evening of the 1st. General Taylor has forwarded two divisions of the corps which was left with him, and thus re-enforces the army to operate against Sherman. No further developments at Mobile or on the Tennessee River.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I learn from friends at the South that nothing but the restoration of General Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee will restore that army to organization, moralé, and efficiency. This is my own opinion also. I hope, therefore, that you will not think it improper in me to beg that this may be one of your first acts as commander-in-chief. If I were not satisfied in my own mind that this was essential to the preservation of that army, I should not volunteer an opinion upon a matter beyond my proper sphere. I have served under General Johnston, and, so far as I am capable of judging, I am satisfied that he is one of our ablest and best generals. He has not been successful, but you can readily see that no general can be successful if he does not receive the support of the authorities above him.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Major-General KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet requests that you direct your pickets to resist and drive back any advance of the enemy other than in large masses.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. L. BENNING,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet directs that you have the abatis in front of your line on this side of the Williamsburg road completed; it is yet, to a

considerable extent, unfinished. Also that you have the corduroy road from the Williamsburg to the York River Railroad completed and put in order. You will please direct your pickets to resist and drive back any advance of the enemy except in masses.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 2, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Brigade commanders report nothing of interest during past twenty-four hours. The following casualties have occurred since last report: Ransom's brigade, 1 wounded; Gracie's brigade, 1 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

Did you send the information about the artillery and wagons crossing to the north side to General Lee? If not, do so.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Pickett's scouts report artillery, wagons, &c., crossing to this side of the river the greater part of last night, and also troops moving up to the rear of Fort Harrison. You will have your pickets kept on the alert and be prepared for any attack.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. H. L. Benning, with the addition—Endeavor to find out if any movement is intended by means of your scouts.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

Your communication of this date, requesting information as to our line and the necessity for manning the heavy batteries on the inter-

mediate line, is received. I have the honor to state that the line occupied by our forces extends from the Chaffin farm to the Nine-Mile road, and that it will not be necessary for you to man the guns between those points on the intermediate line. It is desirable that you man all or as many as possible of the guns north of the Nine-Mile road on the intermediate line. General Pickett's scouts report that artillery and wagons were crossing to this side of the river most of last night, and that about 1,000 troops marched about dark last evening to the rear of Fort Harrison. General Custis Lee has been notified, and we are on the alert.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 3, 1865.

General R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Maj. W. H. Gibbes is, by authority of General Lee, assigned to command at Chaffin's Bluff. He will, of course, report to yourself as in superior charge of that line. Colonel Crutchfield embraces Chaffin's Bluff, I believe, in his command, though I am not sure, as that arrangement has been made since I was there. General Alexander, as chief artillery officer on that line, will have oversight there, as over the other artillery. You will determine, I suppose, what course the reports from Chaffin's shall take. It is, I think, one point of the line commanded by General W. H. F. Lee. I feel justified in commending Major Gibbes to you as every way reliable. You will see that he is still delicate from effects of a dangerous wound received here on the 30th of last July. You will soon recognize him as a tried soldier. I have recommended him for another star, and hope it may be soon received, as it is well deserved. Major Gibbes will relieve Colonel Hardaway, who will resume the immediate command of his own battalion.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

The guards on the roads leading from our lines into Richmond, where they cross the intermediate line of works, have been removed. Can they be replaced by troops from your department, or will it be necessary to make details from our corps? It is very important the posts be maintained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Chaffin's:

General Pickett reports artillery and wagons crossing to this side last night, and about 1,000 infantry moving up to Fort Harrison. You had better be on the alert.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 3, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Commanding Gary's Cavalry Brigade.

General Pickett's scouts report artillery, wagons, &c., crossing to this side the river the greater part of last night. You will have your pickets kept on the alert, and be prepared for any movement of the enemy. General Ewell has written to suggest that all of your official papers come through this office, instead of his. This suggestion is approved by General Longstreet, and hereafter you will communicate on all matters of official business with these headquarters direct. Copies of all our general orders will be sent you as soon as they can be made. Applications to visit Richmond will be forwarded each morning for approval, without which no officer or soldier is authorized to visit Richmond. These applications, if sent separately, will be returned by the same courier. The number will be limited.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 3, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Two prisoners were taken last night in front of the left of Gracie's brigade and near the right of Ransom's brigade by Captain Moorehead, of the Forty-first Alabama Regiment. The prisoners represent that they had, by agreement and in good faith, come out to trade sugar, coffee, and bread for tobacco. The lines need further repairs of revetments, but are in good defensive condition, and the ditches are in very good order and generally quite dry. Picket-firing was ordered to be renewed on yesterday, but the order seems not to be carried out with spirit. It is regarded as absolutely necessary to keep up picket-firing to prevent interviews with the enemy. One man killed from Elliott's brigade on yesterday.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, ARTILLERY DEFENSES,
February 3, 1865.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit my estimate of men required for efficiently guarding the property on the line, made by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. W. ATKINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Battery.	Distance apart.	Number of guns.	Force required.	
			Men.	Non-commissioned officers.
Osborne turnpike		2	3	1
Fort Davis	400 yards	8	3	1
New Market road	200 yards	2	3	1
Fort Lee	300 yards	1	3	1
Fort Rosser	200 yards	1	3	1
Right of ravine	300 yards	4	3	1
Left of ravine	150 yards	5	3	1
Fort Atkinson	150 yards	3	3	1
Darbytown road	100 yards	6	3	1
Rear of McKenzie	200 yards	2	3	1
Williamsburg road	150 yards	7	3	1
Right of Williamsburg road	150 yards	3	3	1
In front of Poe's	150 yards	3	3	1
Left of Mr. Poe's	150 yards	1	3	1
York River Railroad	250 yards	2	3	1
Right of York River Railroad	250 yards	1	3	1
Right of Mr. Dickinson's	150 yards	1	3	1
Nine-Mile road	250 yards	6	3	1
Right of Nine-Mile road	100 yards	3	3	1
Right of Creighton road	1 mile	2	3	1
Left of Creighton road	200 yards	1	3	1
Right of Watts' road	600 yards	1	3	1
At Mr. Watts' road	600 yards	1	3	1
Left of Watts' road	150 yards	2	3	1
Mechanicsville road	1 mile	2	3	1
Left of Mechanicsville road	800 yards	2	3	1
Right of Central road	300 yards	1	3	1
Do	100 yards	1	3	1
Left of exterior line	800 yards	6	3	1
Left of Mechanicsville road and exterior line	600 yards	3	3	1
Right of Mechanicsville road and exterior line	500 yards	1	3	1
Do	200 yards	1	3	1
Total		85	96	32

INNER LINE.

No. 1		2	3	1
No. 2	1 mile	6	3	1
No. 3	1 mile	1	3	1
No. 4	1 mile	(a)	3	1
No. 5	1 mile	2	3	1

a Magazine; no guns.

The foregoing is a list of the batteries of the First Division, Artillery Defenses, the distance separating them, and the number of the men deemed necessary to guard the ammunition at them.

To keep this guard, however, constantly on duty it will be perceived that it is necessary to furnish just double the number of men here estimated for to stand post the alternate days and nights, say about 300 men. It will, of course, be observed also that the above estimate makes no allowance for men who may be taken sick or disabled from other causes (furloughs, &c.), from being on duty, the above being the number of men "for duty" constantly required for regular guards.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. ATKINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ARTILLERY DEFENSES,
February 3, 1865.

Lieut. W. R. ROBERTS,
Acting Adjutant, Headquarters Artillery Defenses:

SIR: Below I give a tabular report, showing the number of guns, and the position of each, in my command, on south side James River:

INTERMEDIATE LINE.

Location of works.	Armament.	Distance between batteries.	Distance between guns.
Petersburg turnpike	One 6-pounder gun		
	One 10-pounder Parrott		20 feet.
Petersburg railroad	One 6-pounder gun	900 yards	
	One 8-inch army shell gun		40 feet.
Between Broad Rock and Petersburg railroad.	One 12-pounder howitzer	900 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		50 feet.
Broad Rock road	One 12-pounder howitzer	1,000 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
	One 6-pounder gun		100 yards.
	One 12-pounder gun		50 feet.

INNER LINE.

Battery 17	One 32-pounder gun (barbette)	Petersburg turnpike	
	One 32-pounder gun (barbette)		30 yards.
Battery 15	One 12-pounder boat howitzer	2,000 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
	Five 32-pounder barbette guns		Supposed to be 30 yards.
Battery 14	One 8-inch naval shell gun	1,000 yards	
	One 32-pounder gun		20 yards.
	Three 6-pounder guns		Supposed to be 20 yards.
Petersburg turnpike (omitted).	One 12-pounder howitzer		

Respectfully,

J. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ARTILLERY DEFENSES,
February 3, 1865.

Lieut. W. R. ROBERTS,
Acting Adjutant, Headquarters Artillery Defenses:

SIR: Below I give tabular report, showing the number of guns, their positions, and distances between each, in my command, on north side of James River:

INTERMEDIATE LINE.

Location of works.	Armament.	Distance between batteries.	Distance between guns.
Canal battery	One 24-pounder howitzer	Immediately on canal.	
	One 6-pounder gun, bronze		40 feet.
River road	One 24-pounder howitzer	400 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
Plank road	One 6-pounder gun	500 yards	
	One 24-pounder siege gun		20 feet.
	One 20-pounder Parrott		200 yards.
	One 24-pounder siege gun		50 yards.
Grove road	One 6-pounder gun	300 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
Deep Run road	One 24-pounder howitzer	1,000 yards	
	One 6-pounder gun		50 yards.
	One 24-pounder siege gun		30 feet.
	One 12-pounder howitzer		30 feet.
	One 24-pounder siege gun		60 feet.
Fredericksburg railroad	One 24-pounder siege gun	900 yards	
	One 24-pounder siege gun		50 feet.
Mill road	One 6 pounder gun	900 yards	
	One 8-inch shell gun		40 feet.
	One 6-pounder gun		40 feet.
Brook road	One 24-pounder howitzer	900 yards	
	One 32-pounder gun, siege		30 feet.
	One 32-pounder naval rifle		20 feet.
	One 8-inch shell gun		50 yards.
	One 12-pounder James rifle		20 feet.
	One 12-pounder howitzer		100 yards.
	One 24-pounder Coehorn mortar		20 feet.
	One 24-pounder gun		40 feet.
	One 32-pounder gun, siege		40 feet.
	One 24-pounder gun, siege		40 feet.
First redoubt	One 32-pounder barbette gun	500 yards	
Second redoubt	One 32-pounder barbette gun	700 yards	
	One 32-pounder barbette gun		40 feet.
Mitchell tract road	One 24-pounder howitzer	75 yards	
	One 32-pounder siege gun		50 feet.
Meadow Bridge road	One 12-pounder James rifle	1,000 yards	
	One 32-pounder siege gun		30 feet.
	One 6-pounder gun		20 feet.
	One 10-pounder Parrott		20 feet.
	One 24-pounder howitzer		20 feet.
First battery on right	One 32-pounder barbette rifle	600 yards	
	One 32-pounder siege gun		20 feet.
	One 24-pounder siege gun		20 feet.
Second battery on right	One 24-pounder Coehorn mortar	600 yards	
	One 24-pounder Coehorn mortar		60 feet.

INNER LINE.

Battery 10*a*	One 32-pounder (barbette)		
	One 32-pounder (barbette)		200 yards.
Battery 9*b*	One 32-pounder (barbette)		
	One 32-pounder (barbette)		150 yards.
Battery 8	One 6-pounder gun	1,700 yards	
Battery 7	One 32-pounder gun	1,200 yards	
Battery 6	One 32-pounder gun	2,000 yards	
	Five 6-pounder guns		Supposed to be 30 feet.

a On Deep Run road, near Camp Lee. *b* Near Brook road.

Respectfully,

J. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 4, 1865.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to report the facts of a recent handsome affair in the Valley, as stated by General Early:

A party of the enemy, about eighty strong, under the command of a major, surprised our cavalry picket at Edenburg and captured a lieutenant and fourteen men. Captain Grandstaff, upon learning this fact, immediately pursued, with twenty men of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, and overtook the enemy at Woodstock. He attacked and routed the party, recaptured our men and their officer, and took 16 of the enemy, with 20 horses. Lieutenant Mohler, of the Twelfth Cavalry, accompanied Captain Grandstaff, and acted with great gallantry. This affair reflects credit upon the officers and men engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, February 4, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I received your telegram of the 1st instant announcing my confirmation by the Senate as general-in-chief of the Armies of the Confederate States. I am indebted alone to the kindness of His Excellency the President for my nomination to this high and arduous office, and wish I had the ability to fill it to advantage. As I have received no instructions as to my duties, I do not know what he desires me to undertake.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 4, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Hon. A. T. Caperton with reference to the cavalry brigade lately commanded by Brigadier-General Johnson. In reply, I beg leave to state that after the return of the cavalry expedition under General McCausland into Pennsylvania, and the subsequent disaster it met with at Moorefield, the necessity of some measure to improve the efficiency of the troops composing it was manifest, and I directed General Early to do what the necessity of the case and interests of the service required. I gave him some general suggestions as to the expediency of reorganizing the several commands, and it was in consequence of these facts that the brigade in question was broken up, General Early thinking he could thereby make the best arrangement. All the regiments composing the brigade, except the Eighth and Four-

teenth, were assigned to commands from Southwest Virginia. One of those mentioned was assigned to Lomax's old brigade, serving in the Valley, and the other to Chambliss', serving with this army. Neither were taken from the Valley, however, during the late campaign. The reason for placing these two regiments in other than western commands was that they were understood to be composed to some extent of men raised in the eastern part of the State.

It will thus be seen that the disbandment of the brigade implies no reflection upon officers or men, but was occasioned by the requirements of the service. Nor do I think such an inference the natural one, as it is a thing that frequently occurs in some of the best organizations in the army, with a view to promote efficiency.

If it be true that five companies have left the Eighth Regiment I have had no report of the fact, and I doubt not it is one of the many exaggerations circulated to impair the resolution of the army and the people. But should it be the case, it does not recommend the men who may be guilty to my consideration. I should certainly prefer to be without them entirely to the consequences of yielding to their contumacy and insubordination. We have already suffered greatly from permitting organizations to be formed with an understanding that they shall serve in certain localities. It has been found that they are nearly lost to the general service, and when the enemy concentrates against any part of our territory it is almost impossible to get men organized for service in other localities to leave them to oppose him. There is a natural preference to serve in the vicinity of their homes, and such organizations encourage the desire, cause men to desert from the general service, and make others dissatisfied. I do not doubt but that we have lost more men by the system than we have gained. I could not, therefore, do anything that looks like encouraging a system that I am extremely anxious to eradicate. If these men are permitted to serve where they wish to allay discontent, it would encourage others to seek the same privilege by the same means, and the army would be disbanded; and, least of all, should such a privilege be accorded to those who carry their discontent to the extremity of desertion. Every man who may wish to get home to serve would only have to desert and join some command agreeable to him. We can accomplish nothing in this way. We must be able to place our whole strength wherever the enemy may threaten, and not scatter it over all points that may be most agreeable to the men. These views are the results of experience, and I am satisfied of their correctness.

I inclose Mr. Caperton's letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, *December 1, 1864.*

TO THE PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have heard from various sources that great dissatisfaction exists upon the part of officers and men who belonged to the late brigade commanded by General Bradley Johnson, which was broken up by General Early and different commands belonging to it divided among other cavalry brigades. This brigade had acquired a high reputation while under the command of the lamented General William E. Jones, and had lost nothing of that reputation under the leadership of its late

commander, General Johnson. It was strongly and ardently attached to its organization, was composed almost exclusively of men from the same region of country, and in numerical strength was superior to any other brigade in the division to which it was attached. Its dismemberment under such circumstances will be interpreted by the country and army as a reflection upon the officers and men of the brigade, and do them an injustice, which they will not have it in their power to repair. I speak from information only as to its numerical strength. When it entered the Valley last spring it numbered about 2,000, and though its losses were heavy, it numbered at the time of its dismemberment 700 present for duty, and 600 absent on special details. This did not embrace the Sixty-fourth Regiment and Thirty-fourth Battalion (Colonel Witcher's), numbering together at least 700 men, then operating in Southwest Virginia. It may be that General Early did not advert to this last-mentioned fact when he made the order. I regret to hear that five companies from the Eighth Regiment, principally from the Kanawha Valley, have left and gone to their homes. I trust it may not be true. Some of these companies I knew, and I knew no more faithful or enterprising men. The regiment was at first attached to General Jenkins' brigade, and manifested much dissatisfaction when taken from his command. Their dissatisfaction, however, ended in complaints.

This last cause of complaint has been followed by much more serious consequences. I hope the account may be found to have been exaggerated. If true, would it not be well before these men are noticed or treated as deserters, that steps should be taken to reconcile and reclaim them? It has been suggested that this can be done by ordering that the brigade be reorganized, and sending it to Southwest Virginia to winter. It will enable it to get their horses in fine condition for the spring campaign; will enable [it] to make important additions in the way of recruits, whilst at the same time important service can be rendered by it in gathering up stragglers and deserters and correcting the disorders which prevail in that unhappy section of the State. I conclude that such aid would be very acceptable to General Breckinridge, as he remarked in a late communication to me that if things got much worse he would not have men enough to whip the deserters, stragglers, and plunderers in that region.

In writing this I am not prompted by a desire to promote the wishes of an officer or man connected with the brigade, but with a sole view to save to the service men who can be made valuable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. CAPERTON.

[First indorsement.]

Secretary of War, for attention and remarks.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 1, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Have you any official reports or information on this subject? If so, submit. What do you advise?

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

JANUARY 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

It does not appear that any reports or information on this subject have been received at this office, further than the fact reported on the army returns that the brigade has been broken up and distributed, it is presumed by General Early's order, and doubtless by authority of General Lee. The brigade consisted of the Eighth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Regiments, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Battalions of cavalry. The Eighth Regiment and Thirty-sixth Battalion appear to be now in Payne's brigade, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second Regiments in McCausland's, and the Thirty-fourth Battalion is serving with General Breckinridge. Although inclined myself to entertain the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Caperton, supposing it might, on his representation, conduce to the interests of the service, yet, as these troops are under the orders of General Lee, and as he may have views on the subject which are not known here, I recommend that the case be referred to him for his consideration and action.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1865.

ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Refer as recommended.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to General R. E. Lee.

By command of Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XII. Lieut. Col. James Howard is relieved temporarily from duty on the inner line Richmond defenses, and will continue in command of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Battalions Virginia Heavy Artillery, in the field. Lieut. Col. John W. Atkinson is also relieved from present assignment, and will command the Tenth and Nineteenth Battalions Virginia Heavy Artillery, in the field.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. I shall endeavor as far as possible to execute your designs, but neither diligence nor skill nor valor can increase my number, and our present force cannot hold the line to the Chickahominy against a very determined attack. I knew that our line was long, but thinly occupied, but I thought that we could better afford to have it broken and lose a little ground anywhere else than here, and my idea was that we should choose the lesser evil. General Grant will probably not regard the cutting of our communication with the south so essential as he did before the fall of Fort Fisher and the advance of General Sherman against Branchville. If he makes another effort to take Richmond by fighting, I think that the effort must be on this side; we shall fight him, of course, as long as we have a man, but we should fight with much better heart if we could have better hope of results. As there were but three brigades of General Pickett's on the south side, I thought that Rodes' old division would be able to hold his line, which must be strong now, and leave the other two divisions under General Gordon in reserve on the south side. The enemy is so posted on this side that it seems impossible to obtain correct information of his movements until he passes outside of his present lines. When he does pass out he will be so near his point of attack that he can reach it, if he moves promptly, before we can receive succor.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

Scouts from Gary's command report that on the 30th eight transports loaded with cavalry passed up the James River. Several regiments of cavalry attempted to cross the Chickahominy at Long Bridge the day the force appeared at Riddell's Shop, but failed. On the night of the 2d of February the enemy moved artillery and wagons from the south to the north side for several hours, and the same evening moved troops up to Fort Harrison. Large increase of camp fires was apparent last night on the right of the enemy's line.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Commanding Gary's Cavalry Brigade:

General Longstreet desires you to send out three or four of your best scouts down to Williamsburg to find out what force is there, and report back as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 4, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The following casualties have occurred during past twenty-four hours: Gracie's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SUGAR LOAF, [*February*] *4, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two gun-boats engaged Fort Anderson yesterday afternoon at long range; wounded 6 men, 2 badly. The fire from the fort struck one of the boats, causing it to withdraw.

R. F. HOKE,
Major-General.

PETERSBURG, *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

At 11 a. m. to-day enemy forced a passage across Hatcher's Run, at Vaughan's road, believed to be Second and Fourth [Fifth?] Corps, accompanied by cavalry; preparing to meet them.

R. E. LEE.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

General PENDLETON:

The enemy are advancing on the Vaughan road, cavalry and infantry crossing at Hatcher's Run. This may be a strong movement. Have the artillery on the whole line on the alert and in readiness for any emergency.

Respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Major-General KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Lee reports the enemy moving on our right. Be on the alert. He anticipates a simultaneous move on our left. Notify us at once of any movement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DUNN,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Generals Benning and G. W. C. Lee and Col. A. C. Haskell.)

FEBRUARY 5, 1865—11 p. m.

General GRIMES:

The enemy's cavalry have not passed beyond Dinwiddie Court-House. They advanced to that point and then retired. The general says you need not go up the road. He wishes you to remain where you are, or anywhere near, if your men can be made comfortable for the night; if they cannot be made comfortable, you will move down the Boydton plank road until you can get to some wood. If you move report your location when you halt.

Respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 5, 1865.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Commanding Gary's Cavalry Brigade:

I beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of organizing a system of scouting. With our small numbers and long line to defend we can only hope to hold our own against the large force of the enemy by energy and promptness, and by the possession of immediate and accurate information of all his movements. We are obliged to rely for the most part on your scouts for such information. I would suggest that they be organized and put under charge of an officer who would appreciate the importance of his duties and spare no efforts to make his corps a useful one. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of their position.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 6, 1865.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information of the Army:

"AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer, who shall be known and designated as General-in-Chief, who shall be ranking officer of the Army, and as such shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. That the act providing a staff for the general who may be assigned to duty at the seat of Government is hereby repealed and that the General-in-Chief, who may be appointed under the provisions of this act, shall have a staff not less than that now allowed a general in the field, to be assigned by the President or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Approved, January 23, 1865.

II. General Robert E. Lee, having been duly appointed General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States, will assume the duties thereof, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. General Orders, No. 23, of 1864, are hereby revoked.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 6, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant with reference to the management of the contraband trade. I thank you for the directions you have given to prevent interference with the traffic, but beg leave to say that I did not undertake to regulate it except under authority derived from the Department last summer. I understood from several communications received that it was your wish that it should be controlled by me within the limits of my command, and all that I have done has been done under that impression. I believe that if left in the hands of intelligent and experienced men, who know from personal obvervation on the spot all its practical difficulties, it can be made much more useful than by any regulations framed without such familiarity with its details. It is for this reason, confirmed by experience, that I advised that no interference be permitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 6, 1865.

General S. COOPER:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cat-tail Creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court-House, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired. In the afternoon parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him intrenched they were withdrawn after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing. This morning Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoiter, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but General Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Colonel Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division, ordered by General Gordon to support Pegram, charged the enemy, forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses on Hatcher's Run. Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

No indications of a movement on this side other than reported to you on Saturday. I do not think it would be safe to send any troops from this side.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

A deserter reports that part of Hancock's corps crossed to the north side yesterday.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. L. BENNING, *Commanding Division:*

The enemy attempted to-day to cross White Oak Swamp. General Gary has been instructed to resist such attempts and, in case of an endeavor to cross at Mrs. Hobson's, to call on General Bratton for infantry support. The whole brigade can be used if required. Will you direct General Bratton to obey any such call. Send a scout or two down the Darbytown road to gain information of any advance of the enemy to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 6, 1865.

[Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: Colonel Tabb, commanding Wise's brigade, reports that the enemy's pickets came out yesterday evening with knapsacks on, and, from their ignorance of the picket-line, it is presumed they were new troops. He also reported that the enemy had moved four or five guns out of the fort on the reserve picket-line nearly in front of Rives' Salient; the tents also in the woods near Webb's house have been in a good measure moved off. The following casualties are reported: Ransom's brigade, one wounded

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

Your dispatch has been received. If your pickets are attacked you had better strengthen them. Under all circumstances they must resist any attempt to cross the swamp, and only give way under masses of the enemy. Should an attempt be made to cross the swamp at Mrs. Hobson's you can call on General Bratton, who is on Field's left, to assist you in preventing the crossing. General Field will be instructed to this effect. General Bratton can use his whole brigade if required.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 6, 1865.*

Hon. BENJAMIN H. HILL,
Senator, Macon, Ga.:

The commissioners have returned. They met Lincoln and Seward at Fortress Monroe; were informed that neither the Confederate States nor an individual State could be recognized as having power to enter into any agreement prescribing the conditions of peace. Nothing less would be accepted than unconditional submission to the Government and laws of the United States, and that Congress had adopted a constitutional amendment for the emancipation of all the slaves, which disposed of that question.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

[Col. A. H. COLE:]

COLONEL: Col. Thomas H. Carter, the distinguished commander of General Early's artillery in the Valley during all the latter part of the late campaign, was here a few days ago, and conversed with me fully in relation to horses in the Valley. He mentioned a suggestion of Col. Michael Harman, of Staunton, which he thought might be turned to good account, viz, that the worn-down horses of the Government might be turned over to citizens, and good horses impressed from the latter. Harman, besides having many horses on his farms, runs an extensive line of stages, and he expressed his willingness to share in the operation for the common good. Colonel Carter thinks quite a number of good artillery horses would thus be gotten in Augusta, Rockbridge, and other counties, and as illustrating the supply and the bad policy of leaving them unused, he told me that Sheridan had taken out of Rockingham County alone some 1,700 horses, notwithstanding all the previous drain of the war.

I conversed with General Lee on the subject, and he requested me to write to you as in charge of the horse business, and get you to do whatever might be practicable. Worn and feeble horses can, I think, be much better cared for by farmers, a few in one place, and as individual property, than by Government agents having charge of droves of them with no special interest in them, and horses however saved are now important to the country. It would even be better, I believe, to give the condemned horses to farmers and get good ones by impressment, than to consume so much of our scant stock of forage in the country in the public recruiting depots. The law provides, I think, for the sale of condemned animals, and this might furnish the authority for such arrangements in the premises as you deem best.

There are serious evils, some of them no doubt unavoidable, in the mode of getting to the rear condemned horses. They are accumulated in certain receptacles, until everything is ready for their removal. There little forage can be had and scarcely any attention can be given to particular animals, and the consequence is many die in those pens and the rest become more and more exhausted. I have again and again witnessed this.

The question of our horse supply is hardly second to that of supplying men for the army, or food for the men, and it is of great importance that all measures be adopted, both for keeping up the stock in the Confederacy, and for having strong teams in sufficient number for our

artillery and transportation by the opening of our spring campaign. If you could visit Colonel Harman in Staunton, you might derive from him valuable information on this whole subject, and if you cannot go I would suggest the propriety of communicating with him by letter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

A Federal deserter who came over last evening reports that the cavalry and infantry on this side have written orders to keep four days' rations cooked on hand.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding, Chaffin's:

General Longstreet desires you to hurry up the work on the bomb-proofs along your line as much as possible, especially on those between Elliott's Salient and Battery Field.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 7, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: It is believed from pretty good evidence that thirteen wagons of this command were captured by the enemy on the day before yesterday, while going after forage, on the Boydton plank road. One man deserted from Wise's brigade on the night of the 5th instant. The following casualties are reported: Elliott's brigade, one wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 8, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: All the disposable force of the right wing of the army has been operating against the enemy beyond Hatcher's Run since Sunday. Yesterday, the most inclement day of the winter, they had to be

retained in line of battle, having been in the same condition the two previous days and nights. I regret to be obliged to state that under these circumstances, heightened by assaults and fire of the enemy, some of the men had been without meat for three days, and all were suffering from reduced rations and scant clothing, exposed to battle, cold, hail, and sleet. I have directed Colonel Cole, chief commissary, who reports that he has not a pound of meat at his disposal, to visit Richmond and see if nothing can be done. If some change is not made and the commissary department reorganized, I apprehend dire results. The physical strength of the men, if their courage survives, must fail under this treatment, Our cavalry has to be dispersed for want of forage. Fitz Lee's and Lomax's divisions are scattered because supplies cannot be transported where their services are required. I had to bring William H. F. Lee's division forty miles Sunday night to get him in position.

Taking these facts in connection with the paucity of our numbers, you must not be surprised if calamity befalls us. According to reports of prisoners we were opposed on Hatcher's Run by the Second and Fifth Corps, part of the Ninth, one division of the Sixth, and Gregg's division (three brigades) of cavalry. It was also reported that the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's) reached City Point the 5th, and that it was present; but this is not confirmed by other reports. At last accounts it was stated to be on the Potomac, delayed by ice. A scout near Alexandria reports it is to march on Gordonsville, General Baker on Kinston. I think it more probable it will join Grant here.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully sent to the President for perusal. Please return it.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

This is too sad to be patiently considered, and cannot have occurred without criminal neglect or gross incapacity. Let supplies be had by purchase, or borrowing, or other possible mode.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 8, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. One man deserted to the enemy from Elliott's brigade last night. No casualties to report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, February 9, 1865.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In response to your circular of 7th instant, received yesterday, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the papers herewith inclosed, with the following remarks:

During the past fifteen months it has been my duty to make many and most urgent representations to the War Department of the danger of want impending over the troops of the Army of Northern Virginia, and also of the stringent necessity (for the safety of Richmond, of the State of Virginia, and probably of the Confederacy) that accumulations of supplies should be made in this city. The obstacles in the way of this and the plans to surmount those obstacles have been pressed repeatedly and the needed requirements urged. In my communications and indorsements to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, and to others, I have fully set forth these difficulties as indicated by circumstances and urged with pertinacity the adoption of measures to overcome them. The arguments used by me have been, in my judgment, incontrovertible, but have had but little effect, and the Army of Virginia has for several months suffered the consequence of their non-adoption, during which period it has been living literally "from hand to mouth." The other armies of the Confederacy have been differently circumstanced, and do not, for the present, so much suffer from local deficiency or insufficient means of transportation. During the whole of the year 1864 consumption has been much more rapid than collection, and accumulations already made, instead of being increased, were consumed. During the first three months of that year a larger amount of money (in old issue) was turned into the Treasury by the officers of the commissariat than was issued by it to them in the new, and since that time only a part of what was due has been paid. As a consequence, their indebtedness has become overwhelming, until everywhere credit was lost, and supplies which might have been obtained for the subsistence of the army passed into other hands.

The same state of affairs, to even a greater extent, exists now in the period of collection, and, as a consequence of the lack of money and credit, not one-fifth of the hogs which could have been secured have been or will be obtained for the army. Supplies which had been purchased at the islands to bridge over to the incoming crop of meat have not been brought in and are now not available. Repeated orders for their shipment were without effect, and plans proposed by this bureau to secure that object have not been permitted or have been frustrated by circumstances beyond the control of the bureau.

The retention of many thousand of prisoners of war in this city caused the consumption of our reserve of flour, deficient transportation preventing their entire subsistence on corn from the south, as had been intended. The supply of the Army of Northern Virginia requires special consideration, for the ravages of the enemy in the country in which it operates have left not a full supply even for the non-combatants; hence its basis of supply are very remote, and that supply must be contingent on the means of collecting in those remote localities an excess over the wants of the troops there operating. This army is also sustained by various contrivances to draw supplies from beyond our lines by barter and by secret arrangements with the enemy, turning on their anxiety to get cotton. For both these purposes funds and credit are both necessary; hence it is obvious that the subsistence of the army

rests on a most precarious foundation. The instant passage of the amendment to the Tithe bill, and its active execution; the exercise of authority to impress teams along the line of roads to bring supplies forward; the furnishing of some coin and of sufficient funds to purchase articles of barter and to pay for 4,000 bales of cotton immediately, and to purchase supplies throughout the land, are all indispensable at this juncture.

It is also necessary that the management of the Danville and Piedmont Railroad shall be rendered efficient, and that we shall hold the southwestern counties of Virginia and those in North Carolina lying adjacent. In that section of country arrangements have been instituted by Major Shelby to send forward supplies to this army. This is especially important since the loss of East Tennessee, where operations had been set on foot of a most promising character.

I make no suggestions here as to the alternatives of impressment and uniformity of prices on the one hand, or on the other of taxation so heavy as to compel the sale of supplies and prevent hoarding, either by agriculturists or dealers. I have, under existing laws, given my judgment on these points to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury heretofore. I suppose these matters are now well matured in the minds of those whose business it is to deal with them. I, however, present my circular of 5th September, 1864, which could not be made effective by me.

The arrangements and organization of this bureau are believed to be complete, at least I cannot devise any more effective to glean the whole country. I would here suggest that the officers of the tax in kind be directed to report no district impracticable until after conference with the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the State in which it lies. The only substitute for the system of this bureau is the contract system, which is impracticable when the only competition existing is one between buyers anxious to convert depreciating currency in appreciating commodities. Moreover, contractors, having no certainty of sufficient transportation or suitable employés, could not be relied on to fulfill their obligations. This bureau system requires agents who are zealous, indefatigable, physically enduring, intelligent, acquainted with the laws and regulations of the bureau, and possessing tact. They must have a personal interest in doing well, such as the alternative of serving advantageously, or being conscribed. Cripples and feeble men cannot be made to work beyond what their feelings prompt, and exempts with the requisite qualifications can do much better for themselves in the employment of individuals, and if they stay in the service will not be controlled.

This bureau and its officers have been harassed and their time (and that of the Secretary of War) consumed in vain in correspondence with the enrolling officers for necessary detailed employés and in the consideration of applications of captains of companies sent up through generals commanding armies for the return of their men so detailed.

If the chief of the bureau cannot be trusted to do all in his power to put men in the field consistently with his duty of feeding the army, then he had better be substituted by some one who can.

The ravages of the enemy destroying the fruits of the earth, the appliances for production, and stock animals persisted in by them, in order to starve us and to exclude us from all territory entered by them, is an impediment to subsistence which I have (from their first experiment to test our endurance on this point) represented to be fatal if permitted, but which can always be stopped by that side when the neces-

sity to check it becomes stronger than the stimulus to the atrocity. The worst feature of the condition here is the deficiency of breadstuffs, which is due to the failure of the War Department to enforce firmly a suggestion often made by me for two years past to stop all travel and private freight and continue that expedient until our supplies were forwarded. This was promised by the Secretary in January, 1864, but not tried until March, when it was eminently successful. Had this been fully carried out, an accumulation of corn in Georgia ready for shipment could have been stored here. Repeatedly has this been urged in vain, until now the connection being broken by Sherman places that supply beyond our reach. From the beginning of the war this bureau has had a policy in reference to the main principles necessary to effect the objects for which it was created:

First. It has limited the number of officers to its actual needs. As an officer of the Provisional Army holds his appointment only while his services are needed, this bureau has claimed that when an officer proved to be unsuitable he should be declared "relieved from all duty," and thereby out of commission. In this way only can so vast and complex a machinery be managed with the same economy and advantage as the business of a private individual. When excess of officers has occurred, it has been occasioned by appointments made independently of it and by assignments made without its knowledge.

Second. As this war would be necessarily conducted on and along railroad lines, these should be harmonized and kept up to their highest point of efficiency and capacity of repairs in road-bed and rolling-stock. I therefore proposed a plan and expedients for obtaining this end. This subject requires instant attention.

Third. I have always had (and urged) general principles respecting the rapid conversion of funds into commodities, to the full extent of appropriation, the faster the better, and that funds should be furnished, if possible, irrespective of their apportionment in the ratio of time.

Fourth. A policy in respect to gathering stores from beyond our lines and from exposed outlying districts.

Fifth. I have always maintained trading cotton with the enemy, or through the enemy's ports, and the necessity of promptly meeting our engagements in cotton, with the liberty to make such contracts as the bureau should think expedient, all based on the supposition of being furnished with ample funds to procure the cotton needed.

Time and repeated Congressional investigations (on several subjects) have in every case vindicated the policy of this bureau. I therefore claim to be competent to speak with information well based, and to affirm that, unless suitable men, unembarrassed by fears of removal (except for inefficiency), ample funds, and (for the present) coin in sufficient quantity to keep the Army of Virginia in beeves (which, being at present driven from beyond our lines, can be obtained by coin alone), are furnished, and the means of transportation from the south increased, this bureau cannot perform its functions. And this brings me finally to the inquiry you make—as to the ability of a chief of this bureau to effect the purposes for which it was created. I observe, then, that, in my judgment, it cannot be done, except under an administration of the other branches of service (whose operations underlie those of this bureau) different from the past. The Treasury must supply funds as needed; transportation must be found, both wagon and rail. Over neither of these subjects can this bureau exercise any control, except by application to the Treasury for the one and to the Quartermaster's Department for the other. This latter has its own supplies of forage to

gather, and, as controlling transportation, its officers naturally serve that department first, especially in wagon transportation for hauling in from the country. The Secretary of War must be a center of unity to all the subordinate branches of his department. Had this been effectually acted on, it is probable that the supplies of this bureau, now at the islands, would have been brought in. Without the appliances to buy, fabricate, and transport, necessary results cannot be achieved; and where these appliances are not furnished in a measure commensurate with requirements, the essentials of food must be first sought, and when the means to procure even these are not adequately supplied, then the distribution of that which is procurable must be proportionately restricted.

I illustrate by stating that the adherence of this bureau (under the embarrassments referred to) to the reduction of the meat ration, notwithstanding the urgent applications of General Lee, has alone enabled it to furnish meat thus far; and foreseeing the inevitable deficiency ahead, I asked the Secretary eight months ago to put the bread rations at one pound. He refused, and I did it on my own responsibility. This continued for some months, and General Lee at length urgently applied for increase; the Secretary of War also pressed it. I refused, unless positively ordered, in the face of my declaration that it was absolutely necessary to keep it at that point without due funds and improved transportation from the south. On 14th of December I recommended the reduction by general order, and he then reluctantly assented. Without this proceeding on my part this army would absolutely have been destitute. I mention this fact to exhibit the straits to which this bureau was driven under the embarrassment referred to above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 13, 1865.

This paper was, as appears from its date, prepared on 9th instant, the circular having been received on 8th. Its delivery has been delayed to obtain the accompanying documents.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIRCULAR.] BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
September 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XIV. When enacting laws for impressment, Congress could not have expected impressing officers as a class to be competent to settle the meaning of the words "value or just compensation," since jurists and political economists have been unable to determine on a definition or principle of ascertaining the just value of an article. Under these circumstances Congress enacted that commissioners, jointly chosen by the Confederate and State executives, should at intervals fix the value of commodities, as the best mode of settling what was just compensation and thus fulfilling the constitutional requirement in cases of impressment. The schedules fixed by these boards for the respective States, monthly, were objected to by certain parties, and the objection sustained

on the ground that value at the time of an impressment could not be determined by rates fixed anteriorly; consequently, in any case of impressment, whether of property in the hands of speculators or producers, the appraisement by neighbors selected by both parties is required, and either party, if not satisfied with the award, can appeal to the joint commissioners. In cases where one-half of the meat which a party had secured for the subsistence of those dependent on him was impressed, in accordance with the law promulgated in General Orders, No. 39, the necessity of promptly supplying him with an equivalent settled the principle that just compensation required the local cost of the article, and such appraisement by neighbors mutually selected was made final without appeal.

Whenever the local appraisement of a man's surplus exceeds the price fixed by the last schedule of the commissioners in the State by an amount more than to be understood by any superiority of the special articles to the ordinary standard, and no extraordinary changes in the condition of the country have occurred since the last schedule was fixed, then the impressing officer is advised to appeal from the local appraisement to the commissioners, as the legally appointed tribunals to settle value, and as, in the order of reason, the most competent, they having been constantly studying the circumstances, which might modify conclusions on this mooted question.

When a party refuses to give information to an impressing agent, who exhibits his credentials, the officer shall apply to the officer in charge of the nearest reserve organization, who will be required to enable him to examine into the stock of supplies in the possession of the party refusing information.

When notice of impressment has been given, and the business is only awaiting settlement, if the holder, instead of retaining it for the Government, refuses to deliver it, or disposes of it otherwise, then the same reserve force shall be invoked and the impressed property seized, or an equal quantity taken from the party on the ground that he has not alienated what was the Government's, but what he considered his own.

Officers will proceed to impress all the surplus available as rapidly as they can.

Bonded agriculturists are as much in the service as they would have been if not conditionally exempted.

Whenever one of these is found bartering any of his surplus, or selling any to others than the Government, or families of officers and soldiers, or at rates other than those prescribed, or is not strictly devoting his whole attention to the production of supplies, evidence of the fact must be at once furnished to the appropriate enrolling officer and the name of the party and the enrolling officer sent to the bureau of conscription. The district attorney shall be furnished with the information preliminary to a prosecution of the offender on his bond.

Officers will also ascertain from the bonded farmers with whom they deal the amount of meat they have contracted to deliver, and how much surplus subsistence they have, and see that one-half goes to the Government.

The Secretary of War will direct that the orders to the enrolling officers and commandants of reserves be given; also that directions to the district attorneys be sent to prosecute promptly all who have not fulfilled the terms of their bonds.

If any man liable to military service who has not been detailed or exempted from such service for any purpose whatever is found engaged

in speculation in articles of army subsistence, or engaged in any other business prejudicial to the interests of the Government, it is your duty, as one of its officers, promptly to report him.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Approved:

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 12, 1865.

So far as this circular treats of impressment, &c., and its bearing on the Treasury and on this bureau, the subject was brought by me to the consideration of Mr. Trenholm last summer, and it was urged that Government should make it a subject of instant consideration; that the alternative was then before us of unlimited exaltation of prices and destruction of the currency, or of sustaining the views set forth. To enforce these I wrote this circular, showed it to him, and again maintained that the law of impressment, being sustained by no penalty, the Government having been intrusted with its execution, had the duty of enforcing it, there being no alternative but to call Congress to act in a matter vital to the currency and the subsistence of the army.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of meat en route to Richmond.

	No. of rations.
From Charleston (through blockade):	
2,018 cases meats, 72 pounds each = 145,296 pounds	290,592
1,105 barrels pork, 200 pounds each = 221,000 pounds	663,000
439 tierces beef, 304 pounds each = 133,456 pounds	266,912
49 casks bacon, 600 pounds each = 29,400 pounds	88,200
From Georgia: 60,000 pounds bacon	180,000
From Weldon, N. C.: *a*	
80,000 pounds bacon	240,000
4,000 pounds pork (at Greensborough)	12,000
36,000 pounds meat (at Greensborough, 500 boxes)	72,000
30,000 pounds pork (at Richmond)	90,000
25,000 pounds pork (en route from interior)	75,000
	1,977,704
From Georgia *b* (contingent upon communication being preserved):	
200,000 pounds bacon	600,000
Total, as at present advised	2,577,704

S. B. FRENCH,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

a This bacon was received under contract for delivery of cotton in exchange. Considerable receipts are expected from this source if cotton be promptly furnished and transportation for same provided.

b Large supplies, contingent upon money and transportation, expected from this State.

NOTE BY THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.—The very large importation before the war into the South of meats, soap, and candles rendered it obvious, in view of a long war, that all of them must be scarce; hence was adopted the saving of grease by every means, and dripping of lye and making soap and candles was instituted at posts and directed in camp, when practicable; and in 1862 arrangements to import soap, candles, coffee, and tea from abroad were made, and all the sugar possible collected on both sides the Mississippi and brought to this side. It is due to these arrangements that there has been any supply of these commodities, and that the hospitals have been supplied, and that the soldiers of the army have had a small allowance of coffee and sugar to help out the diminished rations. When corn was plenty in the summer of 1862, arrangements were made in Georgia for a sufficient supply of whisky for issue under circumstances of exposure and fatigue, and for conversion into vinegar, which had to be manufactured by this bureau. The impossibility of private individuals getting barrels excluded the collection of vinegar to any extent from households and private contractors. The opposition of the legislature of Georgia frustrated this plan. Similar opposition in other States, and the growing deficiency of funds, even for the purchase of the essentials of food, has rendered it impossible to get an adequate supply, but it has been furnished to a considerable extent nevertheless. Want of barrels, coopers, and money has prevented the collection of sorghum to the extent intended as a substitute for sugar and meat.

This bureau has allowed no contract for the conversion of any grain fit for consumption by man or beast to be converted into liquor within this State, and necessity has therefore compelled the impressment of apple brandy, but in very limited quantities.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of breadstuffs en route to Richmond.

	No. of rations.
At Charlotte Junction: 944 bushels corn (470 sacks)	47,000
At Greensborough, N. C.:	
5,680 bushels corn, (2,480 sacks)	284,000
270 bags flour	27,000
From Florence, S. C.: 4,000 bushels corn	200,000
From Augusta, Ga.: 400 sacks flour	40,000
From Charleston, S. C.: 2,000 bushels corn	100,000
From Greensborough, N. C.: 400 bushels wheat	20,000
	718,000

	No. of rations.
Reported by Maj. H. Cranston, Augusta, Ga., as purchased by him along Savannah River, near Augusta: 80,000 bushels corn	4,000,000
Reported by Maj. A. M. Allen, Columbus, Ga., on hand January 2: 80,000 bushels corn	4,000,000
Total	8,718,000

NOTE.—Maj. Isaac Shelby, jr., in Southwest Virginia, reports his ability to procure 100,000 bushels corn and wheat in that section and East Tennessee if money and transportation be provided.

About 500,000 pounds sugar and large quantities rice ordered from South Carolina, portion of which is now en route to Richmond.

In depot at Richmond: 30,000 pounds coffee (500,000 full rations); 42,000 pounds sugar (350,000 full rations).

S. B. FRENCH,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, February 9, 1865.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, C. S. A.:

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following report of the financial operations of this bureau since January 1, 1865:

Requisitions have been made for $20,000,000 as follows:

For purchases in—	
Virginia	$4,700,000
North Carolina	1,600,000
South Carolina	600,000
Georgia	6,900,000
Mississippi	1,250,000
Alabama	1,000,000
Florida	280,000
Army of Northern Virginia direct	2,000,000
Remainder for hospitals, &c. (including $600,000 for Camp Lee for commutation for returned prisoners expected)	1,670,000

The amount of requisitions answered at the Treasury since January 1 in currency is $15,000,000, as follows:

For Maj. R. Tannahill (Southeast Virginia)	$2,500,000
For Maj. R. J. Moses (Georgia)	4,000,000
For Southwest Virginia	2,000,000
For this bureau	1,000,000
For Maj. R. W. N. Noland (Northeast Virginia)	750,000
For North Carolina	800,000
For South Carolina	800,000
For Alabama	900,000
For Mississippi	800,000
For Tennessee (Bristol)	500,000
Remainder for hospitals, tobacco, and the miscellaneous service of the department	950,000

The money to meet these drafts has not been furnished, and probably not more than one-sixth of this amount in available funds has been furnished. For example, of the $2,000,000 for Southwest Virginia there are drafts here for collection for considerably above half. In North Carolina most of the officers have funds to their credit which they could not obtain, and hence it was useless to add to an idle balance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. STROTHER,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Greensborough, February 8, 1865.

Maj. S. B. FRENCH,
Commissary of Subsistence, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: Herewith I hand semi-monthly statement* of subsistence stores on hand in the State on 31st ultimo. Pork and bacon commences to come in very freely in the eastern counties, but for the want of funds our officers and agents are greatly hindered in purchasing and collecting same. With money in hand to purchase they could secure large supplies.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES SLOAN,
Major and Chief Commissary.

[First indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 11, 1865.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Commissary-General.

S. B. FRENCH,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Second indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

* Not found.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

AUGUSTA, GA., *February 7, 1865.*

Col. L. B. NORTHROP:

Shipments not allowed on South Carolina road. Sending stores to Washington. As I have no means of shipping I will reduce prices down to the schedule soon. Leave to-day for Washington to arrange warehouse room. Return here Wednesday. I have no idea that Lee's army can get anything from here.

R. J. MOSES,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Georgia.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 13, 1865.

This paper is respectfully referred for the information of the Secretary of War, in connection with report of the Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR ALABAMA,
Mobile, January 25, 1865.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: On the 15th of December Major French dispatched me that the Secretary of War had authorized payment of local value for all supplies delivered before the 1st of February, and that money would be forwarded. On the authority of this dispatch I issued an appeal to the planters, urging immediate delivery of their surplus, promising that the first deliveries should be first paid, and stating that I had the highest official assurance that the funds would be promptly remitted. The appeal failed to produce any effect, because the people did not believe it. They no longer credit any promises made by Government officials, and I regret to say that this effort only confirmed their incredulity, as the funds were not forwarded. I am fully aware that you have done all in your power to procure funds, and I dislike to annoy you on the subject, but the district commissaries urge the matter so strongly upon me that I again call your attention to the helpless condition in which we are placed for want of funds. To show how much we have lost in the past and how hopeless is the prospect for the future without funds, I make the following extract of a letter just received from Major Guy, at Montgomery:

> Our present indebtedness is not less than $2,000,000. I am entirely destitute of credit, and therefore can procure nothing without money, as the fruitlessness of the recent appeal to the planters, as suggested by you, fully testifies, and I am now without a dollar for hospital or any other purposes; cannot even pay off the employés of the office, and believe that my receipts of stores in the last six months have been cut short, say, 200,000 pounds bacon, 1,500 head beeves, 10,000 bushels wheat, and other articles in proportion, to say nothing of 12,000 head pork hogs, which, I think, could have been procured for slaughter in the district if I had been furnished with money. The new bacon crop will be large, but cannot be controlled without money. There is now about $4,000,000 due on my requisitions for the two last quarters of 1864, and my estimate for the present quarter has not yet been acknowledged.

These remarks apply with equal force to the Mobile district, and in great measure to the other districts in the State.

The case may be briefly stated: The Government has lost the confidence of the people and can get no further credit from them, and without money your department must inevitably break down. It is not probable that the authorized issues of the Treasury will ever be sufficient to pay past indebtedness, and cover future purchases; but the people would be satisfied if the certificates of indebtedness held by them to a certain period were made receivable in payment of taxes, and then all funds received by disbursing officers could be used for future purchases. Is such a measure feasible; or is there any near prospect of relief from the present extreme and dangerous embarrassment touching the subsistence of our armies?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Alabama.

P. S.—I beg to offer the suggestion, that the authority given by the Secretary of War to pay local value till the 1st of February be extended indefinitely, or at all events until the new bacon crop is disposed of.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Greensborough, February 2, 1865.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: My officers are without funds, and their efforts to secure subsistence stores are paralyzed in consequence of same. Producers are refusing to sell, even at market prices, because they say the Government will not pay. Something should be done by the Treasury Department to meet the drafts which have been passed to their credit at the depository at Raleigh, but for which not one cent has been sent forward to meet same. Outside purchasers have money and are buying largely, while our officers and agents have to take a "back seat" and wait the arrival of funds.

JAMES SLOAN,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

SALT.

The supply of salt has always been sufficient, and the Virginia works were able to meet the demand for the army; but, in view of the possible loss of the country in which they are situated, arrangements were made at the beginning of the war for its supply in different States of the Confederacy, and the supply thus obtained has enabled us to use for the purpose of barter a large quantity received from the Virginia works. The mine in Louisiana and the works in Georgia have been lost by the movements of the enemy. The contract made with Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan & Co., was for 45,000 bushels per month in excess of the estimated demand for the army. This was made in view of the foreseen deficiency of money, to obtain meat by supplying salt for barter. After the contract was made and approved by the honorable Secretary of War, he, in spite of my remonstrances, and, in my judgment,

contrary to the interest of the Government, annulled it. Believing this to be unjust and prejudicial to the interest of the Government, I refused to take any action in the matter, and he then assumed the making of a contract with the State of Virginia which I had considered and declined to make.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of the Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

BEEVES.

The sources from which beeves in large numbers were to be gotten were Texas and Florida, and complete arrangements were made for securing a supply from both States, and large numbers have been obtained from both, together with a large quantity of pickled beef from Texas. Arrangements were made in 1862–'63 to bring cattle from those States and put them on the grass lands of Virginia and Tennessee, but the long drive, want of good grass on the way, caused the attempt that was made with a few droves to fail. Some thousands of beeves have been obtained within the past few months by swimming the Mississippi, and when the river is again in a suitable state and the season admits of it the proceeding should be continued. From Florida many have been obtained, and the plans and means to continue the supply are complete; 20,000 more are expected. The marvelous accounts of the hundreds of thousands of beeves in Florida are believed to be idle, as this bureau has received accurate information of the number. The operations of the enemy may, however, defeat our expectations, but it is proper that the War Department should have this source in view.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

FISHERIES.

While recognizing the possibility that our fisheries would be destroyed by the enemy, it was still deemed advisable to establish them on our coasts and bays; accordingly, they were arranged in a number of

places on the rivers of Virginia and North Carolina, on the Gulf coast, and at Mobile, and have afforded a supply of fish, both fresh and salt. As was anticipated, they have been frequently interrupted by the movements of the enemy, and many of them entirely broken up. Much was expected from those in Florida, if unmolested, and from them some results may yet accrue.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
February 11, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War, in connection with the report of the Commissary-General of the 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, January 12, 1864.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence:

COLONEL: Herewith I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following extracts from letters and telegrams received at this bureau from officers of this department in relation to the collection and shipment of corn from the Southern States.

TELEGRAMS.

December 16, 1863, Major Allen, Columbus, Ga.:

Shipping slowly for want of transportation. Have secured eight cars per day. Will now go forward more promptly.

December 18, Major Lowe, Charlotte, N. C.:

Shipped one car-load corn to-day.

December 19, Captain Francis, Augusta, Ga.:

Seven car-loads went forward last night; seven car-loads remain. Will go forward as soon as possible.

December 19, Captain Cunningham, Macon, Ga.:

Fifteen car-loads corn leave here to-day by special messenger. More on the way. Will be forwarded on arrival.

December 23, Captain Francis, Augusta, Ga.:

Twenty-five car-loads corn here will be shipped to-morrow. Cause of delay reported in letter as follows: "But one line of railroad from Augusta, over which two passenger trains per day are run and no freight train on Sunday." Recommending only one passenger train be run per day and freight train on Sunday.

December 24, Captain Francis:

Quartermaster has promised to ship fifty-six car-loads corn this week.

December 29, Captain Francis:

Four thousand three hundred and sixty sacks corn left yesterday for commissary department in Virginia; 1,254 sacks leave to-morrow.

December 26, John S. Cole, special messenger:

Thirteen car-loads corn for commissary department detained here six days waiting transportation.

LETTERS.

December 19, Major Lowe, Charlotte, N. C., advises that he had "shipped two car-loads of his own corn, and that three car-loads belonging to commissary department await transportation."

December 18, Maj. A. M. Allen, Columbus, Ga., states that he "has invoiced 40,000 bushels corn to quartermaster at Macon" and has "sent competent parties to put it through. Great difficulty in securing cars from Augusta. Fifteen car-loads corn went forward last night from Americus for Major Claiborne; fifteen cars loaded will go to-day from Montgomery and Marshallsville. Shipped to-day 1,000 sacks to Major C.; on the 20th will ship 2,000 sacks more from here; also shipped 1,000 bushels peas to Major C."

December 16, Major Allen:

Transportation agents lean to quartermaster's and not subsistence department. Have arranged for eight cars per day, &c.

December 29, H. Cranston, Augusta, Ga.:

From 21st to 28th instant 4,888 sacks corn went forward.

From the foregoing you will note that the movement of corn for this department has been large and continued actively during the month of December, yet I am compelled to announce the surprising and unaccountable fact that notwithstanding the shipments enumerated, this department has received no corn from the South during the past thirty days.

This condition of affairs has left us without any supply for the daily wants of the troops in this State, to say nothing of the necessity of reserving flour to be converted into hard bread for active movements during the spring campaign, which, under existing circumstances, is impracticable, as our limited stock of flour on hand will be entirely consumed to meet immediate wants, and with little or no prospect of further accumulations this season. Foreseeing, from the shortness of the wheat crop of 1863, that sufficient flour could not be collected for our wants during 1864, I addressed you a letter on the 3d September last, in which the need of corn was stated and showing that a deficiency of nearly 50,000 bushels existed between the amount shipped by Major Allen, at Columbus, Ga., and that received by Major Claiborne, at Richmond, which up to this time has never been accounted for.

Early in December I advised you that we were not receiving corn enough for the wants of General Lee's army, regardless of other and equally pressing demands upon us for subsistence, and stating that there was an ample supply of corn in the country, if it were rendered available by reforms in the management of transportation. On the 17th December I again addressed you a letter stating that the receipts of grain in Virginia were reduced to nothing, and that we must rely wholly upon the South for our supplies, and recommending that Captain Welford be sent to Georgia to expedite matters and that the Secretary of War give precedence in transportation to supplies for this department while the emergency existed. Captain Welford proceeded to Georgia, and the activity that succeeded his efforts in that State can be viewed in the large movement of grain toward Augusta, which seems to have been "swallowed up" somewhere between that point and Richmond, for we have but little trace of it. On the 9th instant I advised you that all the corn arriving here was way-billed to Major Maynard, and was being appropriated by the Quartermaster's Department with-

out regard to the marks which indicated that it was destined for the Subsistence Department, there being no other method under existing regulations of distinguishing it; and on the same date (9th January) urging that it was of vital importance that there should be an immediate reduction in the number of passenger trains, so that the railroads could give their full capacity to the movement of freight trains, which, if not increased, it seemed to me impossible that our armies in this State could be fed.

I have been thus particular in giving a partial review of the operations of this department in relation to the collection of breadstuffs, that it might be seen that the difficulties of collecting grain were appreciated, and could not be removed while our railroads failed to transport Government supplies in preference to increasing their receipts by running two passenger trains per day. The wants of the department in this State have been fully made known to Maj. A. M. Allen, commissary of subsistence at Columbus, Ga., who replied that the amount of corn required, 75,000 bushels per month, could be furnished by him; and nothing remained in the way of our success but the obstacle of transportation, which, if the proper steps be taken, I feel assured that our condition can be immeasureably improved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. FRENCH,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, a report has been received from the chief commissary of Alabama, dated January 4, 1864, in which the supply of corn and peas is stated to be abundant.

RICHMOND, *January 17, 1864.*

Only 1,000 bushels of the corn referred to has arrived to this date, and the receipts at this place compared with the invoices from Columbus, Ga., show a deficit of between 80,000 and 90,000 bushels, 50,000 bushels of this quantity having been shipped since December 1, 1863.

S. B. F.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Secretary of War in connection with my report of 9th instant. Many instances have occurred during the year and reports made on them now on record. Only recently stores were burnt at Charlotte because not removed. Between here and Wilmington recently there have been great delays in moving supplies, and the stores now at Charlotte are liable to loss for want of transportation.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

CHARLOTTE, *February 8, 1865.*

Maj. S. B. FRENCH:

Unless transportation facilities are increased, much subsistence will be lost.

E. M. LOWE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 11, 1865.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence:

SIR: In response to your query as to the contracts made in this bureau for supplies from abroad, I have to state, generally, what I have elaborated recently at some length in written testimony to a joint committee of both houses of Congress, that all the contracts that I have made have failed for various reasons. At this time I understand that the bureau has no power, under a recent order, to make contracts for supplies payable in cotton in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

Very respectfully,

FRANK G. RUFFIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, February 16, 1865.

Respectfully referred for the information of the Secretary of War, in connection with report of Commissary-General of 9th instant.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

IX. The Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Virginia Battalions Cavalry are hereby consolidated, and will constitute the Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieut. Col. J. K. Kesler and Maj. H. D. Ruffner, of the Forty-sixth Battalion, are assigned as lieutenant-colonel and major, respectively, of the new organization.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,
February 9, 1865.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, February 6, 1865, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence. The headquarters of the army, to which all special reports and communications will be addressed, will be, for the

present, with the Army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each army and department will be forwarded, as heretofore, to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
February 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c., North Side:

GENERAL: From the description I have received from General Stevens of the line of picket-posts from Battery Field to Elliott's Salient, they would seem to offer to the enemy an invitation to advance his picket-line to the position we occupy. I understand the enemy's picket-line on this front is continuous, and, of course, capable of holding a full skirmish line. Should he make a rush upon our picket-posts during the darkness of night they could be easily taken, and before morning be converted into a continuous line similar to his own, from which it would be difficult to drive them, and would bring them that much nearer to our main line. I may have conceived a wrong idea from the description given me, and I wish you to examine this line of picket-posts, and if my notion of them is correct, to cause them on this front to be remodeled, so as to prevent the evil that might occur.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 9, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing of interest to report this morning. The following casualties have occurred since last report: Gracie's brigade, one killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 10, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies C. S. A.:

SIR: Yours of yesterday received. I have not failed to appreciate the burden already imposed on you as too heavy to enable an ordinary man to bear an additional weight. Your patriotic devotion I knew would prompt you to attempt anything which was possible, if it promised to be beneficial to the country. The honor designed to be bestowed has been so fully won that the fact of conferring it can add nothing to your fame. The knowledge of the activity of the enemy has prevented me from asking you to come here for a conference, which I desire to have with you, and which, when circumstances will permit, I hope you will come here to hold.

With sincere regard, I am, as ever, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 10, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Yours of yesterday received. Your proposition to issue a proclamation, calling all deserters and other absentees to return to their proper commands, on the ground of pardon, if they do so within a certain time, is approved. The period proposed to be allowed is too short for those most distant, and longer than necessary for those most proximate. The time allowed to report for transportation at the nearest point to their homes where transportation could be furnished could be more readily made a constant quantity. It will be well to warn all soldiers that this is the last interposition by an amnesty for deserters; but the pardoning power, as used, is rather a revisory than a pardoning function. Sentences have rarely been remitted except upon new evidence which, if it had been before the court, would have changed their finding, and delay for the purpose of preparing for death has sometimes resulted from an apparent purpose to execute the convict to prevent his appeal to the Executive.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 10, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

Your letter of the 9th is just received. The line of our pickets is liable to the objections reported by our engineers to about the extent as all other picket-lines. I don't remember that I ever saw one that could not be taken by assault, and if the enemy is allowed to hold them after taking them, he can throw up a defensive line during the night. The particular part of my line referred to has some advantages that are unusual: First, if the enemy should get them, he will be commanded by the fire from our parapets and the tops of our bombproofs; second, we could open a reverse and lateral fire upon him after he got into this new position; third, I can't see how he could possibly remain there; and, fourth, I don't think he could get away. Besides, there is a line abatis in front, and it is well protected from our main line; so I do not think it can be held unless our main line is also taken. I have frequently found that engineers see all of the disadvantages of positions and overlook the advantages. It has one disadvantage which is common to all military positions—that is, when the fight occurs some one is apt to be hurt; otherwise, I think the position comfortable. I have thought our position so strong at the point objected to by the engineers that I have been urging General G. W. C. Lee to hurry the work on his bombproofs as much as possible, in order that I may serve the enemy the trick that the engineer officers apprehend he is about to serve me. The men are so much exposed along that part of the line whilst at work that I am anxious to finish the bombproofs before we begin to fire.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 10, 1865.

Major DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Matters have been as quiet as usual during past twenty-four hours. No desertions or casualties have occurred.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—For abstract of strength from return of the Army of Northern Virginia, see Part I, p. 386.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, February 11, 1865.

General-in-Chief ROBERT E. LEE:

MY DEAR SIR: You may perhaps have seen that at the public meeting on Thursday I spoke of the necessity of instant re-enforcement for your army. In order to disarm opposition as far as possible and to produce prompt action, I proposed that those slaves only who might volunteer to fight for their freedom should be at once sent to the trenches. From what I can learn, this would add promptly many thousand men to your force. Now, although this proposal seemed to meet with decided favor from the meeting, some of the opponents of the measure are producing a strong impression against it by asserting that it would disband the army by reason of the violent aversion of the troops to have negroes in the field with them. It occurs to me that if we could get from the army an expression of its desire to be re-enforced by such negroes as for the boon of freedom will volunteer to go to the front, the measure will pass without further delay, and we may yet be able to give you such a force as will enable you to assume the offensive when you think it best to do so. If this suggestion meets your approval, the different divisions ought at once to make themselves heard, and there will be no further effective opposition in any of our legislative bodies, State or Confederate.

With very great regard I am, yours, very truly,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFD. STATES,
No. 2. } *February 11, 1865.*

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the general-in-chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal brave men, with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is afforded them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and, upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offense, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offenses than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defense.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFD. STATES, *February 11, 1865.*

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others in which the service is more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, and the articles of war expose the offender to similar punishment, and subject the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Orders, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred, who will receive the pardon promised by that order upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it. The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom

they are serving, and immediate measures will be taken to return them to their proper commands. As soon as practicable an inspection will be made and charges preferred against those who neglect to enforce these orders.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Perry, commanding Law's brigade, reports that he has just received reliable information through citizens recently from Alexandria, Va., that the enemy are repairing the Alexandria and Gordonsville railroad; also that a large force of cavalry and infantry, believed to number 30,000, are collected at Alexandria. Five transports loaded with troops passed down the Potomac on Thursday last.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 11, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Brigade commanders report all quiet along the line this morning. Seven men deserted with arms and one without arms from the Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment (Wise's); steps have been taken to capture them. Four from the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Ransom's brigade, deserted last night, and it is supposed they are making their way to Person County, where they reside, and one man, a sergeant from Gracie's (Alabama) brigade, deserted to the enemy last night. I respectfully report the following casualties: Gracie's (Alabama) brigade, one man killed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Narrows, February 11, 1865.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON:

I am pleased to have to report that Captain Sweeny, with his company, met and defeated Foly's company, without loss, a few days since upon Flat Top Mountain. Sweeny reports the enemy's loss one killed, several wounded, and that he also captured four horses, some small-arms, and scattered the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 12, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Captain Ryan, of the Twenty-third South Carolina Regiment, on picket duty on the right of the division, reports that he heard artillery moving to the right nearly all night. He thinks that a great deal of artillery was thus moved. It is, however, doubtful whether any one is able to distinguish artillery, moving on the frozen ground, from wagons, which, in moving, give out various sounds, from the nature of their structure or from their being loaded or unloaded. I have no casualties or desertions to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding, Chaffin's:

General Longstreet desires you to have a strong abatis placed in front of your picket-line in advance of Elliott's Salient. If you cannot obtain the abatis elsewhere you can move out one of the interior lines of it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 13, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Five men deserted from the Twenty-second South Carolina Volunteers, Elliott's brigade, last night. No casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General:

SIR: In obedience to your verbal instructions, I have the honor to report as follows:

Required to be furnished by me to the army in front of Richmond and Petersburg for immediate and active operations: 2,482 horses and 1,370 mules; for General Early's army in the Valley, 238 horses and 539 mules; for Echols' army, Southwest Virginia, 250 horses and 250 mules; for troops in North Carolina, 300 horses and 250 mules; total, 3,270 horses and 2,409 mules.

If I am furnished immediately with $100,000 in gold, to pay for horses now under contract to be delivered from beyond our lines, and $3,000,000 in Treasury notes, to pay for animals to be obtained in Virginia and North Carolina, I feel confident that 2,500 of the number named above can be gotten by impressment and by purchase, provided I am permitted to pay for them at local appraisements. Seven hundred additional will be returned to service from our infirmaries by the 1st of April. For the balance my only hope is from the plan and through our efforts in the Trans-Mississippi. The condition of our military affairs in South Carolina and Georgia has added new responsibilities and embarrassments to my department; 2,650 animals are called for there immediately. I have but faint hope of being able to procure anything approaching that number within these States by purchase or by impressment for immediate emergencies. I ask for authority to make temporary impressments of animals needed in agriculture; and to do anything whatever, I must be furnished with $3,000,000 in Treasury notes at once, and be allowed to pay local appraisements.

I deem it proper to add, that the animals expected to be gotten with gold are to come from the enemy's lines, and cannot be had with our money.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. COLE,

Major and Inspector-General of Field Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 14, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Recent developments of the enemy's designs seem to indicate an early concentration of his armies against Richmond. This, of course, must involve a like concentration on our part or the abandonment of our capital. The latter emergency would, I think, be almost fatal—possibly quite so, after our recent reverses. To concentrate here in time to meet the movements of the enemy, we shall be obliged to use the little of our southern railroad that is left to us in transporting our troops, so that we cannot haul provisions over that route. I fear, therefore, that we shall not be able to feed our troops unless we adopt extraordinary measures and efforts. I think that there is enough of the necessaries of life left in Virginia and North Carolina to help us through our troubles, if we can only reach them. Impressing officers, however, nor collectors of tax in kind, nor any other plan heretofore employed are likely to get these supplies in time or in quantities to meet our necessities. The citizens will not give their supplies up and permit their families and servants to suffer for the necessaries of life without some strong inducement, for each one may naturally think that the little he would supply by denying himself and family will go but a little way where so much is needed. He does not want Confederate money, for his meat and bread will buy him clothes, &c., for his family more readily and in much larger quantities than the money that the Government would pay.

The only thing, then, that will insure our rations and our national existence is gold. Send out the gold through Virginia and North Carolina and pay liberal prices, and my conviction is that we shall have no more distress for want of food. The winter is about over now,

and the families can and will subsist on molasses, bread, and vegetables for the balance of the year, if they can get gold for their supplies. There is a great deal of meat and bread inside the enemy's lines that our people would bring us for gold, but they won't go to that trouble for Confederate money. They can keep gold so much safer than they can meat and bread, and it is always food and clothing. If the Government has not the gold, it must impress it; or if there is no law for the impressment, the gold must be taken without a law. Necessity does not know or wait for laws. If we stop to make laws in order that we may reach the gold, it will disappear the day that the law is mentioned in Congress. To secure it no one should suspect that we are after it until we knock at the doors of the vaults that contain it, and we must then have guards, to be sure that it is not made away with. It seems to my mind that our prospects will be brighter than they have ever been if we can only get food for our men, and I think the plan that I have proposed will secure the food. There seems to be many reasons for the opinion that the enemy deems our capital essential to him in order that he may end the war, as he desires. To get the capital, he will concentrate here everything that he has; and we surely are better able to fight him when we shall have concentrated than when we are in detachments. The Army of the West will get new life and spirit as soon as it finds itself alongside of this, and we will feel more comfortable ourselves to know that all are under one head and one eye that is able to handle them.

I remain, most respectfully and truly, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Chaffin's:

The enemy have made a change in their picket-line in front of Kershaw's left, replacing cavalry by infantry and strengthening and advancing their whole line. Be on the alert.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 14, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Two men deserted to the enemy last night from the Twenty-sixth South Carolina Volunteers, Elliott's brigade. No casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 15, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General EARLY,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I received a letter from General Jackson this evening, in which he states that Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn has assumed command

of the Thirty-seventh Battalion, has ordered it to Gayton, and states that it is detached from my command. Colonel Dunn is under grave charges, and I have ordered him to Staunton for trial. You know the character of this officer and the object he has in view. I wish you would write to General Lee on the subject, if you think proper, and protest against this order. I have ordered the Thirty-seventh to Alleghany City. Rosser states that Jackson's brigade has been ordered to report to him to form a part of his division. This is my best brigade, and I hope if I am to lose a portion of my command that I be allowed to select the brigade. I inclose letters from Jackson and Claiborne.* Please communicate with me at Hanover Junction, that I may take steps to protect myself. If my command is to be broken up without consulting me, I had better leave it. As soon as I can I will see General Lee on the subject. I feel confident that it is not your wish to deprive me of my command. I do not believe it will be for the interests of the service to take Jackson's brigade and the Thirty-seventh from my division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. L. LOMAX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond:

Our pickets report that a long train of artillery or wagons, requiring an hour to pass one point, moved to our right this morning in the direction of the river. The enemy have been unusually noisy to-day

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry:

It is reported by a deserter this morning that three regiments of Yankee cavalry started from the James River for the White House day before yesterday. You will please endeavor to inform yourself of the truth of this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
February 15, 1865—7 p. m.

Colonel TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: The note from General Ransom's headquarters in relation to movements of troops is received. If there is an accumulation of force on this flank by the enemy, with a view to serious move against

* Not found.

the South Side Railroad, this weather may delay it; but I should be glad to have Grimes' division kept in readiness to join me should the commanding general think proper to have him report to me in case of a battle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

General GRIMES:

A movement of trains (loaded with troops) to the enemy's left was reported this evening. You had better keep your division prepared to move; though it may not be necessary, it is advisable to be ready.

Very respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 15, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Captain Grigg, Fifty-Sixth Regiment, brigade officer of the day, reports that he saw four trains passing toward our right with troops yesterday, and that men on parapets state that six of such trains passed. Fifteen deserters are reported by division officer of the day, Colonel Love, as having left Ransom's brigade last night. All but four appear to have gone home. The division officer of the day reports a strong picket force on the enemy's line in front of the Crater yesterday. One man from the Fifty-ninth Virginia deserted last night. Casualties, one man slightly wounded, Ransom's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

It is deemed desirable, and a request is made through General Lee, that the several corps of this army give an expression of opinion on the subject of putting negroes, who for the boon of freedom would volunteer as soldiers, into the field. The effect of such a measure on this army is doubted, and consequently the matter is submitted to your discretion for obtaining the sense of your division on the subject. It may not be amiss to say that the opinion of the lieutenant-general commanding is that the adoption of such a measure will involve the necessity of abolishing slavery entirely in the future, and that, too, without materially aiding us in the present.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals G. E. Pickett and H. L. Benning.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1865.

Col. S. R. JOHNSTON,
Engineer, &c.:

General Benning will have the chevaux-de-frise all transported to the desired points this morning. He wishes to be instructed as to the manner of laying it down, and the method of fastening it together. Will you please send an officer of your department to instruct him?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 16, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Brigadier-General Wise reports that the officer of the picket states that there was a great beating of drums in the enemy's camp in the early part of last night, and this morning scarcely any drums were heard; he also states that the trains were running around from the enemy's right to his left, and back again, more than usual all night. Four men from the picket-line of Ransom's brigade deserted; four men from Gracie's (Alabama) brigade deserted to the enemy. Fourteen men from Elliott's (South Carolina) brigade deserted on the nights of the 14th and 15th; the report does not state whether to the enemy. I respectfully report the following casualties: One man wounded in Elliott's (South Carolina) brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 17, 1865.

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X. Col. John McAnerney, jr., commanding Third Regiment, Local Defense Troops, will report with his regiment to Brig. Gen. William M. Gardner, commandant of post, for assignment to guard duty in this city.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department:

General Longstreet desires me to say that [he] would be glad if you would send the company of negroes he understands has been raised in

the city of Richmond down to his lines to be tested. Their good behavior would do much to overcome a prejudice existing in the minds of many adverse to their employment as troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Major-General KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Custis Lee reports that eleven regiments of the enemy's infantry moved up this evening about 5 o'clock from down the river toward Fort Harrison. You will instruct your division to be on the alert.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Benning.)

General Barton will call on you if an attack is threatened on his front, when you will push Corse's brigade round to help him in holding his line.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Chaffin's:

You will direct your division to be on the alert and prepared for an attack at any time. Let General Barton be instructed to have his men thoroughly prepared and to call on General Kershaw for aid if an attack is threatened in his front. General Kershaw has been instructed to help him with Corse's brigade. Acknowledge receipt of this.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 17, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Matters have been as quiet as usual during past twenty-four hours. Twenty men deserted from the Fifty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, Ransom's brigade. It is thought that they are making their way to their homes in North Carolina. I respectfully report the following casualties: Elliott's brigade, one man wounded; Ransom's brigade, one man slightly and one mortally wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 17, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General Ransom reports through his adjutant-general, Captain Gee, twenty deserters from the Fifty-sixth North Carolina, Colonel Faison's regiment, last night. It appears that these men deserted to the rear, and have, perhaps, gone home. If Colonel Faison could be returned to duty, and would apply himself duly to his duties as regimental commander, I feel assured it would be well for his command. I am, however, led to believe that Colonel Faison is dissatisfied, and perhaps may not feel disposed to return to duty with this command. So far as any official notification is concerned, Colonel Faison is now absent without leave, and we know not where he is; this can no doubt be ascertained in Richmond. General Ransom is taking stringent measures to arrest the progress of the disposition to desert in his brigade, and the suggestions and co-operations from these headquarters will, I think, be found to be very full, unless, indeed, the provost guard of the division, stationed in rear of our lines, have failed to do their duty, which will be a matter for immediate investigation. I inclose a report just received from General Ransom.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, February 18, 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I invite your attention to the condition of this Department in respect to its claim upon the Treasury and the necessity for prompt attention to that claim.

The requisitions of this Department on the Treasury since the commencement of the war have been as follows:

1861	$59,516,129.75
1862	398,259,436.51
1863	512,278,188.54
1864	670,663,396.89
1865	97,028,970.14
Total	$1,737,746,121.83

Of the requisitions for 1864 and 1865, there remains unpaid the sum of $161,322,573.45, and besides this, the sum of $69,601,422.58, which was drawn prior to the 1st of April last, in old issue, returned to the Treasury. The amount actually drawn from the Treasury in 1864 was but $422,344,319.10; of the sum, $320,721,116 was paid since the 1st of July last, showing that only $101,623.10 was paid during the first six months of the last year.

This statement will account for the large arrears in this Department. The whole of the fact will show that the arrearage must be much greater than is apparent from the preceding statement by a comparison of the expenditures of this Department with those of the War Department of the United States.

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*Not found.

The expenditures of that Department for the year ending—

June 30, 1862	$394, 368, 407. 36
June 30, 1863	599, 298, 600. 83
Estimate for year 1864	738, 829, 144. 80
Six months of 1864, till December 31	369, 414, 573. 40
Total	2, 101, 910, 728. 39

When it is considered that the currency of the Confederate States has been inferior to that of the United States during the whole term of the war, and all of the material of supply has been obtained with difficulty and at excessive prices in the Confederacy, the comparison is not out of place.

The estimated arrearage, beyond the amount of the requisition, is $200,000,000, and this estimate is under, rather than over, the deficiency.

The army pay is in arrear for several months—this is an excuse for desertion, the sale of clothing, equipments, and munitions by the soldiers; the operatives in the workshops are suffering and many have deserted; the railroad service is reduced to the lowest point of depression from the same cause; the soldiers in hospitals and who have been furloughed or returned are deprived of many necessaries. Throughout the whole country discontent and discredit have arisen from the failure to pay for supplies of food and animals that have been impressed.

It is plainly impracticable for this Department to carry on any of its operations under such a condition of things.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 18, 1865.

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XV. Maj. R. W. Hunter, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from further service with Maj. Gen. J. B. Gordon's division, and is assigned to duty at headquarters Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

* * * * * * *

XXIII. In addition to his present duties, Lieut. Col. R. W. Martin, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to duty as provost-marshal of that portion of Virginia lying north of the York River. He will report to the provost-marshal at Richmond, Va.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 18, 1865.

GENERAL: All leaves of absence and furloughs to go south of North Carolina are suspended, and you are desired not to forward any applications for such leaves or furloughs until further orders.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Pickett reports that at 9.30 o'clock this morning his signal men saw about 2,000 infantry, accompanied by ten wagons, pass up toward Fort Harrison, coming from Deep Bottom. A deserter also reports one corps of Thomas's troops here.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Chaffin's.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

General G. W. C. LEE, *Commanding at Chaffin's:*

General Longstreet has observed that the abatis ordered to be placed in front of your picket-line at Elliott's Salient on the 13th instant has not been attended to. He directs me to say that he desires this work to be done to-night—extending between Battery Field and Elliott's Salient, and running down to the water at the bluff, on the far side of the ravine, in front of the position and tolerably well up on the slope, so as to enable our gunners thoroughly to command any attempt to remove it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—In the order of the 13th you were authorized to use one of the interior lines of abatis for this purpose.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 18, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Four men deserted from Elliott's brigade last night—it is not known whether to the enemy; also two from Gracie's brigade. It is thought they have gone to North Carolina. No casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 19, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Everything quiet as usual. One man wounded slightly in Ransom's and Elliott's brigades. Two desertions from Ransom's brigade to the enemy, two from Elliott's, and four from Gracie's.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 20, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant,* I have the honor to state that directions have been given to the proper officers to employ the utmost energy in the collection of supplies. I believe that under existing laws and orders commanding officers are required to remove or destroy whatever can aid the enemy; but I hope you will repeat the orders to the generals in the field, if you deem it necessary.

In reference to the possible necessity of abandoning our cities, I would be gratified to have your views in regard to the point upon which we should retire and remove stores, &c., in the event, for example, of the evacuation of Richmond.

I am not sure whether you desire that General J. E. Johnston shall be ordered to report to you at present, or in the event of the failure of General Beauregard's health. If you desire his services, and will make application for them, it shall be brought at once to the notice of the President.

Every effort will continue to be made, as suggested by you, to bring out all those who owe military service in every State.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Richmond, February 20, 1865.

Colonel CORLEY,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: I deem it proper for me to tell you, in order that you may inform General Lee, that I am getting no animals for the equipment of his artillery or transportation, and it is due mainly to the want of money. The people refuse to deliver their animals unless they are paid for. I have exhausted every means in my power to procure funds for this purpose and have not been able to get a dollar. If you can aid me in any way to get money I will endeavor to get you the animals. Perhaps the general might help me by putting in a word.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. H. COLE,
Major, Inspector-General Transportation.

[First indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to General Lee.

JAS. L. CORLEY,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
February 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable Secretary of War for his information.

I think the only practicable plan is to convert our cotton and tobacco into money (gold) wherewith to buy supplies of all kinds. The facts

* See Vol. XLVII, Part I.

stated in this communication may contribute to procure the adoption of the necessary legislation. The cotton and tobacco, in my opinion, should be taken for the use of the Government.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 4, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 9, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Fifth indorsement.]

MARCH 21, 1865.

Respectfully reported.

Every effort has been made, and will be continued, to convert cotton and tobacco into money. The agents in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas have been instructed to make every effort by this means to supply Colonel Cole with more funds, though the £50,000 furnished December 7 have furnished, I believe, no fruits yet from that distant region.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE C. S.,
February 20, 1865.

The command of Lieutenant-General Early is extended to embrace the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, and the department thus formed will hereafter [be] designated the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

General COOPER:

This paper presents the matter of jurisdiction. It is the province of the War Department alone to make and unmake commands. I do not think that General Lee's new position confers power upon him in this respect.

Better have this matter clearly understood, so as at the outset to avoid confusion.

This order is in law illegal, and I would suggest should be repeated from your office at once.

MELTON.

[FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—For abstract of strength from the return of the Army of Northern Virginia, see Part I, p. 387.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

Scouts report that three transports with infantry passed up the James on the 18th, and they learned troops had passed up for some days previous.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Gary reported on the 16th that some fifteen Yankee cavalry came across the Chickahominy at Long Bridge and went up as far as Bottom's Bridge. They returned unmolested. General Longstreet desires you to arrange so as to be advised promptly of any such moves of the enemy in small or large force and always endeavor to cut off their retreat and capture or punish them severely. I will endeavor to have the telegraph office moved out to near your headquarters, on the Nine-Mile road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 20, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing of unusual interest to report this morning. Five men of Gracie's and one of Ransom's brigade deserted to the enemy last night.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, February 21, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date. I have repeated the orders to the commanding officers to remove and destroy everything in enemy's route. In the event of the necessity of abandoning our position on the James River, I shall endeavor to unite the corps of the army about Burkeville (junction of South Side and Danville railroads), so as to retain communication with the north and south as long as practicable, and also with the west. I should think Lynchburg, or some point west, the most advantageous place to which to remove stores from Richmond. This, however, is a most difficult point at this time to decide, and the place may have to be changed by circumstances. It was my intention in my former letter to apply for General J. E. Johnston, that I might assign him to duty, should circumstances

permit. I have had no official report of the condition of General Beauregard's health; it is stated from many sources to be bad. If he should break entirely down, it might be fatal. In that event I should have no one with whom to supply his place. I therefore respectfully request General Johnston may be ordered to report to me and that I may be informed where he is.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 21, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: My strong convictions of the absolute necessity of beating Sherman induce me to suggest to you the collection of all available troops from other points for this purpose. Would it not be better that points of secondary importance should be uncovered, or even temporarily lost, to accomplish this great object? If the infantry with Early, the brigade in Southwest Virginia, the troops in Western North Carolina, could be assembled at once and added to all available from other quarters, might not a sufficient force be collected to destroy Sherman? This would still leave a cavalry force in the Valley and the southwest. If it were possible to assemble an equal or superior force to meet him, and that force could be wrought into enthusiasm by your personal presence, great results might be achieved; and something of this sort must be done at once or the situation is lost. If you determine to make these dispositions, or any others, all the energies of this Department will be bent to sustain you.

Pardon these suggestions, which are merely submitted to your better judgment, and which spring from the deep interest I feel and my conviction of the necessity of immediate action.

With great respect,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 21, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War:*

Maj. A. E. Richards, of Mosby's regiment, reports that on the 18th instant, with thirty-eight men, he attacked a party of the enemy 120 strong; killed and wounded 25, among the latter a major, and captured 64 prisoners and 90 horses. He had 1 man slightly wounded.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, *February 21, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE, *Petersburg, Va.:*

The Secretary of War desires to know what amount of surplus small-arms there may be in the several regiments of your command, with a view to arm exchanged prisoners which may be sent to re-enforce you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 21, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The chief ordnance officer of this army reports 10,000 arms on hand available for the purpose you mention.

R. E. LEE,
By W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 21, 1865.

Brig. Gen. I. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary-General, Richmond:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th instant received. I am much gratified to learn that you are taking such prompt and vigorous measures to procure supplies for the army, and cannot permit myself to doubt that our people will respond to your appeal, when they reflect upon the alternatives presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster's stores as they can possibly spare to support an army that has borne and done so much in their behalf, or retain these stores to maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general obligation of this nature rests lightly upon most men, each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor. I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in this case and will not permit an army which, by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy to suffer through their neglect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 21, 1865.

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XXVI. Maj. W. B. Myers, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from further service in the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, and is assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding, &c., Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 21, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The enemy appears to be strengthening his picket-line on the left of Ransom, perhaps to make it continuous. Ten men of Com-

pany G, Forty-ninth North Carolina Regiment, went to the enemy, Captain Rives and Private Strain, Fifty-ninth Alabama Regiment, deserted to the enemy, and two men of Elliott's brigade, one of Gracie's brigade, wounded by fragment of shell, painfully. The enemy commenced shelling about midday yesterday, throwing the first shell, which fell on Gracie's right. After a few shots from the enemy our batteries replied. The firing extended to Gracie's Salient. More picket-firing than usual on the left of Wallace's brigade last night; perhaps induced by the fire of our men.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, February 22, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 21st. I concur fully as to the necessity of defeating Sherman. I hope that General Beauregard will get his troops in hand at least before he can cross the Roanoke. If any additions can be given him it cannot be south of that stream. The troops in the Valley are scattered for subsistence, nor can they be concentrated for the want of it. The infantry force is very small; at the commencement of winter I think it was reported under 1,800. That in West Virginia you know more about than I do, and there are only two regiments in Western North Carolina. These united would be of some assistance. At the rate that Beauregard supposes Sherman will march, they could not be collected at Greensborough in time; still, I hope to make some use of them. But you may expect Sheridan to move up the Valley and Stoneman from Knoxville as Sherman draws near the Roanoke. What then will become of those sections of country? I know of no other troops that could be given to Beauregard. Bragg will be forced back by Schofield, I fear, and until I abandon James River nothing can be sent from this army. Grant, I think, is now preparing to draw out by his left, with the intent of enveloping me. He may wait till his other columns approach nearer, or he may be preparing to anticipate my withdrawal. I cannot tell yet. I am endeavoring to collect supplies convenient to Burkeville. Every thing of value should be removed from Richmond. It is of the first importance to save all powder. The cavalry and artillery of the army are still scattered, for want of provender, and our supply and ammunition trains, which ought to be with the army in case of a sudden movement, are absent collecting provisions and forage—some in West Virginia and some in North Carolina. You will see to what straits we are reduced; but I trust to work out.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
February 22, 1865.

The spirit which animates our soldiers, and the natural courage with which they are so liberally endowed, have led to a reliance upon their

good qualities to the neglect of those measures which would increase their efficiency and contribute to their safety. Many opportunities have been lost and hundreds of valuable lives uselessly sacrificed for want of a strict observance of discipline.

Its object is to enable an army to bring promptly into action the largest possible number of its men in good order and under the control of their officers. Its effects are visible in all military history which records the triumphs of discipline and courage far more frequently than those of numbers and resources.

At no time in the war has the necessity of close attention to this important subject been greater than at present, and at no time has its cultivation promised more valuable results. The proportion of experienced troops is larger in our army than in that of the enemy, while his numbers exceed our own. These are the circumstances most favorable for the display of the advantages of discipline and in which the power it imparts will be most clearly perceived.

I desire, therefore, that you will direct every effort to improve the discipline of your troops. This will not only require your own unremitting attention, but also the zealous co-operation of your officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.

The recent law abolishing the system of elections, and opening the way to promotion to all who distinguish themselves by the faithful discharge of duty, affords a new incentive to officers and men. In addition to the usual and stated instructions, which must be given at all times as fully as circumstances will permit, the importance and utility of thorough discipline should be impressed on officers and men on all occasions by illustrations taken from the experience of the instructor or from other sources of information. They should be made to understand that discipline contributes no less to their safety than to their efficiency. Disastrous surprises and those sudden panics which lead to defeat and greatest loss of life are of rare occurrence among disciplined troops. It is well known that the greatest number of casualties occur when men become scattered, and especially when they retreat in confusion, as the fire of the enemy is then more deliberate and fatal. The experience of every officer shows that those troops suffer least who attack most vigorously, and that a few men, retaining their organization and acting in concert, accomplish far more, with smaller loss, than a larger number scattered and disorganized.

The appearance of a steady unbroken line is more formidable to the enemy and renders his aim less accurate and his fire less effective. Orders can be readily transmitted, advantage can be promptly taken of every opportunity, and all efforts being directed to a common end, the contest will be briefer and success more certain. Let officers and men be made to feel that they will most effectually secure their safety by remaining steadily at their posts, preserving order, and fighting with coolness and vigor.

Fully impressed with the truth of these views I call your attention particularly to the accompanying order* with reference to the duties of file-closers, which you will immediately carry into execution.

Impress upon your officers that discipline cannot be attained without constant watchfulness on their part. They must attend to the smallest particulars of detail. Men must be habituated to obey, or they cannot be controlled in battle, and the neglect of the least important order impairs the proper influence of the officer.

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* See following.

In recommending officers or men for promotion, you will always, where other qualifications are equal, give preference to those who show the highest appreciation of the importance of discipline and evince the greatest attention to its requirements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE C. S.,
No. 4. } *February 22, 1865.*

I. The experience of our own and other armies having established that the safety, no less than the efficiency, of troops requires that order be maintained and every man kept in his proper position in action, the following instructions will be immediately carried into effect:

A thorough examination by competent officers selected by the corps commander, or officer commanding detached troops, will be made as to the qualifications and character of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of each company. Such of the former as shall be reported deficient in intelligence, coolness, and capacity will be brought before examining boards, and those of the latter so reported will be reduced to the ranks. Appointments to fill vacancies among the non-commissioned officers will be made from those soldiers of the company most distinguished for courage, discipline, and attention to duty. The whole number of file-closers in each company shall be one for every ten men, and for this purpose lance appointments will be given, if necessary, to men of the character above described, who will be required to wear a distinctive badge.

II. The file-closers will be carefully instructed in their duties by the regimental commanders, and vacancies will be filled as they occur among the non-commissioned and lance officers from the best and most tried soldiers of the company. On the march they will be required to prevent straggling and be held responsible for the presence of their respective squads of ten. In action they will keep two paces behind the rear rank of their several squads, the non-commissioned and lance officers with loaded guns and fixed bayonets. They will be diligently instructed to aid in preserving order in the ranks and enforcing obedience to commands, and to permit no man to leave his place unless wounded, excused in writing by the medical officer of the regiment, or by order of the regimental commander. For this purpose they will use such degree of force as may be necessary. If any refuse to advance, disobey orders, or leave the ranks to plunder or to retreat, the file-closer will promptly cut down or fire upon the delinquents. They will treat in the same manner any man who uses words or actions calculated to produce alarm among the troops. Justice to the brave men who remain at their posts, no less than the success to our arms, demands that this order be rigorously executed, and it will be enjoined upon file-closers that they shall make the evasion of duty more dangerous than its performance.

III. The value of the foregoing order will depend upon the character of the file-closers and the diligence with which they are instructed. None should be selected but such as can understand and appreciate the importance of their duties, and possess the necessary coolness and determination to perform them faithfully. Regimental commanders

will promptly prefer charges against the commissioned officers and return to the ranks all others who neglect or refuse to carry out the foregoing instructions.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. Lee's pickets report that about 8,000 infantry from near Signal Hill moved down the river about 9.30 yesterday.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
February 22, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. J. LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant is received. It arrived during my absence in Richmond, and has not been overlooked. I agree with you entirely in believing that if we had gold we could get sufficient supplies for our army, but the great difficulty is to obtain the gold. It is not in the coffers of the Government or the banks, but is principally hoarded by individuals throughout the country, and is inaccessible to us. I hope under the reorganization of the Commissary Department, if we can maintain possession of our communications, that the army will be better supplied than heretofore, and that we can accumulate some provisions ahead. As regards the concentration of our troops near the capital, the effect would be to produce a like concentration of the enemy, and an increase of our difficulties in obtaining food and forage. But this, whether for good or evil, is now being accomplished by the enemy, who seems to be forcing Generals Beauregard and Bragg in this direction. If Sherman marches his army to Richmond, as General Beauregard reports it is his intention to do, and General Schofield is able to unite with him, we shall have to abandon our position on the James River, as lamentable as it is on every account. The want of supplies alone would force us to withdraw when the enemy reaches the Roanoke. Our line is so long, extending nearly from the Chickahominy to the Nottoway, and the enemy is so close upon us that if we are obliged to withdraw, we cannot concentrate all our troops nearer than some point on the line of railroad between Richmond and Danville. Should a necessity therefore arise I propose to concentrate at or near Burkeville. The route for the troops north of James River would have to be through Richmond, on the road to Amelia Court-House, the cavalry passing up the north branch of the river and crossing at some point above Richmond. Pickett's division would take the route through Chesterfield Court-House, crossing the Appomattox at Goode's Bridge. With the army concentrated at or near Burkeville, our communications north and south would be by that railroad and west by the South Side Railroad. We might also seize the opportunity of striking at Grant, should he pursue us rapidly, or at Sherman, before they could unite.

I wish you to consider this subject, and give me your views. I desire you also to make every preparation to take the field at a moment's notice, and to accumulate all the supplies you can. General Grant seems to be preparing to move out by his left flank. He is accumulating near Hatcher's Run depots of supplies, and apparently concentrating a strong force in that quarter. Yesterday and to-day trains have passed from his right to his left loaded with troops, which may be the body of 8,000 which you report having left Signal Hill yesterday. I cannot tell whether it is his intention to maintain his position until his other columns approach nearer, or to anticipate any movement by us which he might suppose would then become necessary. I wish you would watch closely his movements on the north side of the river, and try and ascertain whether he is diminishing his force. If he makes the move which appearances now indicate he may draw out his whole force, abandoning his lines of defense, or hold them partially and move with the remainder of his troops.

I should like very much to confer with you on these subjects, but I fear it will be impossible for me to go north of James River, and I do not know that it will be convenient for you to come here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—Can you not return Pickett's brigade to him in order that I may withdraw Grimes' brigade from his line, its division having been ordered to our right.

R. E. L.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 22, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing unusual has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. One man wounded from Ransom's brigade, and one deserted to the enemy from the same. Nine deserted from Wise's brigade—four to the enemy, and five are supposed to be making their way to Albemarle County, Va.

Respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 8. } *Richmond, Va., February 23, 1865.*

I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments, or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed and can be most beneficially employed, and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector General the number of men arrested and sent by them to the army.

IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve forces in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

V. It is not intended that these orders shall affect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 23, 1865.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: The experience of this war has manifested the importance of forecast and providence in all the arrangements that are demanded for the orderly and secure evacuation of cities about to fall into the hands of the enemy. We should take instruction from the lessons afforded by Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Norfolk, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, and Wilmington. It is already fairly in the contingencies of the campaign that Richmond will be evacuated. General Lee has not expressed confidence in his ability to hold it for some time, and has more than once intimated that it might be necessary to withdraw from it. It is the part of wisdom to consider what is to be done in such an event.

I respectfully submit to you to have these matters determined in reference to such a calamity:

First. To what point will the Government be removed?

Second. What departments or agencies of the Government would be removed to the point agreed upon?

Third. What portion of the archives and papers of the Government would be removed, and to what point?

Fourth. That the bureau officers be informed as to the preparations to be made in such an event, and to select the most useful of the material of supply.

Fifth. That the Quartermaster-General be possessed of the views of the Government, so that his transportation arrangements be effective.

Sixth. That the notice to citizens be timely.

Seventh. That notice to the authorities of Virginia be adequate.

Eighth. That dispositions for sick and wounded be determined on.

Ninth. That the workshops, machinery, and implements in private works may be considered of.

I do not submit this inquiry under any immediate apprehension, nor with any view to any immediate or hurried action, but upon a calm consideration of the prospects ahead of us, and to avert the evils from which the Confederacy has suffered so much. At no time previously within my knowledge have the military leaders spoken with so much

hesitation as to the future; at no time has the embarrassment as to supplies been so great; at no time have the embarrassments attending the holding of Richmond been apparently greater.

For these reasons, in my judgment, some policy should be adopted.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday is received. I think you did not understand my letter of the 14th instant. My effort was to express my conviction that Sherman's move was aimed at Richmond, and that Grant's concentration here would force us to do the same thing, and that we might be able to do so it was necessary that we should get gold by impressment to purchase our provisions with. I think that it is not too late yet. We can surely get the gold by sending the impressing officers with guards to the vaults in which it is stored.

I understand that there are 1,200 men in Lynchburg—locals and detailed men—already organized, and that we may get 8,000 or 10,000 men from Richmond by taking everybody who is able to bear arms. The staff officers about Richmond would be nearly enough to officer this force. If such a force can be raised and put in my lines it can hold them, I think, and my corps can run down to the relief of General Beauregard, or it may be moved over to our right, and hold Grant in check, so that Sherman will be obliged to unite with him, or seek a base at New Berne or Wilmington. This would give Beauregard and Bragg time to unite their forces to meet Sherman and Schofield here, or wherever they may appear. I am of the opinion that there is not much fight in Grant's army, and there can't be a great deal in Sherman's after his long march. I believe, therefore, that we can beat either back, by a little skillful handling of our men. We shall lose more men by a move than by a battle. It is true that we might be compelled to move after the battle, but I think not. If we fight Sherman as I suggest, we shall surely drive him to the water for fresh supplies, even if we are not otherwise successful. Then we shall have time to concentrate as soon as Grant, and to reopen our line of communication with the south.

The local and other troops that we may get from Richmond and Lynchburg will have tolerably comfortable huts, and there will be enough old soldiers amongst them to teach them picket duty. There are also some cavalrymen who can aid them.

I should think that Grant, if he moves, can only make a partial move, similar to his last, and that would not injure us very materially.

In preparing to take the field, in view of the abandonment of Richmond, is it your desire to keep our wagons about our camps, that we may move at once? Our wagons are out all the time gathering supplies, and at times at some distance, so that a very sudden move would leave them behind. Shall we continue to send them, or keep them with us?

My ideas are given rather hastily upon so grave a matter, as I only received your letter this afternoon. I will write again to-morrow, if I find that I can give you any aid. I am firm in the belief that if Sher-

man is trying to reach the Roanoke, at Weldon, and then get around our right, he cannot hurt us greatly, if we can get Beauregard's army up.

I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 23, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have nothing to report this morning of unusual interest. Sixteen of Gracie's, nine of Wallace's, and ten of Wise's brigade deserted to the enemy. One officer wounded of Ransom's brigade.

Respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 24, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

Should preparation only be made for evacuation of Richmond? or do you advise the removal at once of public stores, archives, &c.?

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
February 24, 1865.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond:*

SIR: I regret to be obliged to call your attention to the alarming number of desertions that are now occurring in the army. Since the 12th instant they amount in two divisions of Hill's corps, those of Wilcox and Heth, to about 400. There are a good many from other commands. The desertions are chiefly from the North Carolina regiments, and especially those from the western part of that State. It seems that the men are influenced very much by the representations of their friends at home, who appear to have become very despondent as to our success. They think the cause desperate and write to the soldiers, advising them to take care of themselves, assuring them that if they will return home the bands of deserters so far outnumber the home guards that they will be in no danger of arrest. I do not know what can be done to prevent this evil, unless some change can be wrought in the state of public sentiment by the influence of prominent citizens of the State. The deserters generally take their arms with them. I shall do all in my power to remedy the evil by a stern enforcement of the law, but that alone will not suffice. I have thought that you might be able to enlist the aid of prominent citizens of North Carolina, who might do something to cheer and stimulate the people. These desertions have a very bad effect upon the troops who remain and give rise to painful apprehension.

I submit the matter to your judgment, hoping that you will be able to devise some remedy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February 24, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XXI. Leave of indulgence will be granted paroled prisoners until their exchange, provided they will report within thirty days in person at Richmond, Va., unless previously notified of their exchange.

XXII. When the exchange of such soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the southern boundary line of North Carolina and East Tennessee will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own States serving in North Carolina and East Tennessee and Virginia, or they may volunteer in any such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to join their proper commands.

XXIII. As the communications south and west of the southern boundary line of North Carolina are cut off, leaves cannot at this time be granted soldiers who desire to go beyond that line; but when the lines of travel are re-established they will not be concluded by this order.

XXIV. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish paroled prisoners the transportation indicated by these orders, and will pay them as soon as it is possible to furnish it, and also issue them clothing.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Major-General PICKETT,
Commanding Division:

General Corse will report to you to-night with his brigade. He will take his place on your line.

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. H. STEUART,
Commanding Pickett's Division:

Corse will not reach your line much before morning.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Bratton's brigade has been ordered to relieve General Corse's brigade. On being relieved General Corse will report with his command at once to Major-General Pickett.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Bratton was ordered to start to relieve General Corse at dark, so as to enable General Corse to cross the river to-night. If by any accident General Corse should not be ready to cross before daylight, he will have to wait till to-morrow night. It is believed, however, that there will be no difficulty in the way of his crossing to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. L. BENNING,
Commanding Division:

You will direct General Bratton to relieve General Corse's brigade on the right of our line to-night. General Bratton had better ride over at once and examine the ground, so as to be prepared to move promptly at dark. If an arrangement could be made to exchange tents and covering to huts with Corse's men, the comfort of the troops would be increased.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
February 24, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Nothing of interest to report to-day. One man killed and one wounded of Ransom's brigade. Fourteen of Gracie's, eighteen of Elliott's, six of Ransom's brigade deserted to the enemy, and two of Wise's deserted, and are supposed to be making their way to Halifax County, Va.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

Rumors assuming to be based on your views have affected the public mind, and it is reported obstructs needful legislation. A little further progress will produce panic. If you can spare the time I wish you to come here.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.] WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.

In addition to the results of personal interviews held with the several chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, they will observe the following general instructions in reference to a possible removal of the Department from Richmond:

Whatever may be indispensably requisite to the current operations of the Department will be retained up to the last moment of safety, the utmost preliminary preparations for removal having first been made.

Whatever may not be deemed thus requisite will be removed without unnecessary delay to Danville, Va., or points on the railroad beyond Danville, from which they may be readily collected together. Stores and material capable of being afterward transported by wagons may, in the discretion of each chief of bureau, be removed to Lynchburg and intermediate points. Such stores and materials as cannot be otherwise transported will be sent to Lynchburg or intermediate points by canal.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 25, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

I have given the necessary orders in regard to commencing the removal of stores, &c., but, if possible, would like to know whether we may probably count on a period of ten or twelve days. If the urgency is not very great better order and system can be carried out.

With great respect,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 25, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

GENERAL: Your letters of this date in regard to prisoners and deserters are received. The pressure of other duties made me turn over to the Assistant Secretary the matter of the prisoners. I agree with you that one person should manage it. It has been embarrassed already by conflict of action, but I hope things are now properly arranged. Judge Campbell will communicate with you about it. In regard to deserters, I know of no means in our power, in addition to those already employed, except, as suggested by you, to write to influential citizens of North Carolina, urging the formation of a better public feeling, and this I will do at once. I have just heard that General Ewell has an order from you to remove the cotton and tobacco from Richmond and to destroy all that cannot be taken away. A convention [committee?] of the General Assembly has just been to see me on the general subject of removal, and I telegraphed you a few minutes since. This morning I called together the heads of bureaus, and directed them to prepare for removal, but I have as yet given no order of execution. I have brought the matter before the President and Cabinet. Nothing has been done. Do you advise that I go to work at once?

With great respect,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 25, 1865.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Private Huddleston's execution will be suspended, as directed. Have re-examined case, and he is not entitled to mercy under General Orders, No. 2. Hundreds of men are deserting nightly, and I cannot keep the army together unless examples are made of such cases.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have just heard from General Ewell indirectly that he can raise force enough at Richmond to hold the lines on this side, so that my corps may be withdrawn temporarily to your right—that is, if you can put a part of the Second Corps in place of Pickett's division. This arrangement will give you force enough to meet any move that the enemy may make upon your right. If he makes no move, then you can, when the proper moment arrives, detach a force to the aid of General Beauregard; and if the enemy should then press you, you can abandon Petersburg and hold your line here and take up the line of the Appomattox. But I think that the enemy will be forced to move a force south the moment that he finds that you are re-enforcing against Sherman, else he will encounter the risk of losing Sherman as well as Richmond. There is some hazard in the plan, but nothing can be accomplished in war without risk. The other important question is provisions. We are doing tolerably well by hauling from the country and paying market prices in Confederate money. If you would give us gold, I have reason to believe that we could get an abundant supply for four months, and by that time we ought to be able to reopen our communication with the south. The gold is here, and we should take it. We have been impressing food and all the necessaries of life from women and children, and have been the means of driving thousands from their homes in destitute condition. Should we hesitate, then, about putting a few who have made immense fortunes at our expense to a little inconvenience by impressing their gold? It is necessary for us, and I do not think that we should let our capital fall into the enemy's hands for fear of injuring the feelings or interests of a few individuals. We have expended too much of blood and treasure in holding it for the last four years to allow it to go now by default. I think that it may be saved. If it can we should not leave any possible contingency unimproved. I think, however, that the enemy's positions are so well selected and fortified that we must either wait for an opportunity to draw him off from here or await his attack, for even a successful assault would probably cripple us so much that we could get no advantage commensurate with our loss.

I remain, with respect, and truly your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

Major-General Ord and part of his staff will be on the New Market road at noon to-day by arrangement to meet General Longstreet. Will you please notify your pickets at that point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet desires you to make arrangements to place the chevaux-de-frise about which he spoke to you last Sunday. When the wagons were sent on that day Colonel Johnston did not understand the purpose for which they had come, and you are now desired to send an officer with the transportation to report to Colonel Johnston, engineer officer, the object for which the wagons have been sent to him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

The communication of General Bratton in relation to the status of his brigade is received. General Bratton's brigade is still a part of Field's division, and as such will make its reports and conduct all its administrative business through Field's division headquarters. At the same time General Bratton occupies a part of your line, and is subject to all of your military orders. Passes to visit Richmond and applications for short leaves will be forwarded through your headquarters. Will you please communicate these directions to General Bratton?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., February 25, 1865.

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: There is a reserve force of about 200 reliable men here. There are also about 600 men at the different hospitals organized and armed, which I hope to increase to nearly 1,000. The negroes at the hospitals wish to join this force. It would require three hours to get the Local Defense, nearly 2,000, under arms. McAnerney's battalion (400) could parade in less time. Reserves, 200; hospitals, 600; cadets, 200—

1,000—could parade within half an hour's notice. The officer charged with attending to removal of tobacco, &c., is out with the orders, which I will send. Inclosed is the only one here at this time.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-General EWELL, *Comdg. Department of Richmond:*

GENERAL: The commanding general bids me to send you a copy of the order alluded to in my dispatch of yesterday, with the request that you carry it out in the city of Richmond, as he thinks the emergency specified has arisen. All cotton and tobacco which the owners cannot remove must be destroyed. This, of course, does not include the French tobacco.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. VENABLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 25, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have nothing to report this morning of unusual interest. One officer of Ransom's brigade killed and 10 men of Gracie's wounded. Sixteen of Elliott's, 5 of Ransom's, among them First Lieutenant Halsey, of Company D, Twenty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, and 3 of Wise's brigade, deserted to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

SUNDAY, *February 26, 1865—1 p. m.*

[General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:]

GENERAL: I hope to quarter the returned prisoners at the Winder Hospital, where is room for some thousands. Maj. Gen. Custis Lee has been telegraphed at Chaffin's to look after those that may be en route from Varina, and two officers are engaged at this end of the road. Every means will be used to help them. I inclose a copy of General Lee's order in reference to cotton and tobacco. I saw the common council of the city, and explained it to them. No one expects immediate execution of the order who is at all concerned. I have seen to-day a member of the council, who assured me that this was their understanding. I visited the warehouses where the leaf tobacco is stored, and which can be burned without delay when necessary. To destroy the manufactured tobacco will require preparation and some days to collect it.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Your letter of yesterday reached me at 12 m. to-day.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 20, 1865.

GENERAL: General Lee desires me to say that he wishes you, as a precautionary measure and in accordance with the general orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office of the current series, to cause the removal of the cotton and tobacco stored in Richmond. He has written to the Secretary of War on the same subject, and wishes to call your attention to the order spoken of (of which we have no copy in this office).

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. VENABLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

A true copy:

General Lee afterward sent a printed order directing department and other officers to remove or destroy certain articles. This was accompanied by another letter, to the effect that tobacco and cotton must be moved, or in case of necessity burned. I will send these as soon as returned.

R. S. EWELL,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 26, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: There was some firing from the enemy yesterday evening into the city. Their fire was directed toward a building on Lombard street which was on fire. There were eighteen desertions from Ransom's brigade, fourteen from Wallace's, seven from Gracie's, and eighteen from Wise's, to the enemy; also two from Wise's and one from Gracie's to the rear. By agency of men secretly serving the officers, a combination of a considerable number of men, say from fifty to sixty, proposing to desert was discovered in Wallace's brigade last night, and five men connected with it, as is thought, were arrested. It is thought there is a communication from the Appomattox River to the right kept up among the men on the subject of desertion. It is stated that men of Ransom's brigade have been arrested who had made arrangements to meet men of Kirkland's, Scales', and Lane's brigades at the intersection of the dirt road with the South Side Railroad, where forage is unloaded, about three miles from the city. The men of Wallace's brigade who were detected, it is said, were to rendezvous at the spring near the Ragland house. In Wallace's brigade, last night, non-commissioned officers were required to be moving all the time on the line, and to report to the officers on picket duty every quarter of an hour, but non-commissioned officers are about as unreliable as men. Every exertion is being made to prevent desertion, and to hold parties responsible when it occurs. Efforts are being made to secure through good men full information of all that is going on in each company, and increased activity and vigilance are required of men and officers on duty. For two days the enemy has seemed to be feeling my line to determine what artillery is on it.

They have tried to draw our fire all along my line. Our batteries have replied to some extent. It has been suggested that it might be well to change occasionally at night some of our guns to vacant batteries, and fire a few rounds from each position.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

Abstract from inspector's report of regular and reserve troops at Clover Depot, Richmond and Danville Railroad, Brig. Gen. Henry H. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding, for February 26, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	
	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.
Staff	11	2	13	13	.....	.....
Virginia Reserves (Col. R. A. Booker)	33	280	372	1,042	33	298
Virginia Reserves (Col. B. L. Farinholt)	17	206	383	523	17	233
Virginia Reserves (Col. P. M. Henry)	24	363	462	938	26	373
Regular Artillery (Maj. V. Maurin)	1	42	43	46	2	44
Total	86	893	1,273	2,562	78	948

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February 27, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VI. The ten companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Col. B. L. Farinholt will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the First Regiment Virginia Reserves.

VII. The ten companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Col. ——— Brockenbrough will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the Second Regiment Virginia Reserves.

VIII. The ten companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Col. R. A. Booker will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the Third Regiment Virginia Reserves.

IX. The eight companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Lieut. Col. F. H. Archer will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Third Battalion Virginia Reserves.

X. The seven companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. J. H. Guy will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Second Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XI. The four companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. D. E. Godwin will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Fourth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XII. The nine companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Lieut. Col. P. M. Henry will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Fifth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XIII. The nine companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Lieut. Col. R. Smith will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Sixth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XIV. The four companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. George Chisman will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Seventh Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XV. The four companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. ——— Miller will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Eighth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XVI. The four companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. A. Taylor will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Ninth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XVII. The five companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. W. W. Byrd will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Tenth Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XVIII. The five companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Maj. S. M. Wallace will constitute a battalion, to be designated as the Eleventh Battalion Virginia Reserves.

XIX. The ten companies of Virginia Reserves commanded by Col. R. T. Preston will constitute a regiment, to be designated as the Fourth Regiment Virginia Reserves.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding Division:

Your communication of the 25th instant submitting statement of the length of parapet and picket-line held by your command and in reference to desertions has been received. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say in reply that the picket-line on the right can be held by a very few men—one or two men in each pit would suffice. He will, however, examine fully into the subject, with a view to seeing what can be done. Great care should be taken to have all of the subordinate officers use every exertion to prevent desertion among their men. When they find excuses for it they are not very likely to exert themselves to prevent it. Desertions on the left of our line take place from the same cause existing on the right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

Colonel Bass, commanding Texas brigade, has just reported that a party of forty-five of the enemy's cavalry came to the French house last night, and went from there along the picket-line recently occupied by Bratton's brigade, on the left of Field's line, between French's house and the Williamsburg road. They stated to the family at the French house that they flanked our cavalry at Hanover bridge, on the Nine-Mile road, and passed on to the Seven-Mile road, and thence through

the woods to the French house. They left before day. Citizens report this route as a practical one. It will be necessary for you to caution your pickets to use greater vigilance. If a party as large as forty-five could safely make this trip and return it must be the result of carelessness of those in immediate charge of the pickets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 27, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: One man from Ransom's brigade mortally wounded. Eighteen desertions from Elliott's, one from Ransom's, and one from Gracie's, to the enemy; also one from Ransom's to the rear. Two deserters from the enemy came in on the line of Gracie's brigade last night. This information seems not to be reliable or very definite, as they came on the line in our front only about three weeks ago. They stated that they heard no talk of any contemplated attack on the part of the enemy, but they are on the alert looking for any movement we may make. They say that there are many troops in the rear of the Ninth Corps, but do not know what troops they are. They say that there are some rumors among the enemy to the effect that preparations are going on to evacuate our present line. The inclosed printed orders were picked up near our picket-line.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 28, 1865.*

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: You will learn by the letter of General Longstreet the result of his second interview with General Ord. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing. If you think the statements of General Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention or the appointment of a commission to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities.

Very truly, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant with reference to removal of stores, &c., from Rich-

mond. I have already stated my views on the subject in my interview with you since the date of your letter, which renders a more extended reply unnecessary. I know of no reason to prevent your counting upon the time suggested in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, February 28, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

GENERAL: I informed you some days since of the number of desertions that were occurring in this army. I have since received reports of those which took place between the 15th and 25th instant, viz:

Longstreet's corps:		
Kershaw's division	32	
Field's division	52	
Pickett's division	64	
	—	148
Early's corps:		
Gordon's division	72	
Grimes' (Rodes') division	13	
Early's division	58	
	—	143
Hill's corps:		
Heth's division	184	
Wilcox's division	319	
Mahone's division	83	
	—	586
Anderson's corps:		
B. R. Johnson's division		217
		1,094

Most of these men are supposed to have gone to their homes, but a number have deserted to the enemy. In B. R. Johnson's division alone 178 are reported to have gone over to the enemy. In addition to the above, General Gordon reports that on the night of the 26th from 75 to 100 of Grimes' division deserted and 15 from Johnston's (North Carolina) brigade (Early's division). These men generally went off in bands, taking arms and ammunition, and I regret to say that the greatest number of desertions have occurred among the North Carolina troops, who have fought as gallantly as any soldiers in the army. A large detachment from Heth's division has been sent to certain counties in North Carolina with a view to arrest them, and a brigade has been detached to guard the ferries of the Roanoke. I have only heard as yet of sixty-three having been captured. I shall do all in my power to arrest the evil, but I am convinced, as already stated to you, that it proceeds from the discouraging sentiment out of the army, which, unless it can be changed, will bring us calamity. This defection in troops who have acted so nobly and borne so much is so distressing to me that I have thought proper to give you the particulars.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *February 28, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XV. Maj. Gen. Bryan Grimes, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby assigned to the command of Rodes' old division, Second Corps, and will report accordingly.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, FIRST CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

[General PENDLETON:]

GENERAL: I received this morning your note directing me to turn over four 3-inch rifles to the cavalry; but while making arrangements to execute it, I beg to submit that it will seriously weaken my rifle armament, already, I believe, the weakest in the army. The 10-pounder Parrotts in my command I have condemned entirely, and have made arrangements with the Ordnance Department to exchange them all for 24-pounder howitzers, having found it impossible to get satisfactory firing from them, and I hope to be rid of every one when we take the field. I have only six now, including two in Hardaway's battalion; this will leave me with sixty-four smooth-bores, eighteen 3-inch rifles, and five Armstrong and one Whitworth; in Cabell's, Huger's, Haskell's, Hardaway's, Stark's, and Johnson's battalions the Armstrong and Whitworth are only temporary guns, as the ammunition for the former is limited, and when it is gone I wish to replace them all with smooth-bores, which will give seventy smooth-bores and eighteen rifles, a proportion of rifles which I think you will agree with me is too small to be diminished. Should Owen's battalion return in place of any other it will diminish the proportion of rifles, as it has none, and should Hardaway rejoin his corps he will take away six of the eighteen 3-inch. Many of my smooth-bores will also be howitzers of less range than Napoleons. I do not like any rifle with our ammunition, but must have some.

Cannot the cavalry take 12-pounder howitzers? I consider them the best gun for their service, and would prefer them to anything were I in that arm. Our 3-inch have no shrapnel; their shell are very defective and uncertain, even when they explode at all, and you know the frequent complaint on this head, and their canister is very small and inferior. The Yankees have shrapnel and canister with lead balls, and thus use them very efficiently, but our 3-inch are not their 3-inch by a great deal. The 12-pounder howitzer is lighter, its ammunition cheaper and more abundant; it fires a formidable shrapnel; its shell seldom ever fails, and its canister is but little inferior to that of Napoleons. Where guns have to protect themselves against a charge of either infantry or cavalry, I believe the 12-pounder howitzer superior to the Napoleon and worth twice its number of 3-inch rifles. Is not this gun better adapted to the service of cavalry than a gun whose only recommendation is that it has a very long range and one-half of whose projectiles never burst (and when one does burst it does not make a dozen fragments), and which is very dangerous to our own men when fired over their heads? I have entirely forbidden their use by my battalions over our infantry.

I have sent in to Colonel Brown to know what he can give me to replace the 3-inch, if you still desire the exchange. I don't want Parrotts (would rather have mountain howitzers), and prefer 12-pounder howitzers to Napoleons, of which I have enough. It will also be dangerous to take my guns from the lines while awaiting even the unavoidable and especially the probable delay.

Cannot the horse artillery be ordered to provide themselves with 12-pounder howitzers, and report to me to be directed where to exchange them for 3-inch rifles? Please reply to me by telegraph, care of General Longstreet, if you wish the exchange to go on as you have directed in your note.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. P. ALEXANDER,
Brigadier-General of Artillery.

PROVOST-MARSHAL:

1. General Orders, No. 4, require that notice be given to the owners of property embraced in the act of Congress of 17th March, 1862, regulating the destruction of property under military necessity, so that they may provide for its safety. You will cause such a notice to be given to the owners of tobacco, cotton, military and naval stores, and other property which would be of any use to the enemy in the case of the evacuation of Richmond, that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

2. You will take measures to afford the necessary facilities for this purpose and give notice of them.

3. Small lots of tobacco and other articles necessary to purchase family supplies should not be interfered with when they are held in private stores, say ten boxes of tobacco, five bales of cotton, and other reasonable stores.

4. If the owners still refuse you can have the property removed to some place agreed upon by the military authorities where destruction can take place without damage to the city.

5. Such portions of the property as are not removed and that is exposed may be impressed for the public service, if there be any want for such property by any of the supply departments.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
February 28, 1865.

To prevent confusion and cross purposes, referred to Lieutenant-General Ewell, in charge.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
February 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major Carrington for his information and guidance.

By order of Lieutenant-General Ewell:

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
February 28, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: One man of Ransom's brigade wounded. Three of Ransom's and two of Wise's went to the enemy, and twenty-six of Ransom's deserted to the rear, supposed to be going to North Carolina.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, *Commanding Cavalry, North Side:*

Since General Bratton's brigade has been removed from the left of Field's line it leaves a larger front to be covered by your cavalry. Upon any sign of an advance by the enemy you will promptly collect your command on the Nine-Mile road and hold the works to the left of the infantry with your dismounted men. Endeavor to inform yourself as well as possible of the location of all the roads in front of you, and have all approaches by which the enemy can possibly penetrate our lines closely watched.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Organization of the Infantry and Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.†

Corse's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

15th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Emmett M. Morrison.
17th Virginia, Col. Arthur Herbert.
29th Virginia, Col. James Giles.
30th Virginia, Col. Robert S. Chew.
32d Virginia, Lieut. Col. William R. Willis.

Hunton's Brigade.

Col. HENRY GANTT.

8th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Edmund Berkeley.
18th Virginia, Col. Henry A. Carrington.
19th Virginia, Maj. Waller M. Boyd.
28th Virginia, Lieut. Col. William L. Wingfield.
56th Virginia, Col. William E. Green.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

9th Virginia, Col. James J. Phillips.
14th Virginia, Col. William White.
38th Virginia, Col. George K. Griggs.
53d Virginia, Col. William R. Aylett.‡
57th Virginia, Col. Clement R. Fontaine.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. TERRY.

1st Virginia, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Langley.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Col. Charles C. Flowerree.
11th Virginia, Capt. Robert M. Mitchell, jr.
24th Virginia, Maj. William W. Bentley.

* Compiled from inspection reports of February 28, when not otherwise indicated. Neither returns nor inspection reports for the artillery, of this date, found.

† Commanders given as shown on inspection reports January 27–31, 1865. Inspection reports for February, showing composition of the command, not found. The numerical strength, as shown in Part I, p. 388, is taken from the corps inspection report.

‡ Reported absent, and actual commander not indicated.

FIELD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

Anderson's Brigade.

Col. JACK BROWN.

7th Georgia Lieut. Col. Moses T. Almon.
8th Georgia, Capt. William W. Williamson.
9th Georgia, Capt. John W. Arnold.
11th Georgia, Capt. George Kimbrough.
59th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Bolivar H. Gee.

Bratton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Col. James R. Hagood.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Robert E. Bowen.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John M. Steedman.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Benning's Brigade.

Maj. PETER J. SHANNON.

2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. William S. Shepherd.*
15th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Stephen Z. Hearnsberger.*
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.*
20th Georgia, Col. James D. Waddell.*

Law's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. PERRY.

4th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Lawrence H. Scruggs.
15th Alabama, Col. Alexander A. Lowther.
44th Alabama, Maj. George W. Cary.
47th Alabama, Capt. John H. Ham.
48th Alabama, Maj. John W. Wigginton.

Texas Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK S. BASS.

3d Arkansas, Capt. Alexander C. Jones.
1st Texas, Capt. W. A. Bedell.
4th Texas, Lieut. Col. Clinton M. Winkler.
5th Texas, Capt. W. T. Hill.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

Bryan's Brigade.

Col. PETER MCGLASHAN.

10th Georgia, Capt. John T. Stovall.
50th Georgia, Capt. George E. Fahm.
51st Georgia, Col. James Dickey.
53d Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. F. Hartsfield.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. FITZ GERALD.

13th Mississippi, Capt. Hugh D. Cameron.
17th Mississippi, Capt. Gwin R. Cherry.
18th Mississippi, Capt. Joseph F. Sessions.
21st Mississippi, Capt. William P. McNeely.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DUDLEY M. DUBOSE.

16th Georgia, Maj. John H. Skelton.
18th Georgia, Col. Joseph Armstrong.
24th Georgia, Col. C. C. Sanders.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Nathan L. Hutchins, jr.
Cobb's Legion, Maj. William W. McDaniel.
Phillips Legion, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hamilton.

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*Reported absent, and actual commander not indicated.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

RODES' DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.†

Battle's Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL B. PICKENS.

3d Alabama, ——— ———.
5th Alabama, ——— ———.
6th Alabama, ——— ———.
12th Alabama, ——— ———.
61st Alabama, ——— ———.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina, Maj. William T. Ennett.
2d North Carolina, Maj. James T. Scales.
3d North Carolina, Maj. William T. Ennett.
4th North Carolina, Capt. John B. Forcum.
14th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William A. Johnston.
30th North Carolina, Capt. John C. McMillan.

Cook's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP COOK.

4th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Nash.
12th Georgia, Capt. Oliver F. Evans.
21st Georgia, Capt. Edward Smith.
44th Georgia, Capt. Thomas R. Daniel.

Grimes' Brigade.

Col. DAVID G. COWAND.

32d North Carolina, Maj. John W. Rierson.
43d North Carolina, Capt. Hampton Beverly.
45th North Carolina, Col. John R. Winston.
53d North Carolina, Col. James T. Morehead, jr.
2d North Carolina Battalion, Maj. John W. Rierson.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.‡

Johnston's Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. LEA.

5th North Carolina, Maj. James M. Taylor.
12th North Carolina, Maj. Kemp Plummer.
20th North Carolina, Col. Thomas F. Toon.
23d North Carolina, Capt. Abner D. Peace.
1st North Carolina Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Reuben E. Wilson.

Lewis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM G. LEWIS.

6th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Samuel McD. Tate.
21st North Carolina, Maj. James F. Beall.
54th North Carolina, Capt. Lunsford A. Paschall.
57th North Carolina, Capt. John Beard.

Pegram's Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. KASEY.

13th Virginia, Capt. George Cullen.
31st Virginia, Capt. Nathan Clawson.
49th Virginia, Capt. William D. Moffett.
52d Virginia, Lieut. John A. Fauver.
58th Virginia, Capt. Samuel S. Turner.

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* From inspection report of February 26, 1865.
† Assigned as major-general February 28, 1865.
‡ On the face of inspection report General Johnston appears as division commander, February 28, 1865, but an indorsement thereon of same date is signed by Brig. Gen. James A. Walker as the division commander.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

Evans' Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. BAKER.

13th Georgia, Capt. D. A. Kidd.
26th Georgia, Capt. James Knox.
31st Georgia, Col. John H. Lowe.
38th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Philip E. Davant.
60th Georgia, Col. Waters B. Jones.
61st Georgia, Capt. Thomas M. McRae.
12th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Samuel H. Crump.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM TERRY.

2d Virginia, 4th Virginia, 5th Virginia, 27th Virginia, 33d Virginia, } Lieut. Col. Charles L. Haynes.
10th Virginia, 23d Virginia, 37th Virginia, } Lieut. Col. Dorilas H. L. Martz.
21st Virginia, 25th Virginia, 42d Virginia, 44th Virginia, 48th Virginia, } Col. Norvell Cobb.

York's Brigade.

Col. EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

1st Louisiana, Lieut. Thomas White.
2d Louisiana, Capt. A. S. Blythe.
5th Louisiana, 6th Louisiana, 7th Louisiana, } Capt. J. B. Bresnan.
8th Louisiana, Lieut. N. J. Sandlin.
9th Louisiana, Lieut. W. H. R. Dansby.
10th Louisiana, Capt. S. H. Faulkner.
14th Louisiana, Lieut. Thomas White.
15th Louisiana, Capt. S. H. Faulkner.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Gray W. Hammond.
27th North Carolina, Maj. Joseph C. Webb.
46th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Alexander C. McAlister.
48th North Carolina, Col. Samuel H. Walkup.
55th North Carolina, Capt. John T. Peden.

McComb's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MCCOMB.

2d Maryland Battalion, Capt. John W. Torsch.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Maj. Felix G. Buchanan.
7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shepard.
14th Tennessee, Maj. James H. Johnson.
17th and 23d Tennessee, Col. Horace Ready.
25th and 44th Tennessee, Capt. Jonathan E. Spencer.
63d Tennessee, Capt. John W. Robertson.

Davis' Brigade.

Col. ANDREW M. NELSON.

1st Confederate Battalion, Maj. Francis B. McClung.
2d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. John A. Blair.
11th Mississippi, Col. Reuben O. Reynolds.
26th Mississippi, Capt. Benjamin J. Kizer.
42d Mississippi, Capt. Thomas R. Smith.

MacRae's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MACRAE.

11th North Carolina, Capt. James M. Young.
26th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James T. Adams.
44th North Carolina, Maj. Charles M. Stedman.
47th North Carolina, Maj. William C. Lankford.
52d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Eric Erson.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

Lane's Brigade.

Col. JOHN D. BARRY.

7th North Carolina, Maj. James G. Harris.
18th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John W. McGill.
28th North Carolina, Capt. T. James Linebarger.
33d North Carolina, Maj. James A. Weston.
37th North Carolina, Maj. Jackson L. Bost.

Scales' Brigade.

13th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. E. Benton Withers.
16th North Carolina, Col. William A. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Col. Thomas S. Gallaway, jr.
34th North Carolina, Maj. George M. Norment.
38th North Carolina, Col. John Ashford.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Col. Charles W. McCreary.
12th South Carolina, Capt. Robert M. Kerr.
13th South Carolina, Col. Isaac F. Hunt.
14th South Carolina, Col. Joseph N. Brown.
Orr's Rifles, Lieut. Col. James T. Robertson.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. Richard P. Lester.
35th Georgia, Capt. John Duke.
45th Georgia, Col. Thomas J. Simmons.
49th Georgia, Col. John T. Jordan.

MAHONE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

Finegan's Brigade.

Col. DAVID LANG.

2d Florida, Col. Walter R. Moore.
5th Florida, Lieut. Col. William Baya.
8th Florida, Maj. Thomas E. Clarke.
9th Florida, Capt. H. C. Simmons.
10th Florida, Capt. M. J. Clarke.
11th Florida, Col. Theodore W. Brevard.
Bonaud's (Georgia) Battalion, Col. Theodore W. Brevard.

Sorrel's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. TAYLOE.

3d Georgia, Capt. James W. Mathews.
22d Georgia, Capt. George W. Thomas.
48th Georgia, Capt. Alexander C. Flanders.
64th Georgia, Capt. Creswell A. C. Waller.
2d Georgia Battalion, Capt. George S. Jones.
10th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Caleb F. Hill.

Forney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. FORNEY.

8th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John P. Emrich.
9th Alabama, Maj. James M. Crow.
10th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William T. Smith.
11th Alabama, Capt. Martin L. Stewart.
13th Alabama, Col. James Aiken.
14th Alabama, Capt. John A. Terrell.

Weisiger's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. WEISIGER.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Capt. Thos. F. Owens.
16th Virginia, Capt. Solomon B. Eley.
41st Virginia, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Minetree.
61st Virginia, Col, Virginius D. Groner.

Harris' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL H. HARRIS.

12th Mississippi, Capt. R. R. Applewhite.
16th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James H. Duncan.
19th Mississippi, Col. Richard W. Phipps.
48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

ARTILLERY.*

Col. R. LINDSAY WALKER.

Lane's battalion,† Maj. John Lane.
McIntosh's battalion, Lieut. Col. David G. McIntosh.
Pegram's battalion, Lieut. Col. William J. Pegram.
Poague's battalion, Lieut. Col. William T. Poague.
Richardson's battalion,† Lieut. Col. Charles Richardson.
Washington battalion, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Eshleman.

ANDERSON'S CORPS.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Elliott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. WALLACE.

17th South Carolina, Col. Fitz William McMaster.
18th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Allison.
22d South Carolina, Col. William G. Burt.
23d South Carolina, Col. Henry L. Benbow.
26th South Carolina, Col. Alexander D. Smith.
Holcombe Legion, Col. William J. Crawley.

Gracie's Brigade.

Col. YOUNG M. MOODY.

23d Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Nicholas Stallworth.
41st Alabama, Col. Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Maj. William J. Mims.
59th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Daniel S. Troy.
60th Alabama, Col. John W. A. Sanford.

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW W. RANSOM.

24th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John L. Harris.
25th North Carolina, Col. Henry M. Rutledge.
35th North Carolina, Col. James T. Johnson.
49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.
56th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. G. Gratiott Luke.

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia, Maj. William K. Perrin.
34th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Randolph Harrison.
46th Virginia, Capt. John H. White.
59th Virginia, Maj. Robert G. Mosby.

CAVALRY CORPS.

WILLIAM H. F. LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen WILLIAM H. F. LEE.

Barringer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER.

1st North Carolina, Maj. Marcus D. L. McLeod.
2d North Carolina, Col. William P. Roberts.
3d North Carolina, Maj. Charles W. McClammy, jr.
5th North Carolina, Col. James H. McNeill.

Dearing's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES DEARING.

8th Georgia, Col. Joel R. Griffin.
4th North Carolina, Col. Dennis D. Ferebee.
16th North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. John Boyd Edelin.
Graham's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. Edward Graham.

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* From inspection report of February 10.
† Col. Allen S. Cutts commanding Lane's and Richardson's battalions.

FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

Wickham's Brigade.

Col. THOMAS T. MUNFORD.

1st Virginia, Lieut. Col. William A. Morgan.
2d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Cary Breckinridge.
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Maj. Charles Old.

Payne's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PAYNE.

5th Virginia, Lieut. Col. James H. Allen.
6th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Daniel T. Richards.
8th Virginia, Maj. Thomas P. Bowen.
36th Virginia Battalion, Maj. James W. Sweeney.

Gary's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN W. GARY.

7th Georgia, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
7th South Carolina, Col. Alexander C. Haskell.
Hampton Legion, Col. Thomas M. Logan.
24th Virginia, Col. William T. Robins.
Surry (Virginia) Light Artillery, Capt. James DeWitt Hankins.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of Richmond, Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding, for February 28, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
George W. C. Lee's division	137	2,404	2,682	3,003	4,886	17
Moore's brigade	115	995	1,168	1,470	3,397	.....
Total	252	3,399	3,850	4,473	8,283	17
Artillery defenses	25	439	498	585	789	.....
Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion	13	328	344	362	582	.....
Total	38	767	842	947	1,371	.....
Grand total	301	4,166	4,692	5,431	9,665	17

* From inspection report of March 1.

Organization of troops in the Department of Richmond, Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding, February 28, 1865.

Barton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

22d Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.
25th Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.
40th Virginia, ——— ———.
47th and 55th Virginia, ——— ———.

Moore's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATRICK T. MOORE.

3d Regiment Local Defense Troops, ——— ———.
1st Virginia Reserves, ——— ———.
2d Virginia Reserves, ——— ———.
1st Virginia Battalion Reserves, ——— ———.
2d Virginia Battalion Reserves, ——— ———.

Artillery Brigade.

Col. STAPLETON CRUTCHFIELD.

10th Virginia Battalion, Maj. James O. Hensley.
18th Virginia Battalion, Maj. Mark B. Hardin.
19th Virginia Battalion, Maj. N. R. Cary.
20th Virginia Battalion, Maj. James E. Robertson.
Garrison Chaffin's Bluff, Maj. Wade H. Gibbes.

Ninth Georgia Artillery Battalion.

Maj. AUSTIN LEYDEN.

Light Artillery Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES E. LIGHTFOOT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 1, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

GENERAL: I have this morning your letter of the 28th ultimo, informing me of the desertions between the 15th and 25th ultimo. This sad exhibit is doubtless due to the causes mentioned by you. I will continue to co-operate with you in urging the authorities and individuals of influence in the respective States to awaken a more wholesome state of public feeling. I know of nothing else that can be added to the means already employed to remedy the evil.

I am consulted daily by the bureaus of this department, and often by the heads of the other departments, on subjects which require information in regard to the military situation. I have, therefore, to request that you will be kind enough to furnish me the necessary information as often as may be convenient.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I had another interview with Major-General Ord yesterday and expressed the opinions that were spoken of in our interview at the President's mansion on Sabbath last. He acceded promptly to

my proposition that the war must cease, if we are to go to work to try to make peace, and to the proposal for a military convention. I further claimed that we could not go into convention upon any more favorable basis than an earnest desire to arrange plans for peace that should be equally honorable to both parties. To this, also, I understood him to give his unqualified consent. He says that General Grant has the authority to meet you, if you have authority to appoint a military convention, and proposes that you should indicate your desire to meet General Grant, if you feel authorized to do so. As he made this proposition before mine, to the effect that General Grant should express his desire to meet you, and as the interview between General Ord and myself had been brought on at the request of General Ord, I did not feel that I could well do otherwise than promise to write to you of the disposition on their part to have the interview. If you think it worth your time to invite General Grant to an interview it might be upon some other as the ostensible grounds, and this matter might be brought up incidentally. I presume that General Grant's first proposition will be to go into convention upon the basis of reconstruction; but if I have not misunderstood General Ord's conversation, General Grant will agree to take the matter up without requiring any principle as a basis further than the general principle of desiring to make peace upon terms that are equally honorable to both sides. I would suggest that the interview take place on this side and at the place of meeting between General Ord and myself, because there are several little points upon which you should be posted before the interview, and I do not see that I can well do this by writing. Besides, as "the ice has already been broken" on this side, your interview would be relieved in a measure of the great formality incident to such occasions. If it should be on this side I hope that you will give me two or three days' notice.

General Stevens is of the opinion that 1,000 negro laborers on this line during this month will so strengthen our position that we will be able to spare a division, and I am satisfied we can do so if we can have the work proposed completed and can get the aid that General Ewell promises us.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 1, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I neglected to mention in my letter just finished that General Ord expressed some apprehension for General Grant lest there might be some misunderstanding in regard to the exchange of political prisoners. The terms were general for the exchange of this class of prisoners, but were not intended by him, he says, to include such as were under charges for capital offenses. General Grant desired that you should be advised of this construction of the terms.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
March 1, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report this morning. Eleven deserters from Elliott's brigade; two of them were fired at, but they escaped to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 2, 1865. (Received 11.50 p. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

General Fitz Lee will send his cavalry near Richmond. Forage will be provided there.

R. E. LEE.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *March 2, 1865.*
(Received 11.20.)

Governor SMITH:

The forces under General Early were badly defeated and routed at Waynesborough this afternoon. The enemy pursued to Mechum's River in small force. There are no troops in his front. He numbers about 6,000 mounted men.

THOS. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

Your order has been received. General Fitz Lee has been notified to be ready and await orders.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW,
Commanding Division:

General Longstreet desires you to transfer Bratton's brigade from the right to the left of your line, and move your division to the right, so as to occupy the position Bratton now holds. Bratton will thus be brought in contact with his own division, and will again become a part of it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date. What number of local troops, in addition to Maj. Gen. Custis Lee's division, could be relied on in an emergency, and how soon could they be turned out? Of course it is understood they are alone subject to the call of the Secretary of War. To-morrow will be time enough for this information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 2, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing special to report this morning. One of Elliott's and four of Wise's brigades deserted to the enemy; those of Wise's occupied adjacent pits, and, favored by darkness, escaped attention at first; they were, however, discovered and fired at, but without effect before reaching the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZ LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

A telegram has just been received from General R. E. Lee, directing that you assemble your cavalry; that General Early has been defeated at Waynesborough, and there is no organized force in front of the enemy. You will therefore hold your command in readiness for whatever orders you may receive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 3, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

A landslide on railroad is reported between Lynchburg and Salem, which cannot be removed for a week or more. They seem to think Lynchburg in danger. Whenever I can give you special assistance please let me know.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 3, 1865. (Received 8.30 p. m.)

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

Fitz Lee will assemble his cavalry near Mechanicsville and Gordonsville. Better suspend transportation of articles to Lynchburg. Colonel Childs, at Fayetteville, has approved press dispatch giving Sherman's position. I suggest papers in Richmond be required not to publish.

R. E. LEE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 52. } *Richmond, March 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

XXIII. Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from further service as commandant of post in this city, and the duties heretofore performed by him in that capacity will be assumed by Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, commanding Department of Richmond. As soon as the exchange of prisoners (now being effected) shall have been consummated, General Gardner will be relieved from duty as commissary-general of prisoners, and will report to Maj. Gen. H. Cobb, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 3, 1865.

Major-General FIELD,
Commanding Division:

From very unusual activity on the enemy's line on their left, and the shipment of troops toward their right, it is thought they may attack to-morrow. You will hold your command on the alert.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Kershaw.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 3, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing special to report this morning. Two desertions from Elliott's and two from Ransom's brigade to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charlottesville, Va., March 3, 1865.

Lieutenant Cochran will proceed to Brown's Gap and ascertain if there [are] any movements of the enemy in that direction. He will direct all soldiers to this place, and will learn, if possible, of General Early's whereabouts. He will report promptly and fully to me at this place.*

G. C. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding Division:

Lieutenant-General Longstreet wishes you to complete the main line of abatis from the left of Bratton's old position to the Williamsburg road. If you cannot find the necessary material elsewhere you can remove and use one of the lines of abatis in front of the pond, where it is not so essential.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN:

MAJOR: I have nothing unusual to report to-day. One desertion from Wise's and one from Elliott's brigade to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRAXTON'S BATTALION ARTILLERY,
March 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Upon my return to camp Major Moorman informed me that you wished me to relieve Colonel Poague as soon as the light guns from Richmond were received to replace his with, and that you would order one of Cutshaw's companies over to assist in manning this new line. By a note from Colonel Poague, received yesterday, I am informed that eight guns (with the necessary ammunition) are at Chester, and that he is ready to be relieved. I wrote him in reply that I could not act until I heard from you in regard to giving me more men. If it meets with your approbation I propose sending Major Moorman to take immediate charge of this line of Poague's, by which a field officer will be always present at either end of the line under my command. My quartermaster has failed to make any arrangements for procuring forage, nor do I know where we shall draw from. Our horses are suffering; in fact, some of them have had nothing to eat for several days. Could Major

* This paper was captured by Sheridan's troops.

Page give an order by which corn can be secured? At present we draw rations for the men from Drewry's, but the commissary says he will be unable to furnish us longer. To whom shall we look when we fail in that direction? My men are suffering for shoes and clothing, and I failed to get any in Richmond. The clothes drawn for us by the Second Corps have been issued to those present with the same and we have been regarded as outsiders, so my quartermaster informs me. Please give me instructions as to how to act in regard to my quartermaster and commissary departments. Lieutenant English, my ordnance officer, is supplying my wants in his department as rapidly as possible, and in a few days I hope to have all the essential equipments. He goes up to-day to see Colonel Baldwin. I have directed Captain Forbes to report to you for instructions. When I last saw you, you proposed going to see General Lee to learn his intentions in regard to my command. If you know anything definite as to what will be done with it, oblige me by informing me, unless it is contraband, as I am exceedingly anxious to know for many reasons. Colonel Carter will be here on Tuesday next.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CARTER M. BRAXTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MARSHALL,
General R. E. Lee's Headquarters, Richmond:

General Grant has just telegraphed General Gibbon to say that he will send his reply as early as possible, but that he may not be able to do so to-day.*

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 4, 1865.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON,
Engineer Officer:

General Longstreet desires you to proceed at once to have all of the chevaux-de-frise placed in position. Major Taylor will furnish you the necessary transportation on application to him. All of your negro labor can be used for that purpose.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

I presume that enough of Sheridan's movements is developed to indicate that he is to unite his forces with the enemy around Richmond. I

* For correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, see pp. 824, 825.

hope, therefore, that General Pickett's division may be held in readiness to move to this side of the river at any moment. I think that we can check any advance that the enemy may make, if we get that division together, with our cavalry and the local troops that we might get out from Richmond. I think that our better plan will be to wait here for the enemy, as we are not able to get our troops to any distant point in sufficient numbers and in proper condition to warrant an effort to intercept the enemy upon his march. If, however, the enemy should be making for Lynchburg, the case will be different.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 5, 1865.

General PICKETT,
Commanding, &c.:

Have no information of any increase of force in our front.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 5, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing special to report to-day. One man wounded in Ransom's brigade, and four desertions from the same to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 6, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a letter addressed to me complaining of the outrageous conduct of some men of Colonel Mosby's command now in the Northern Neck. The letter is from a justice of the peace for one of the counties I represent, and I can vouch for his respectability and veracity. I will add, further, that this is but a single instance of the numberless outrages committed by some of these rogues, clothed in the uniform of Confederate soldiers, which are being brought to my attention by every letter I receive from home. These men are reflecting discredit and disgrace upon their honorable and honest comrades. I trust it will be the pleasure of the authorities to inquire into these outrages, and see that the perpetrators are properly dealt with. I would address Colonel Mosby on the subject, but do not know where a letter would reach him. Your attention to this matter is earnestly invited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS EDMONDS.

[Inclosure.]

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VA., *February 24, 1865.*

Mr. EDMONDS:

DEAR SIR: You are aware, doubtless, that many of Mosby's men are quartered among us this winter, and with the characteristic liberality of our people are treated kindly and properly, as good soldiers should be. Their conduct has been fair until lately, so much so as to be gratifying to my own feelings and to commend them for good behavior to the Executive. I was led to do so from the bearing of those with whom I came in contact, but I have been premature. Forgetting the kindness shown them and the fame they have enjoyed under their gallant leader, they are resorting to the most unprincipled acts. Recently a number of men, claiming to belong to Colonel Mosby's command, visited Thomas Beatty's (you know him), and forcibly took possession of considerable property belonging to him and some blockade-runners waiting at his house a chance to get over the bay. They stated they were authorized to take all blockade goods, but in this instance the men had been to Richmond, sold their goods, paid their duties, and to effect a favorable exchange had brought back domestics, &c., under the sanction of the Government, all of which these soldiers took, together with their pocket-books, and even the boots off of some of their feet, some property belonging to Mr. Beatty, and a double-barreled gun belonging to my nephew, which he had loaned to Mr. Beatty; in all, several thousand dollars' worth.

I write this to you hoping that if you are acquainted with Colonel Mosby, if in Richmond, you will acquaint him with the conduct of this portion of his command—I hope a small portion, for it is lamentable to suppose that men who have distinguished themselves by bravery and patriotism would sully their fair fame as a body by such ignoble acts. I am sure that Colonel Mosby does not permit such conduct anywhere, particularly in a community that mete out to him all praise, and are now denying themselves in order that his men may be properly cared for, and he owes to his own fame to see that these men are brought to punishment and be made to make restitution for what they have thus so dishonorably taken. Could I find out who commands them here I would consider it my duty as a good citizen to make it known to the commandant, but in the absence of such knowledge I have thought it proper to acquaint you, trusting you will have the means of informing Colonel Mosby, for, if this thing is not promptly checked, life and property is in jeopardy.

I am very sorry that these thefts occur, for it sullies the reputation of the soldier, is injurious to us as a people, affects the cause, and gives us a very bad reputation abroad.

Hoping this will find you well, and a speedy and honorable close of the war, I am, sir, yours, very truly,

R. K. FORD.

Your friend James Sutton is in a low state of health, and has been unwell for some time.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 6, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

I think that the assignment of our exchanged prisoners to companies and regiments of this army of their States would have the effect to

stop desertions at once. If we could only get a few hundred for each division the men would take new life and hope as soon as they see that they are getting re-enforcements. I believe that much of the despondency is due to the fact that our men do not see any prospect of getting help. The exchanged prisoners will be quite as well satisfied in two weeks as they would be with their proper companies, and probably better. They will surely be better satisfied if we can gain some little success.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT CLIFTON, *March 6, 1865.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army:

SIR: If it meets the approbation of the general-in-chief and the department, I respectfully ask that my command be changed to cavalry and organized into a regiment. The command now constitutes a light artillery battalion, with organization and strength as follows:

Command.	Men present for duty.	Men who have been called in.	Total present.	Total, including absent, sick, and prisoners.
Fry's	52	36	88	106
Montgomery's	22	90	112	169
Reese's	40	47	87	146
Carter's	30	42	72	142
Garber's	38	20	58	88
Carrington's	33	44	77	123
Tanner's	21	63	84	136
Jones'	66	30	96	137
Total	302	372	674	1,047

There are officers enough to give two to each company, besides four vacancies which can be filled without interfering with the rank of the other officers now in prison. Both officers and men are extremely anxious for this change, and will do their best to render themselves useful and reliable in this branch of the service. We have the advantage of a discipline that very few commands can compare with, and the men have learned to give that attention to their horses without which no cavalry can remain efficient. If the Government cannot furnish horses we propose to send a part of the command, say one-third, to the Valley, and there separate into small squads for the purpose of capturing horses from the enemy. We have reliable officers who are men of judgment, having been in the service as officers from the commencement of the war, and from a perfect acquaintance with this part of the country, can conduct such business with dispatch and success.

Our object in seeking this change is to get into mounted service with a more active life. Our past service as light artillery gives us some claim, and I am sure the opinions of superiors officers as to the conduct of officers and men on the field must have some weight as a recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. CUTSHAW,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 6, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN:

MAJOR: I have to report two desertions from Ransom's and three from Elliott's brigade to the enemy. A deserter from the enemy states that the troops, commencing at the Appomattox, are posted as follows: The Eighteenth Corps, Ninth, Sixth, and Second, and that the Ninth and Sixth have one division in front and two in reserve, and that the Eighteenth also, perhaps, two divisions in reserve. He also states that four nights ago the Ninth Corps was under marching orders but did not move. Two batteries moved toward our right night before last, and that for a week troops have been moving up from City Point to our right. Officer of the day reports that on yesterday two trains passed toward City Point heavily loaded with troops.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 7, 1865.*

His Excellency WILLIAM SMITH,
Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I have to request that you will, if practicable, furnish a force at least of 5,000 men, to relieve a division of the C. S. Army now on the intrenched line covering this city. General Lee desires immediately to withdraw that division for operations in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *March 7, 1865.*

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

General Early reports enemy at Charlottesville divided his forces yesterday, and one part moved toward Lynchburg, the other down the Rivanna. He is probably going to Scottsville or Columbia, and may be making for south side of the James River. Will you have the different bureaus notified that they may save their property. Lomax is at Lynchburg, and all troops under Generals H. H. Walker and Echols have been sent there. Fitz Lee is ordered up the James with all his cavalry. The want of forage and provisions paralyzes us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
March 7, 1865—10 a. m.

The different bureaus have been notified.
Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 7, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The inclosed resolution was adopted by the House of Delegates upon the representations made of the great injury and wanton destruction of property in all parts of this commonwealth traversed by the wagon trains in procuring supplies for the army. I am instructed by the committee to ask an interview at such time and place as shall be agreeable and may suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. TOMLIN,
Chairman of the Committee.

[Inclosure.]

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed with instructions to urge upon the Secretary of War the adoption of such regulations or measures as will protect from destruction the inclosures and property of the people of the commonwealth by wagon-masters and others connected with the army.

Agreed to by House of Delegates March 7, 1865.

WM. F. GORDON, JR.,
Clerk House of Delegates.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 18, 1865.

Respectfully referred to General Lee, and commended to his special consideration.

The committee represent the matters herein referred to as very grievous, and as calling for special and guarded regulations. It is referred for whatever action the facts may warrant.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
March 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Corley, with the request that he will do everything in his power to prevent the depredations complained of.

Orders on the subject have been renewed, and I should be glad of any suggestions on the subject. Commanders of trains must be held strictly responsible for the conduct of their men.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

MARCH 28, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The evil complained of can be put an end to if citizens will report the person offending and put themselves to the trouble of giving evidence in the case. Sometime ago I published a notice in the Richmond

and Petersburg papers asking magistrates to report to me any cases that came under their notice. I have never received a report from anyone.

JAS. L. CORLEY,
Chief Quartermaster.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 28, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War.

Every exertion has been made to correct the evil complained of. Copies of orders on this subject issued from the headquarters at different times are inclosed.*

For General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 23, 1865.

In view of the increasing importance of the farming interests to the army and the families of soldiers, the following general order is republished:

The commanding general again calls the attention of officers and soldiers of this army to the importance of aiding the farmers of the country in raising their crops, by abstaining from destruction of fences and avoiding injury to fields of growing grain.

The failure of the crops in districts occupied by the army will detract from our supplies and render a large population heretofore contributing to our support dependent upon other portions of the country. The fortitude of citizens in districts which have suffered from our presence and the inroads of the enemy appeals to the sympathy of their defenders.

The contracted limits of cultivated country renders it more difficult to procure subsistence, and self-preservation requires that protection and every aid be given to the production of the necessaries of life. Commanders of troops will cause all orders relating to this subject to be read to their commands at least once a week until all are fully informed, and will give personal attention to their observance, especially General Orders, No. 10, series of 1864.

The protection of the agricultural interests of the country is committed to the army. Officers and soldiers are called upon to give the farmers all the aid in their power in the preservation of their fences and crops from injury. They will thus increase our own supplies and alleviate the sufferings of those who look to us as their defenders.

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] TREDEGAR IRON-WORKS,
Richmond, March 7, 1865.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: We regret to see by the removal of Government supplies from this city that its evacuation must be a contingency which the Government feels it necessary or prudent to provide for. Under these circumstances we trust you will pardon us for asking that the Government will inform us (in confidence) what disposition in such an event will be

*For inclosures Nos. 1 and 2, see Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 708, and Vol. XXXIII, p. 1126

made of these works. Since the war began they have been placed at the disposal of the Government, but it is presumed that it will not be considered proper that our forces should destroy them, unless they may be of considerable use to the enemy, as it would involve a loss of a large sum to the Government.

On this point our judgment is convinced. The enemy have more iron-works than are necessary to supply their munitions of war, and they could more cheaply and expeditiously manufacture them in their own works and bring them here than transport the material and make them in these works.

In view also of danger of forced evacuation, we ask that we may be paid upon the work in progress for the Government as much as we have expended upon it. This is necessary to discharge the obligations we have contracted for the Government work, as in consequence of the rapid depreciation in the currency it has cost us much more than we have received for it in the past two years.

As our contract is jointly with the War and Navy Departments, may we ask the favor of you to confer with the honorable Secretary of the Navy and give us the result of your joint decision.

We have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 7, 1865.

Hand to Secretary of Navy for his perusal and remarks.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

MARCH —, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War.

If we abandon Richmond it will be done, I presume, without hope of recovery; and in doing so we should, in my judgment, see that these works are not left to do the enemy service. Without some preparation in advance of an abandonment they could not and would not be destroyed; and any such preparation should be made and would be best made with the aid and advice of the company owning them. My suggestion, then, is that preparations be made to destroy these works, in which preparations the aid of the company will be looked to, that the Government assume to pay for them.

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March —, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Chief of Ordnance Bureau for remarks.

By command of Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

MARCH 11, 1865.

I have considered this question of burning already in reference to our establishments at Fayetteville, N. C., and decided that everything should be removed and concealed as far as possible, but nothing burned or destroyed. I earnestly recommend the same policy here. The resources of the enemy are so great in machinery and manufactures that no addition the Confederacy can make will increase their power to do us harm or to do harm to others; and any unnecessary or objectless destruction of private property, or even public, ought to be avoided. I see no adequate result in the case from the destruction of this establishment. The unfinished work must be left to future adjustment, and will be covered by advances made heretofore—$500,000 from War and Navy, and $150,000 from Nitre and Mining Bureau, I learn.

J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I received a letter yesterday from a friend in the interior of North Carolina assuring me that there are large quantities of provisions in the State; that many have two and three years' supply on hand; and that gold will bring anything that we need to our armies. The gold is in the country, and most of it is lying idle. Let us take it at once, and [use] it to save Richmond and end the war. If we hold Richmond and save our cotton, the war cannot last more than a year longer. If we give up Richmond we shall never be recognized by foreign powers until the Government of the United States sees fit to recognize us. If we hold Richmond and let the enemy have our cotton, it seems to me that we shall furnish him the means to carry on the war against us. It looks to me as though the enemy had found that our policy of destroying the cotton rather than let it fall into their hands would break them down, and that it has forced them to the policy of sending on here to make a contract to feed and clothe our armies, in order that they may get the means of carrying on the war of subjugation. If we will keep our cotton and use our gold our work will be comparatively easy.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond:*

General Gary is ordered to send out a scouting party up left bank of James. General Fitz Lee can ascertain movements of enemy on this side of the river by putting one or two good scouts on this side, and should shape his movements accordingly. If enemy's cavalry comes down on this bank General Lee will be needed here. If General Lomax knows that the enemy is divided he will know better how to meet any column that may move against him. Is there anything further about the force at Fredericksburg?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Richmond, Va.:

If enemy is moving down this bank of the river he may make a move against this flank. Colonel Johnston reports a larger force on this side than usual.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. H. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer, &c.:

General Longstreet directs me to say to you that if you have not moved the pontoon-boats you will not do so until further orders. Keep the boats in readiness to move, as they may be required elsewhere.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT:

You will proceed at once with three of your brigades to Lynchburg via the Danville railroad. Send an officer at once to arrange about transportation on the railroad.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT:

You will take your whole division instead of only three brigades as previously ordered.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
General Lee's Headquarters, Richmond:

General Pickett telegraphs that he has orders from General Lee to await directions whether to move by Petersburg or Richmond. Major Taylor has gone to make arrangements for transportation on Danville road. General Pickett is awaiting further orders.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT:

You will await orders from General Lee. General Longstreet was not aware of his having telegraphed you.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZ LEE,
Nine-Mile Road:

You will put your division in marching order and report to General R. E. Lee in Richmond for instructions as soon as possible.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. FITZ LEE,
Commanding Division:

I sent you orders a few moments since to have your command ready to move and to report at once to General R. E. Lee in Richmond for instructions. Gary's brigade will remain behind and continue to perform the duty assigned to it before your arrival

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Brigade:

General Fitz Lee's division of cavalry is under orders to move. Should it do so you will remain and continue to perform the duties on the left of the line just as before it arrived.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

You will send at once a scouting party up the north side of the James River to ascertain the movements of the enemy. It is reported he is descending the left bank. If possible the party will communicate with General Fitz Lee, who is on the right bank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 7, 1865.

Lieut. J. D. B. FOUT,
Commanding Company B, Sixth Virginia Cavalry:

Move toward Columbia carefully, as a force of enemy is reported moving down Rivanna River.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 7, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN:

MAJOR: Nothing special to report to-day. One desertion from Ransom's brigade to the enemy.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 8, 1865.

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Commanding Armies of the Confederate States:

GENERAL: My reflections upon our recent conversations induce me to request that you will give me fully your opinions upon the military situation.

Since I assumed the control of the War Department, a more extended knowledge has convinced me that our condition is full of peril, and that it demands united counsels and prompt action.

It seems to me that the legislative department of the Government, if not already fully advised, should be thoroughly informed of the present posture of affairs, in order that its wisdom may co-operate in advising whatever further measures shall seem necessary to rescue the Confederacy from its present danger; and this appears to be the more urgent since it is understood that Congress proposes to adjourn on Saturday next.

It is my purpose to submit your views (with my own remarks upon them) to the President, to be communicated to the Congress, if he shall think such a course proper, but in any event I am sure that your statements and opinions will be received with the respect due to your exalted character and great services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

Report of desertions for ten days ending March 8, 1865.

From First Corps:		
Field's division	106	
Kershaw's division	29	
Pickett's division (no report), say	50	
		185
From Second Corps:		
Early's division	25	
Grimes' division	53	
Gordon's division	66	
		144

From Third Corps:		
Heth's division	107	
Wilcox's division	134	
Mahone's division	96	
		337
From Anderson's Corps: Johnson's division		113
		779

No report from cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General LEE.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Respectfully submitted for information of Secretary of War.

The desertions in the last ten days have diminished, but are still distressingly large.

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March 8, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. Reuben Cleary, assistant adjutant-general, is temporarily assigned to duty with the artillery of the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and will report to Brig. Gen. E. P. Alexander. When Capt. S. Winthrop shall have returned to duty, Captain Cleary will report to this office for assignment to duty.

VI. Capt. Walter Weir, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. William Mahone, commanding, &c., and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER,
Chief of Artillery, First Corps:

General Longstreet wishes you to have some sensitive shells placed among the abatis in front of our lines, especially opposite Fort Harrison. He prefers that they be placed among the abatis covering the picket-line, so that should the enemy advance and endeavor to pull it away, they would explode and destroy any further attack.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 8, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have to report one man killed from Ransom's brigade, and four desertions from the same—one to the enemy, three to the rear.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON.

MARCH 8, 1865—12.30 p. m.

General FITZ LEE,
Coalfield:

President telegraph company reports, from information received, that enemy has burned Bent Creek bridge and is moving in force toward High Bridge, near Farmville. Move with all your force to protect it.

R. E. LEE.

(Copy to General Lomax.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

In view of the report that the enemy are descending the north bank of the James, you will make every effort to discover as rapidly as possible its truth. Communicate the result of your scouting party the moment it is received, and take whatever steps you may think necessary to insure prompt information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The order sent you last evening was an exact copy of a telegram received from General R. E. Lee. The left bank is, of course, the north side, down which the enemy is reported to be descending. The right bank is the south side, on which General Fitz Lee is. It is intended that your scouting party should go up this side of the river and discover whether the enemy is moving down, or where he is going, and communicate across the river to General Fitz Lee any information they may obtain, as well as report it to you.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES,
March 9, 1865.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: I have received to-night your letter of this date* requesting my opinion upon the military condition of the country.

It must be apparent to every one that it is full of peril and requires prompt action.

My correspondence with the Department will show the extreme difficulties under which we have labored during the past year to keep this army furnished with necessary supplies. This difficulty is increased, and it seems almost impossible to maintain our present position with the means at the disposal of the Government. In our former operations in this State a large portion of our forage and subsistence was collected by the staff officers connected with the army by the use of transportation, and we were not confined to what the several departments could supply. The country within reach of our present position has been nearly or quite exhausted, and we are now dependent upon what those departments can provide. Their respective chiefs can best inform you of the means at their command, but from all the information I possess, the only practicable relief is in the generous contribution of the people to our necessities, and that is limited by the difficulties of transportation, whatever may be the extent of their willingness and ability, of which I am unable to form an accurate opinion.

Unless the men and animals can be subsisted, the army cannot be kept together, and our present lines must be abandoned. Nor can it be moved to any other position where it can operate to advantage without provisions to enable it to move in a body.

The difficulties attending the payment and clothing of the troops, though great, are not so pressing, and would be relieved in a measure by military success. The same is true as to the ordnance supplies, and I therefore confine my remarks chiefly to those wants which must be met now, in order to maintain a force adequate to justify a reasonable hope of such success. If the army can be maintained in an efficient condition, I do not regard the abandonment of our present position as necessarily fatal to our success.

The army operating under General Johnston has not yet been concentrated, and its strength is not accurately known. It is believed, however, to be inferior to that of the enemy, and its condition gives no strong prospect of a marked success.

In the more southern portions of the country, east of the Mississippi, our forces are numerically inferior to those of the enemy, nor do I see any prospect, from my present information, of putting them on a footing adequate to the performance of the services that they will probably be called upon to render during the approaching campaign.

While the military situation is not favorable, it is not worse than the superior numbers and resources of the enemy justified us in expecting from the beginning. Indeed, the legitimate military consequences of that superiority have been postponed longer than we had reason to anticipate.

Everything, in my opinion, has depended and still depends upon the disposition and feelings of the people. Their representatives can best decide how they will bear the difficulties and sufferings of their condition and how they will respond to the demands which the public safety requires.

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* See March 8, p. 1292.

The necessity of replying promptly to your letter, to enable you to make the use of my answer, which you desire, prevents me going into detail and compels me to be brief.

With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 9, 1865.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

General Rosser reports that on the 6th [5th], with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesborough, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of 7th again attacked near Rude's Hill. Having detained them for a day and night at the river, he caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had and their ambulance. He annoyed them a great deal, and enabled good many of our men to escape.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to forward a statement of desertions which have occurred in Field's and Kershaw's divisions from the 23d of February to the 8th of March, inclusive.

Field's division: Bratton's brigade, 63; Benning's brigade, 7; Law's brigade, 7; Anderson's brigade, 26; Texas brigade, 3; total, 106.

Kershaw's division: Du Bose's brigade, 4; Humphreys' brigade, 1; Bryan's brigade, 24; total, 29; aggregate, 135.

General Pickett was directed to forward his report of desertions direct to you, in order to avoid the delay of one day which would have been caused by its passage through this office.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. P. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Artillery, First Corps:

Will you please make arrangements to light up the front of our lines, in case of a night attack by the enemy, by the use of fire-balls, or such other means as your ingenuity may suggest.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Chaffin's:

On the 15th of December last General Longstreet requested General Ewell to make arrangements to have the space in front of his lines lighted up by fire-balls, or such other means as he thought best, in the event of a night attack. Can you inform me whether the arrangements for that purpose have been made?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
March 9, 1865.

Maj. R. P. DUNCAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAJOR: I regret to have to report nine desertions from Wallace's brigade to the enemy. All quiet.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.

BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE,
Richmond, Va., March 10, 1865.

General I. M. ST. JOHN, *Commissary-General:*

GENERAL: The following memoradum is based upon the lines of communication in Virginia being at once restored and protected, and independent of voluntary contributions; also upon the ability of the Treasury to meet the requisitions of this Department, and the Quartermaster-General to provide the necessary transportation for the stores when purchased and collected. With gold or United States currency to operate with (in sections of the country where Confederate money is not current or acceptable), I am satisfied the estimate made could be doubled—in other words, the subsistence necessary for the troops operating in Virginia and North Carolina is only limited by the amount of specie and Confederate money available for its purchase.

The crops south of North Carolina, in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, were never so large, and with the railroad communications restored could at once be made available, although not included in the estimate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. FRENCH,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

From North Carolina: Rations bread, 7,500,000; rations meat, 6,000,000. From Virginia: Rations bread, 5,000,000; rations meat, 5,500,000. Total—rations bread, 12,500,000; rations meat, 11,500,000. With the loss of the Central railroad and the James River Canal, we must deduct 2,000,000 rations meat and 3,000,000 rations bread.

N. B.—With East Tennessee in our possession and protected as far as Morristown, and local transportation to haul the supplies, 15,000,000 rations of bread and 5,000,000 rations of meat may be added to the above.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. I. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: From my recent connection with the bureau, my information upon the points suggested by you is limited, and confined to what is available for the subsistence of General Lee's army and the expression of an opinion as to the results of the voluntary contributions in Virginia.

As to the first, all of the details which have come to my knowledge have been handed to Major Noland, chief commissary of subsistence of Virginia, except the information received on the 9th instant from Captain Orr, assistant commissary of subsistence at Bristol, as to what was available in East Tennessee. From 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 rations of flour, and almost 5,000,000 rations of meal, he reported as available at once, with three conditions: First, military protection; second, transportation; third, cotton yarns, tobacco, or specie.

I feel assured that, with the control of $500,000 in coin and the maintenance of our present railroad lines, General Lee's army can be fed. With regard to the probable amount of supplies from voluntary contributions, all reports have been most cheering and satisfactory; all of the stations along the lines of the Virginia Central, Danville, and South Side, or Virginia and Tennessee railroads are rapidly filling up with flour, meal, corn, and bacon.

In fine, I express my deliberate opinion that the question of feeding the Army of Northern Virginia, in its present position, depends upon a judicious management of transportation and the control by this bureau of one-half a million of dollars in coin, together with $150,000 per day in Treasury notes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. I. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary-General of Subsistence, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: The information that I can give you with regard to the resources of the department for the subsistence of the armies located in Virginia and North Carolina must necessarily be of a general character; still have gained some information in a hurried trip to Greensborough, N. C. Our lines have been much contracted lately, but if maintained as at present, I feel well assured that there is most ample supply to sustain the armies. To obtain them is, in my opinion, the only question presented to our department. The difficulties are great, but can be overcome. Energetic action in transportation and earnest effort in the collection of supplies will avail much, but the officers must be supplied with means; currency and gold in abundance will only produce abundant supply. The appeals made to the people will be most generously responded to by the patriotic portion of the population, and the result will be, in my opinion, most cheering and surprising; but still there will be a large accumulation that can only be reached by gold. The hoarders are surfeited with paper money, and these stores can only be obtained by the use of gold or the bayonets of the enemy.

The subject of transportation is a serious one; having but one line to depend upon to the chief magazines of supply, the utmost efficiency is demanded in the management of the lines connecting us with North Carolina, and it behooves the Government to exercise the most rigid scrutiny upon the work upon these roads, otherwise the collection of supplies will avail nothing. The exposure of supplies at some points, especially in North Carolina, is much to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that the present scarcity will at least arouse all to more effort than has been shown at these points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. CLAIBORNE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

A deserter just in from the enemy's lines reports Thomas' army on this side preparing for an attack by the Williamsburg road. He also reports return of a part of Porter's fleet to the James River. If any part of Pickett's division is with us please send it over to me at once. It should cross at the bridge at Drewry's.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c.:

A deserter just in from the enemy's lines reports the arrival of Thomas' army to re-enforce the Army of the James. He reports this new force at 30,000 and in camp toward the Williamsburg road, making preparations for an attack on our left. He seems to be more than usually intelligent and truthful. I send him into the city to-day that you may have him questioned further, if you think fit.

If any portion of Pickett's division was left behind I hope that you will order it to me at once. There are huts on the Nine-Mile road that will shelter them from the weather and keep them in good position to meet any move toward our left. My present force is barely sufficient to meet the original Army of the James; it will be entirely inadequate against half the force said to have arrived from the West. The deserter also reports the arrival of a part of Porter's fleet in the James River. The enemy will attempt to come up the river at the same time that he moves against me. His preparations along our lines in front of Chaffin's for several days past seem to indicate an attack there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

Maj. H. E. YOUNG,
Judge-Advocate-General, Army of Northern Virginia:

MAJOR: In obedience to circular of March 7, from department headquarters, I very respectfully submit below what seems to me the most available plan of obtaining more uniform and speedy punishment of military offenses without having recourse to legislation.

The principal evils of our present system of discipline are, I believe, the lack of uniformity in the punishments given by different courts to similar offenses and the necessary delay experienced in trial by the present tribunals. These, at least, are the only evils which I think can be reached without legislation; for if this could be had I would advocate the legalizing of punishment by stripes for larcenies and desertion and by death for robberies or pillage committed by men with arms in their hands. Without waiting for this, however—for legislation on the subject of the discipline of "our brave soldiers" would occupy our Congress an indefinite period and be of very uncertain issue at best—I respectfully submit the following plan:

Let the general commanding in chief summon a general court-martial of select officers, who shall as a court arrange all offenses against military law and discipline in classes, and decide upon and define a specific punishment for each class, two-thirds of the court to agree upon each offense placed in any class of which the punishment is death. For instance, Class No. 1 might comprise murder, rape, arson, espionage, &c., each to be punishable with hanging. Class No. 2 might comprise desertion to enemy or across Confederate lines, desertion with arms, second desertion under any circumstances, formal refusal to march, &c., each punishable with death by shooting. Class No. 3, overstaying leave until arrested, desertion to home within Confederate lines, conniving at escape of prisoners, &c., each punishable with six years' hard labor with ball and chain. The court having completed such a schedule, should submit its proceedings for ratification of the general commanding, to be approved and published to the army. Let the general commanding then authorize the summoning at any time by division commanders of division tribunals and by regimental commanders of regimental tribunals—the former of five or more, the latter of three or more officers—which tribunals shall simply take evidence and find guilty or innocent in all cases of alleged offense. Division tribunals to take cognizance of all cases; regimental tribunals of all except, for instance, those classes Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

On the finding of a tribunal being approved by the officer summoning it, if the finding be guilty, this officer shall at once order to be inflicted the punishment decreed in the code or schedule provided for above.

This course would satisfy the law as it now stands, for all punishment would be decided upon and ordered by a general court-martial. It would practically be giving a larger power to regimental courts, which are more easily held and quicker in result, but this power need be no greater than the general commanding sees fit. The gravest cases would also be much more speedily disposed of in this way than by present processes, and punishments would then certainly be uniform and permanent and better arrangements for carrying them out could be made in every command. Should this plan appear to be too summary in any of its particulars, it can be corrected by requiring approvals of higher officers, &c. I have attempted to indicate only its leading features, which may be considerably varied, but still answer the same ends.

The name "tribunal," I think, is objectionable, but I use it for lack of a better; perhaps "courts of inquiry" might be preferred. The present corps courts could sit as at present, to try all cases which could conveniently be brought before them, but with their duties limited to finding guilty or innocent. Our present courts and their proceedings are hampered by forms which often seriously interfere with justice. The tribunals I think should be made as free from them as possible. For instance, a court-martial trying a man for desertion cannot find him guilty of disobedience of orders, or change the charge to that after the prisoner has pled. I cannot see how justice would be defeated by allowing a change in charge or specification by either court-martial or tribunal at any stage of the proceedings, provided the prisoner be notified of it.

I omitted to suggest in its proper connection that when any unprovided-for offense should be committed, a court-martial might be assembled to classify the offense at the same time that a court of inquiry was deciding upon the guilt or innocence of those accused of it.

I see myself more than one objection to a system of so little pliability as the above, but trusting to your superior judgment in such matters to decide whether its advantages or disadvantages outweigh, without undertaking their discussion,

I remain, very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

E. P. ALEXANDER,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

A small body of the enemy's cavalry is reported to be moving down the river from Columbia. General Ewell thinks they can be checked by a squadron of your command at Beaver Dam Creek, twenty-three miles above Richmond, or at Tuckahoe Creek, twelve miles above, if sent immediately. You will please comply with this suggestion at once. Direct the officer in charge of the squadron to apply to General Ewell in Richmond, who will furnish him with guides.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will please send your scouts down the Williamsburg road and over the White Oak Swamp and Chickahominy to find out if there are any troops upon that road. A deserter came in to-day who reports that Thomas' army is upon that road; has been collecting there for a week.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

I send you copies of dispatches from Major Carrington and Captain Robertson to Quartermaster-General. Supplies for your army are thus stopped. Can you provide a remedy, or is it of paramount importance that General Bragg shall hold the trains?

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1865.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

SIR: In replying last night to your confidential circular, reference was had almost entirely to the military situation in North Carolina and Virginia, because no apprehension is felt with regard to supplies farther south. The hurried nature of the reply caused this fact to be overlooked at the time of writing.

Very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Bureau.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1865.

General I. M. ST. JOHN,
Commissary-General of Subsistence:

GENERAL: In response to the inquiry as to the financial wants of the bureau, I have to give the following report, viz: The appropriations are $120,000,000 for six months, or a per diem for the working days of $774,193. The amount of warrants signed at the Treasury daily is about $500,000. The amount of money actually paid, on account of this bureau, at the Treasury, cannot be ascertained. The wants of the bureau are fully the per diem, $774,193. The amount of warrants now unsigned is $3,300,000. Besides this amount there are expenditures for which no estimates have been able to reach the bureau, and requisition on the Treasury for the full amounts of estimates have not been made. The present debt of this bureau is not less than $70,000,000.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. STROTHER,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

If enemy is moving down the James, Pickett, &c., should be thrown into Richmond at once, so as to give us the opportunity to break Sheridan up before he can communicate with Grant. As I shall endeavor

to do this, it will force Grant to make a final struggle to try and save Sheridan. You should be prepared to re-enforce on this side to meet such effort on the part of Grant.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

How shall I ascertain whether the enemy is moving down north side of James? I have not enough of cavalry to feel him with. I have heard nothing of the movements of the enemy since I saw you on Tuesday last, except a telegram from Mrs. Longstreet, saying that the danger at Lynchburg was all past. Please furnish me with such information as you have.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A letter from a man in Terry's brigade, Pegram's division, addressed to a man in Humphreys' brigade, who deserted some days ago, has just been opened. The writer thereof, G. M. Keizer, states that he is going to desert to-morrow, in company with several others. I cannot find out his regiment.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER, *Chief of Artillery, &c.:*

You will please order into Richmond at once two batteries of light artillery, from either Haskell's or Johnson's battalions. Select the batteries which have the best horses. The officer in charge will report to Lieutenant-General Ewell in Richmond.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. P. ALEXANDER, *Chief of Artillery:*

It is probable that our lines will be attacked to-morrow. You will hold your command on the alert and in readiness for whatever may occur. Sheridan's force is reported to be from ten to twenty miles from Richmond. The enemy's fleet may attempt to co-operate.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. J. B. Kershaw.)

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Maj. E. TAYLOR,
Chief Quartermaster:

General Longstreet wishes you to arrange to have all the staff wagons of the command employed to-morrow in hauling chevaux-de-frise. You will have them in charge of a quartermaster, who will report to Colonel Johnston to-day. Details will accompany each wagon for the purpose of loading it. They will be at Colonel Johnston's quarters, or wherever else he may direct, at daylight. You will please give this matter your especial attention. The chevaux-de-frise is to be hauled to opposite Fort Harrison.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT,
High Bridge:

What of enemy's movements in your direction? Have you any field artillery?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Major-General FIELD,
Commanding Division:

It is very probable that the enemy will attack to-morrow. You will hold your command on the alert and in readiness for whatever may occur. General Longstreet is in Richmond, where he will remain to-morrow. You will be in command of the line, and will give the necessary orders for battle and make all dispositions for beating back the enemy. Your authority will extend over the whole line all the way to the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

What is the enemy about and where is he going? I have heard nothing of him since I saw you in town on Tuesday. General Gary has been ordered to send a regiment up the James. What troops or men have you in the works north of me? Get such as you can in town in readiness.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA ARTILLERY BATTALION,
March 11, 1865.

Maj. W. C. SCOTT,
Quartermaster, Third Corps Artillery:

MAJOR: It is just to myself and the officers of this command that I should make the following statement in regard to the horses of this battalion:

The battalion was during the whole of last winter campaigning with Lieutenant-General Longstreet in East Tennessee, marching continually in snow, mud, and rain in a mountainous country between Knoxville and Bristol. The horses of the Huger battalion, in the same army corps, nearly all died or became unserviceable, and he was refitted on his rejoining this army. In June last these three batteries were brought to Richmond in the hot weather and in close canal-boats, in consequence of which they became diseased, and many have died or been condemned. When I took command, in August, I had the horses inspected by the inspector of the First Corps of Artillery, and they were pronounced a "bad lot;" subsequent inspections by Captains Winthrop and Dandridge, of General Pendleton's staff, pronounced the horses improving—that is, the healthy ones. Many have died of farcy or glanders; many now on hand have been with the batteries since their organization in 1862. Captain Dickenson lost a number of horses in a fight near Dublin early in the spring. He was refitted from the two other batteries, and received the worst of the horses. This will account for the small number of good horses he has now on hand. The command was not refitted with good horses either before or after reaching Richmond.

There is another thing I would like to call your attention to—it is this: These horses are from the mountains of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee; have been accustomed to pure mountain water and grass; for a long time last summer they would not drink the water of the river nor the streams near the camp. It is generally conceded, I believe, that horses from that section will not thrive in this. They have received the best attention, generally full rations of hay and corn, and the drivers know their business; are groomed twice a day and watered regularly. It is really discouraging to have such stock. It appears to me better policy to turn these horses and those sent to Lynchburg to recruit over to farmers in the Southwest; let them range about in the fields, get grass and good water, and next season many will be good for service again. As they are in Lynchburg, in open sheds, with no more feed than they get here and not as good attention, I can't see how they will get in better condition. I propose sending the horses we now consider unserviceable for you to look at on Monday morning, say to reach your quarters before 10 o'clock. I would like your opinion of them, that our standard of unserviceable horses may hereafter agree.

Pardon me for troubling you with such a long communication, but I feel that the subject warrants the infliction. Herewith I send a full horse report since I assumed command.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

W. M. OWEN,
Major, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Consolidated horse report of the Thirteenth Virginia Artillery Battalion, from August, 1864, to March, 1865.

On hand August 1, 1864	177	
Received to date from all sources	42	
Total		219
Condemned and turned in to quartermaster to date	58	
Sent to Lynchburg to be recruited	35	
Died from disease and abandoned on march in December	64	
Strayed and lost	2	
Total		159
Balance on hand as per report March 9, 1865		60

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY, *Commanding, &c.:*

General Longstreet desires you to complete the abatis about which Captain Goree spoke to you on Thursday as speedily as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General GARY, *Commanding, &c.:*

The enemy are reported to be within ten or twenty miles from Richmond. You will keep a strict lookout on the left, lest a move be made in that direction.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General GARY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

It is probable that our line will be attacked to-morrow. You will hold your command in readiness for whatever may occur.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. W. GARY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

You will send one regiment to re-enforce the force sent to look out for the Yankee cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DUNN,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond:

Your telegram received. All the necessary orders given. Will be in early.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865.

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL,
Commanding Artillery:

General Longstreet directs that you report at once with two batteries of artillery to him at the Spotswood, in Richmond. If you do not find the general there you will find orders awaiting you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865.

Maj. JOHN C. HASKELL,
Commanding, &c.:

Major Johnson having reported to General Longstreet with two of his batteries, there is no necessity for yours.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. W. C. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Chaffin's:

It is probable our line will be attacked this morning. You will hold your command on the alert from early dawn.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 12, 1865. (Received 4.30 a. m.)

Major-General GORDON:

Do not move a division to Dunlop's, as previously directed, but have troops prepared for any service.

By command, &c.:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

General GRIMES:

This dispatch has just been received. You can move back to your camp, but keep your command ready; have your wagons so that they can be moved at any time.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

The Secretary of War has just informed me that General Johnston has directed the removal of supplies from Raleigh as necessary to their safety. If this indicates a purpose to retire behind the railroad line from Goldsborough to Raleigh, and thence to Greensborough, the region of supplies will be lost and we cannot maintain our position in Virginia and North Carolina. I hope you will be able by specific instructions to avert so great a calamity.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 13, 1865.*

General ROBERT E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your favor in regard to the bill for putting negroes in the army. The bill was received from the Congress to-day and was immediately signed. I shall be pleased to receive such suggestions from you as will aid me in carrying out the law, and I trust you will endeavor in every available mode to give promptitude to the requisite action.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 13, 1865—12.45 a. m.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

Longstreet will start early in the morning with Pickett's division and some artillery to intercept the enemy and prevent his destruction of property, as far as practicable. Fitz Lee has been notified of enemy's movements and directed to co-operate with Longstreet and lend such assistance as may be in his power to render. I fear, however, he may not be up in time. I will submit your telegram to General Lee in the morning, when he will respond to the latter portion of it.

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding:

Shall I get Pickett's division and cavalry and pursue the enemy's raiding party?

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will follow the enemy with Pickett's division and three batteries of artillery as early as they can be got under way in the morning. Will you please order General Fitz Lee to co-operate with the infantry? The move will be by the Brook road toward Hanover Junction.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of this afternoon received. General Longstreet thinks that if not pursued the enemy will do very much more damage than he will do if followed. We have many wagons and considerable interests in the country he is going through which, if allowed time, he will destroy.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

I expect to move in the morning with a portion of my command to intercept the enemy. Such horses as you have fit to mount the dismounted cavalry upon will help very much.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. E. PICKETT:
(Care of Lieutenant-General Ewell.)

You will move the two brigades of your division with you at Manchester out on the Brook road to-morrow morning sufficiently early to make a junction with Corse at the intersection of the Brook road and intermediate line by 10 a. m. Your march will thence be continued up the Brook road toward Hanover Junction. Supply your command with three days' cooked rations. Two batteries of Johnson's battalion of artillery and one borrowed from General Ewell will accompany you.

The enemy are reported to be at Bumpass with their whole force. You will take such transportation as is absolutely necessary in the field.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Major-General FIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

General Longstreet has returned to his old headquarters and resumed command of this line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. D. CORSE,
Commanding, &c.:

You will have your command in readiness to move off with the rest of the division to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Direct Major Johnson to have his two batteries ready to accompany the division. You will move by the Brook road as soon as General Pickett joins you. Cooked rations for three days will be carried along.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

Can you furnish one battery with good horses, to accompany General Pickett in pursuit of the enemy to-morrow morning, in addition to the two of Johnson's battalion which he will have? General Pickett will move from General Corse's position at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the battery should report to him there. The whole of Sheridan's force is said to be at Bumpass and about to move in the direction of Hanover Junction. It is my intention to send Pickett's division and the three batteries of artillery after him. General Fitz Lee will co-operate.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
Richmond, March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

GENERAL: General Longstreet will return to his camp in about an hour. You will exercise then your discretion in the matter of the relief of the local troops. When General Pickett arrives he will be ordered to report to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding, &c.:

Has General Pickett reached Richmond yet? If so, direct him to hold his command in readiness to move.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Richmond, Va.:

General Longstreet sends the following for your information:

Fitz Lee reports the enemy moving from Columbia to Louisa Court-House, his scouts following.

R. E. LEE.

T. J. GOREE,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Department, &c.:

Corse has already been moved to the left, and is now between the Brook road and Mechanicsville.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 13, 1865.

Maj. C. BOYLE,
Provost-Marshal of Gordonsville:

General Longstreet directs me to inform you that the enemy are moving from Columbia to Louisa Court-House.

T. J. GOREE,
Aide-de-Camp.

LONGSTREET'S HEADQUARTERS,
March 14, 1865. (Received 3.30 a. m.)

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

Your dispatch received. I will move after enemy this morning as soon as my troops can get off. I would like much to have the 500 of Fitz Lee's command mounted, as without cavalry I cannot expect to do much.

J. LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 14, 1865. (Received 9 a. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

Fitz Lee was at Powhatan Court-House last night at 9 o'clock. He was ordered down day before yesterday, but bad roads compelled him to move slowly. He was told to cross James above Richmond, if practicable, but I suppose he will not be able to accomplish anything in this way until he reaches the city.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
March [14?], 1865. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

Fitz Lee is near Coalfield, thirteen miles from Richmond, about forty-five from Bumpass. He will move on and cross at Richmond. He ordered 500 dismounted men to report to Ewell.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Maj. JOHN F. EDWARDS,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence:

Pickett's division and three batteries of artillery will move up the Brook road this morning in pursuit of the Yankee cavalry. General Longstreet accompanies the move. The troops which will go have been ordered to have three days' rations cooked to carry along; this, I suppose, was done last night. You will remain here and make all arrangements to supply them by railroad at such points as will be indicated to you. You had better go to town when we go and see that they start with three days'.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Maj. E. TAYLOR,
Chief Quartermaster:

General Longstreet moves off this morning with Pickett's division and three batteries of artillery in pursuit of the Sheridan raiders. You will remain here and make arrangements to supply forage by railroad at the points indicated to you. Captain Maber has been directed to start one of the forage wagons with us for staff use, loaded. The march will be up the Brook road toward Hanover Junction. You had better see Pickett's quartermaster, of whom you can learn at General Ewell's; he will be in town between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Respectfully,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. C. W. FIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

General Longstreet and staff accompany Pickett's division this morning in a move against Sheridan's cavalry, and I am directed to say that the command of the line will devolve upon you during his absence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
March 14, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Department, &c.:

You will direct Haskell to follow the enemy, if he goes east, until he crosses the Rapidan or the Blue Ridge. If he goes toward the Peninsula he will follow as far as he can. From General Fitz Lee's information it is not unlikely that Sheridan will endeavor to get to the Peninsula, in which case Richmond will be threatened. You had better keep all of your troops in the trenches until his movements are definitely known.

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., March 15, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: General Trimble states that as he came up by flag a garrulous ambulance driver of the enemy said incidentally that the Ninth Corps crossed to the north side of the James this morning.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 15, 1865.

* * * * * * *

XXXI. The companies of Local Defense Cavalry attached to the Richmond Local Defense Troops will report immediately to Lieutenant-General Ewell for assignment to Maj. Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry division.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAPH ROAD, NEAR JUNCTION BY ASHLAND ROAD,
March 15, 1865—9.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

GENERAL: General Longstreet directs me to say that he has been waiting at this point since last evening for General Fitz Lee's cavalry.

He is unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy to attack him without cavalry. He believes that if the cavalry were sent to him he could attack the enemy and defeat any chance of his reaching Richmond. Colonel Haskell is at the Yellow Tavern, with scouts out, and orders to keep you advised.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Memorandum.]

Colonel Haskell reports column from Goodall's was moving toward Ashland. Courier left General Longstreet's headquarters about 10 a. m.; states that scouts reported the enemy to be advancing toward General Longstreet's position.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAPH ROAD,
March 15, 1865—11.05 a. m.

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

GENERAL: General Longstreet requests me to say that he thinks you have been misinformed in regard to the enemy's movements and his threatening Richmond. He can see no indication of any such intention. Yesterday the enemy approached Mitchell's Shop, near Fredericksburg railroad, which was the nearest point they reached in the direction of Richmond. They now appear to be concentrating at Ashland, and General Longstreet thinks that if you could send him Fitz Lee's cavalry he could catch them. He can only guard two of the three principal roads leading from Ashland with his infantry. From Mitchell's Shop the enemy turned to Ashland, which may have led to General Early's information.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Forwarded to Secretary of War.)

TELEGRAPH ROAD,
[*March*] *15, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General EWELL,
Commanding Department of Richmond:

GENERAL: General Longstreet directs me to say that it is very important that General Fitz Lee should join him this evening or to-night. With his assistance a good many of the enemy might be captured, but without cavalry much cannot be done.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. LATROBE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FARMVILLE, *March 15, 1865.*
(Received 1.50.)

Lieutenant-General EWELL:

There are 309 men of General Walker's command at the High Bridge. In addition to these troops there are at that place 400 men of Echols' brigade, under command of Colonel Edgar, together with 100 artillery armed with muskets.

R. B. MARYE,
Major and Quartermaster.

BROOK ROAD, *March 15, 1865.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Longstreet reports that at 2 p. m. to-day the enemy still occupied Ashland; that he thinks their force is moving to the right.

Respectfully,

N. H. HARRIS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS PICKETT'S DIVISION,
March 15, 1865—9 o'clock.

Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I send in a courier to find out whether Fitz Lee's cavalry are across the James and en route for this point. We need them very much. General Longstreet wishes them sent on at once. If you have a fresh courier will you be kind enough to send him out with information of Fitz Lee and anything else of importance. We are at Anderson's, just beyond the crossing of the Chickahominy. Enemy were in Ashland last night with about 1,000 men; no artillery or wagons.

I am, general, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT,
Major-General.

CAMP FORTY-NINTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
Near Petersburg, March 15, 1865.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The undersigned, commissioned officers of this regiment, having maturely considered the following plan for recruiting this regiment, and having freely consulted with the enlisted men, who almost unanimously agree to it, respectfully submit it, through you, to the commanding general for his consideration:

First. That our companies be permitted to fill up their ranks with negroes to the maximum number under the recent law of Congress.

Second. That the negroes in the counties of Georgia which our companies hail from be conscribed in such numbers and under such regulations as the War Department may deem proper.

Third. That after the negroes have been so conscribed, an officer or enlisted man from each company be sent home to select from the negro

conscripts such who may have owners or may belong to families of whom representatives are in the company, or who, from former acquaintance with the men, may be deemed suitable to be incorporated in those companies.

For the purpose of carrying out more effectually and promptly the plan as indicated under the third head, it is respectfully suggested that each man in the regiment be required to furnish a list of relatives, friends, or acquaintances in his county of whom it is likely that negroes may be conscribed, so as to facilitate the labors of the officer or man who may be detailed to bring the negroes to the regiment.

When in former years, for pecuniary purposes, we did not consider it disgraceful to labor with negroes in the field or at the same work bench, we certainly will not look upon it in any other light at this time, when an end so glorious as our independence is to be achieved. We sincerely believe that the adoption throughout our army of the course indicated in the above plan, or something similar to it, will insure a speedy availability of the negro element in our midst for military purposes and create, or rather cement, a reciprocal attachment between the men now in service and the negroes highly beneficial to the service, and which could probably not be otherwise obtained.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. T. Jordan, colonel; J. B. Duggan, major; M. Newman, adjutant; L. E. Veal, first lieutenant Company A; L. L. Williams, captain Companies B and G; J. F. Duggan, captain Company C; L. M. Andrews, captain Company D; C. R. Walden, lieutenant Company E; A. G. Brooks, lieutenant Company F; S. J. Jordan, lieutenant Company H; Wm. T. Mullally, captain Company I; R. S. Anderson, captain Company G.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THOMAS' BRIGADE,
March 18, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. Approved.

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX LIGHT DIVISION,
March 21. 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, believing that the method proposed within is the best that can be adopted.

C. M. WILCOX,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

The plan proposed is commended as worthy of attention and consideration.

H. HETH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

MARCH 27, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The commanding general commends the spirit displayed by this regiment. The plan of organization which has been regarded most favorably proposed a consolidation of the regiments of ten companies, as they now exist, into six companies, and that the regimental organization be maintained by attaching to the six thus formed four companies of colored troops. Each regiment would then preserve its identity. Perhaps this plan would be equally acceptable to the Forty-ninth Georgia Regiment.

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 15, 1865—2.30 a. m.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I have just arrived, having made my escape from the enemy twice yesterday, and send you the following information to be communicated to the officer having charge of the defenses of Richmond on the north and west. There is one column (perhaps a division) of the enemy on the road from Louisa Court-House to Richmond, camped at Goodall's Tavern, sixteen miles from Richmond, with the advance at Chiles' Tavern, twelve miles off; another column at Ashland, which reached there about 2 p. m. yesterday; and another column on what is called the plank road, leading from Goodall's to the Yellow Tavern. I saw the troops at Ashland, and passed between the camps on the plank road and the Louisa road and the pickets. It is very important that this information should be communicated to the officer in charge of the defenses at once, as I anticipate an attempt to carry the defenses very early this morning, and I think a dispatch should be sent to hurry up Fitz Lee. The enemy is very bold, and moves with great rapidity. I found the picketing on the road on which I came very loose. If Pickett has any troops outside of the defenses they had better be drawn in, as the enemy will cut him off.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 15, 1865—3.30 a. m.

Referred to Lieutenant-General Ewell.

General Longstreet should be informed at once, and if Fitz Lee has not arrived messengers be sent to hurry him up. Should the enemy attack at daylight our pickets, unless warned, will all be taken. Use my aide, Lieutenant Breckinridge, who bears this, to convey any message or order you deem necessary.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. ARMY,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 15, 1865.

Majs. J. W. PEGRAM and THOMAS P. TURNER:
(Through General Ewell.)

SIRS: You are hereby authorized to raise a company or companies of negro soldiers under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 13, 1865. When the requisite number shall have been recruited they will be mustered into the service for the war, and muster-rolls forwarded to this office. The companies when organized will be subject to the rules and regulations governing the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Abbott's (George R.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*

Adams' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*

Adams' (J. Webb) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*

Adams' (Samuel F., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*

Adams' (Zachariah T.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery D.*

Adreon's (Harrison) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Aiken's (James) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*

Akers' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*

Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Alberger's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*

Albright's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 202d Regiment.*

Alexander's (H. Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, Union, post.*

Alexander's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*

Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*

Allen's (James) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Allen's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Allen's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Allison's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Almon's (Moses T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Alstead's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Alstead.*

Ames' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*

Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Anable's (Samuel L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Edward C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Junior Reserves.*

Anderson's (Robert M.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, post, 1st Company.*

Andrews' (Albert S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Andrews' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*

Angel's (Ashbel W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 38th Regiment.*

Angel's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Anthony's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
Applewhite's (R. R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Archer's (Fletcher H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Reserves.*
Armistead's (Andrew D.) **Artillery.** See *Mathews Artillery, post.*
Armory Battalion, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Local Defense.*
Armstrong's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Arnett's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Arnold's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Arsenal Battalion, Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion, Local Defense.*
Ashby's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Ashford's (John) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Atwell's (Seager S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 7th Regiment.*
August's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Austin's (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery F.*
Avent's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Avery's (M. Henry.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Awl's (F. Asbury) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 201st Regiment.*
Aylett's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Babson's (Fitz J.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 25th Unattached Company.*
Bachman's (Amos W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
Badham's (William, jr.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Battery B.*
Bailey's (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 1st Battalion, 239th Company.*
Baily's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Baird's (Andrew D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Baker's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, post.*
Baker's (Joel B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Baker's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Baker's (Joseph J.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Baker's (J. Stannard) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Francis W. H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (James H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Ball's (Benjamin A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Ball's (Richard M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Ball's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ball's (William S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
Ballenger's (Marcus R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battery.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Bamberger's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bane's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thaddeus L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Barnes' (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, Company A (Unassigned).*
Barnes' (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 17th Unattached Company.*
Barney's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*

Barney's (Valentine G.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Barrow's (R. A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Barry's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Bartholomew's (Orion A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 109th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Erastus G.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Barton's (Ira McL.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bass' (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bassett's (Isaac C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Bates' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 41st Regiment.*
Bates' (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Battersby's (Jenyns C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Bauer's (Gottfried) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Baya's (William) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bayley's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
Beach's (Orrin W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Beall's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Beard's (John) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 109th Regiment.*
Beaumont's (Myron H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bechtold's (Wilhelm von) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 45th Regiment.*
Beck's (W. Butler) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Becker's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Beckley's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Battalion.*
Bedell's (W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Beecher's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*
Beger's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Battery.*
Bell's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Benbow's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Bennett's (David T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Bennett's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Bentley's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Berkeley's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Berkeley's (Norborne) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Betton's (Matthew T.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Beverly's (Hampton) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Biles' (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Bingham's (Samuel R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 30th Unattached Company.*
Binkley's (Otho H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Bintliff's (James) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Bird's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Birk's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Birkman's (Richard M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 190th Regiment.*
Bixby's (Phin P.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Blackman's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 27th Regiment.*
Blair's (A. A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Blair's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Blakely's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Blanchard's (James A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Blanding's (Christopher) **Infantry.** See *Hospital Guards, Infantry, post.*
Bliss' (James) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Blomberg's (Carlo) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Blount's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Blount's (Joseph G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Blynn's (Martin H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Blythe's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Boernstein's (Augustus S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Bogardus' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Bolton's (Joseph K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Bolton's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Bonaud's (A.) **Heavy Artillery,** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion.*
Booker's (Richard A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Reserves.*
Borrowe's (William) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries H and K.*
Bost's (Jackson L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Boston's (Reuben B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Boston's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 24th Regiment.*
Boswell's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*
Bouvé's (Edward T.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bowen's (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 188th Regiment.*
Bowen's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bowen's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Rifles.*
Bowen's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Bowles' (Pinckney D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Alpheus H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Boyd's (Carlile) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 14th Regiment.*
Boyd's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Boyd's (Waller M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Boyd's (William H., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Boykin's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Boynton's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bradford's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Confederate Guards, Artillery, post.*
Brady's (Hugh J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 206th Regiment.*
Brady's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
Brainerd's (Wesley) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Branch Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Brander's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Brazie's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Breck's (George) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Breckinridge's (Cary) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Bresnan's (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments.*
Brevard's (Theodore W.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 11th Regiment;* also *Georgia Troops, 28th Battalion, Heavy Artillery.*
Briggs' (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brigham's (Alfred W.) **Heavy Artillery,** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Bright's (Aaron, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Brincklé's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
Briscoe's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 199th Regiment.*
Broadfoot's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Junior Reserves.*
Brockenbrough's Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Brooke Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Brooker's (Albert F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (Barton R.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Brown's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B.*
Brown's (Jack) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Brown's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Brown's (Joseph N.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Brown's (Lewis G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 117th Regiment.*
Brown's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (T. Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brumm's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Bryan's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Bryan's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Buchanan's (Felix G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Bulger's (Michael J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Bull's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bull's (William S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
Bumstead's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 43d Regiment.*
Bunker's (Dumont) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, post.*
Burke's (Denis F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Burns' (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burr's (Allen L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 189th Regiment.*
Burr's (J. G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment, Home Guards.*
Burritt's (Loren) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Burt's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Bushnell's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (Francis D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Butler's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Butts' (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Byrd's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Battalion, Reserves.*
Cade's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Cadot's (Lemuel Z.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Cain's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Calahan's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Callaway's (Morgan) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Callis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 7th Regiment.*
Cameron's (Hugh D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Camp's (Frederick E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 29th Regiment.*
Campbell's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cannon's (Madison M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Carlton's (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Troup Artillery, post.*
Carmical's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Caroline Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Carpenter's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carpenter's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Carr's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Battery.*
Carrington's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Carrington's (James McD.) **Artillery.** See *Charlottesville Artillery, post.*
Carrolien's (Conrad) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 30th Battery.*

Carruth's (Sumner) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Carson's (Joseph P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Carter's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Carter's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *King William Artillery, post.*
Cary's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Cary's (N. R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Battalion.*
Caskie's (Robert A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Cassard's (Louis R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Caw's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Cayce's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery, post.*
Caynor's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Chace's (Nathaniel R.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Chaffin's (Thomas, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Chalfant's (Ephraim) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Chamberlain's (Samuel E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chamberlayne's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chamberlin's (Simon E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Gurden) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 14th Battery.*
Chapman's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, post.*
Chapman's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Cheek's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Cheeseman's (Roland C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Cherry's (Gwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Chesterfield Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Chew's (Henry F.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Chew's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Chew's (R. Preston) **Artillery.** See *James W. Thomson's Artillery, post.*
Chew's (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 4th Battery.*
Chrisman's (George) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Battalion, Reserves.*
Choate's (Francis C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Church's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Churchman's (Caleb) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cilley's (Jonathan P.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Claesgens' (Peter) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Clark's (A. Judson) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
Clark's (Edward P.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (Edward P.) **Artillery.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Clark's (Gideon) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Clark's (Moses P.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Clark's (Sidney E.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Clark's (Stephen R.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Clark's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Clarke's (J. Lyle) **Sharpshooters.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Battalion.*
Clarke's (M. J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Clarke's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Clawson's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Clay's (Cecil) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Clendenin's (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Clinton's (James B.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Closson's (Henry W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries K and L.*
Clough's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Clutter's (Valentine J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Clyburn's (T. Frank) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Coast Guard, Cavalry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Coast Guard, Infantry. See *Maine Troops.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Wiley J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Cochran's (Jesse C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Coey's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Cogdell's (Daniel) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Batteries B, G, and H.*
Coiner's (Cyrus B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Coker's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment;* also *2d Battalion.*
Cole's (Eugene O.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cole's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Cole's (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, P. H. B*
Collins' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Collis' (Charles H. T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Colt's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Colvin's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Comings' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Commager's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Conant's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
Conant's (Oliver J.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
Confederate Guards, Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Connally's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Cook's (Benjamin C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 50th Company.*
Cook's (George B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cook's (Jarvis D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Coonan's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment.*
Cooper's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Cooper's (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Raleigh L.) **Artillery.** See *Stafford Artillery, post.*
Copeland's (Joseph B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Corns' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Cornyn's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Corrie's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Corthell's (Elmer L.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Councill's (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Counselman's (Jacob H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cowan's (Robert V.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Coward's (A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cowles' (Seneca R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Cox's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 207th Regiment.*
Crabb's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Crafts' (Welcome A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cram's (Omer P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Crawford's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*

Crawley's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Holcombe Legion, post.*
Creney's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Crosby's (Eben) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Regiment.*
Crossley's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Crow's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Crowninshield's (Casper) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Crump's (Samuel H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Cullen's (George) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Culver's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Cumming's (James D.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery C.*
Cummings' (William G.) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Currier's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Arthur R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Cushing's (Howard B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
Custer's (Jesse) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cutts' (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Cuyler's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Dailey's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Dakin's (George K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Damon's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dana's (Edmund L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Dance's (Willis J.) **Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Dandy's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Daniel's (Thomas R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Daniel's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Daniels' (Percy) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Dansby's (W. H. R.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Danville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Darnall's (Morgan A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Davant's (Philip E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Davey's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Davidson's (J. Ham) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 122d Regiment.*
Davis' (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Davis' (Ebenezer W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Davis' (Frank) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Davis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Davis' (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Davis' (Newton H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Davison's (Christopher C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 188th Regiment.*
Day's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Day's (Rowland B.) **Cavalry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
De Lacy's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battery.*
Deming's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Battery.*
Dempcy's (Marshall L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
Dennett's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment.*
Dennis' (Leonard G.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Unattached Company.*
Dennison's (William N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Denniston's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Derrick's (Clarence) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*

De Witt's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 10th Regiment.*

Dews' (Edwin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery B.*

Dey's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*

Dickenson's (Crispin) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, post.*

Dickerson's (James W.) **Artillery.** See *Joseph G. Blount's Artillery, ante*

Dickey's (James) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Dickinson's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Dickinson's (Sylvanus C.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*

Dickson's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery E.*

Dieckmann's (Julius) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Dimmick's (Eugene D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 18th Regiment*

Doane's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Battery.*

Dodd's (Levi A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 211th Regiment.*

Doheny's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*

Dominy's (Levi S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*

Donald's (William K.) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post.*

Donaldsonville Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*

Donnell's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*

Donnellan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 27th Regiment.*

Donnelly's (Stewart J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery K.*

Donovan's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*

Doolittle's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 188th Regiment.*

Dotze's (Augustus) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Doughty's (James E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*

Douglass' (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Downer's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*

Downey's (John) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards, Infantry, post.*

Doyle's (Richard N.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Drake's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Driscoll's (Cornelius F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*

Driscoll's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Dudley's (James S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries C and E.*

Duke's (John) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Duncan's (James H.) **Infantry.*** See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Dunham's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Dunn's (Ambrose C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*

Dunn's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*

Dupont's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Battery.*

Du Pont's (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery B.*

Durland's (Coe) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Duryea's (Richard C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Dwight's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Dyer's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Eakin's (Chandler P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries H and I.*

Earle's (David) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Earnest's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 115th Regiment.*
Eastern Shore Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st and 2d Regiments, E. S.*
Eaton's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 27th Battery.*
Eckman's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Edelin's (Thomas Boyd) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Edgar's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edie's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Edmands' (J. Cushing) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edmands' (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Edwards' (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Edwards' (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Edwards' (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Egan's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Egbert's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Egelston's (Rouse S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Eggers' (George) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Einsiedel's (Detleo von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Eldridge's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
Eley's (Solomon B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Elfwing's (Nere A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Ellett's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ellis' (Andrew J.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Battery A.*
Elwood's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Ely's (Jacob Y.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Ely's (Ralph) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Emerson's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Emerson's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Emrich's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Ennett's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Enochs' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Ensminger's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 201st Regiment.*
Erson's (Eric) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment*
Eshleman's (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post.*
Essington's (Heber B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
Evans' (David) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Evans' (John C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Evans' (Oliver F) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Ewing's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Exempts' Battalion, Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Fahm's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Harrison S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Faison's (Paul F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Faribault's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Farinholt's (Benjamin L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Farmer's (Enoch) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st (Volunteers) and 14th Regiments.*

Farris' (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Faulkner's (S. H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th and 15th Regiments.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Fauver's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Feild's (Everard M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Ferebee's (Dennis D.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Archibald D.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Fickling's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Fickling's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Fisk's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Fite's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Fitz Gerald's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Fitzhugh's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Fitzhugh.*
Fitzpatrick's (Patrick) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Flanders' (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Flanner's (Henry G.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery, ante.*
Fleming's (James) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Fletcher's (Stephen C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Flowerree's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Floyd's (Horace W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d and 4th Regiments.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Follett's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery D.*
Folwell's (William W.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Foly's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Foly.*
Fontaine's (Clement R.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Forcum's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Ford's (Wayland F.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Forehand's (Walter) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
Forney's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Forsberg's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Foster's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Company C;* also *201st Regiment.*
Franklin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Frazar's (Douglas) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Frederick's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 209th Regiment.*
Frederick's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Battalion.*
Fredericksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Freeman's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery.*
French's (David A.) **Artillery.** See *McComas Artillery, post.*
French's (Frank S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
French's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Junior Reserves.*
Frink's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 186th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Fulmer's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Funk's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Funk's (West) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Gallager's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Gallaway's (Thomas S., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Gallupe's (George S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gansevoort's (Henry S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Gantt's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Gantt's (F. Hay) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, No. 2, post.*
Garrard's (Jeptha) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Geddis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Gee's (Bolivar H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Gelray's (Joseph W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
George's (Newton J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Getchell's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Getchell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Gibbs' (Frank C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gibbs' (Theodore K.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Gibson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Thomas S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 3d Battery.*
Giles' (James) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Gilmer's (John A., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Gilmor's (Harry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Gilmore's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Gist's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Givin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 127th Regiment.*
Glassie's (Daniel W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Gleason's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Glenn's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 198th Regiment.*
Glenn's (Luther J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Glenny's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Gobin's (J. P. Shindel) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Godwin's (D. E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion, Reserves.*
Goff's (Nathan, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment.*
Goggans' (Elijah J.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Goode's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Goodyear's (Ellsworth D. S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Gordon's (Leonard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Gordon's (Zelotus G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Gore's (Joshua) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gould's (Ezra P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Gould's (Seward F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gowan's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Grace's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Graham's Battalion. (Official designation not of record.) See *Major Graham.*
Graham's (Archibald) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Petersburg Artillery, post.*
Graham's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment.*
Graham's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Grandstaff's (George J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues, Artillery, post.*
Granger's (G. Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Grant's (Claudius B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Grant's (John V.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Battery.*
Grantsynn's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*

Graves' (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 27th Unattached Company.*
Graves' (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Gray's (Patrick) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Greeley's (Edwin S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Green's (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Guard, Artillery, post.*
Green's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 7th Company.*
Green's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Green's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Thomas E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion, Battery C.*
Gregg's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Griffin's (Joel R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Griffin's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battery.*
Griggs' (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Grill's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Grimes' (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Grindlay's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Grisson's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Groner's (Virginius D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Gudger's (Marcus F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Guild's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Guy's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Reserves.*
Hagan's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment.*
Hagen's (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Hagenbuch's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Hagood's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
Hahr's (F. J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Haines' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Haley's (Eben D.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hall's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Hall's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 38th Regiment.*
Hall's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
Hall's (William C. J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
Ham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Ham's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Isaac T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*
Hamilton's (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hamlin's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Gray W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hancock's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Hankins' (James D.) **Artillery.** See *Surry Artillery, post.*
Hannum's (Josiah C.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 28th Battery.*
Hardeman's (John) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hardin's (Mark B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Hardwick's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Hardwicke's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery, post.*
Harper's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Harriman's (Walter) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Harris' (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Harris' (James G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Harris' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Harris' (Merry B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Harris' (Sampson W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harris' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Randolph) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Harrover's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hart's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (S. C.) Artillery, post.*
Hart's (Patrick) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Hart's (Samuel C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hart's (William G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery I.*
Hart's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 36th Regiment.*
Hartford's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hartsfield's (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Harwood's (Franklin) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
Haskell's (Alexander C.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Haskell's (Llewellyn F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 41st Regiment.*
Hastings' (Smith H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Haycock's (Willis M.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
Hayes' (Albert W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 19th Regiment.*
Haywood's (Edward G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hazelton's (James B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Hearnsberger's (Stephen Z.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hedrick's (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hees' (John W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Heine's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Battery.*
Heintzelman's (Mish T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 208th Regiment.*
Henagan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henry's (P. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion, Reserves.*
Hensley's (James O.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Battalion.*
Herbert's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Herbert's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Herbert's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery G.*
Hero's (Andrew, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post, 3d Battery.*
Herring's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Hess' (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hickman's (Baynton J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Higginson's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hill's (Caleb F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Battalion.*
Hill's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Hill's (Jonathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hill's (Lewis H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Hill's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery C.*
Hill's (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hilliard's (Van Rensselaer K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Hindes' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Hinkson's (Hezekiah) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Hobbs' (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hobson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Hoburg's (Gottlieb) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Hodges' (Wesley C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery A.*
Hoge's (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hogg's (George) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Holcomb's (Pythagoras E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holland's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Holliday's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Holmes' (James H.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery H.*
Holt's (Bolling H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Holt's (Erastus D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Holt's (Willis C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hooks' (Boaz F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, Third Battalion, Senior Reserves.*
Hopkins' (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hopper's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Horrell's (Napoleon J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hospital Guards, Infantry. See *Rhode Island Troops.*
Houston's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howard's (Stephen O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 185th Regiment.*
Howard's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Howe's (S. Augustus) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment, Battery L.*
Howe's (Shesh B.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howell's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Howes' (Fenelon) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hudson's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hudson's (Joshua H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Hufty's (Baldwin) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Huggins' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 199th Regiment.*
Hughes' (William) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Huguley's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Hull's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Hulser's (Oscar F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Humphrey's (Ballard S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries A and F.*
Hunsdon's (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hunt's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Huntington's (Freeman F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Huntington's (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Hurt's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Husk's (Lewis W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Nathan L., jr.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Hutchinson's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
Hyde's (John McE.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Hyde's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Hyman's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Innes' (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Irish's (Nathaniel) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*

Irvin's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Ives' (Brayton) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jack's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jackson's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment.*
Jackson's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
James' (Martin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Jameson's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Light Guard, Cavalry, post.*
Janeway's (Jacob J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jardine's (George) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops.*
Jarves' (Horatio D.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jayne's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Jenney's (Edwin S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 185th Regiment.*
Jennings' (Gilbert S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 11th Regiment.*
Jennings' (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Jewell's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Johannes' (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 18th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Unattached Company.*
Johnson's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Johnson's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Marmaduke) **Artillery.** See *Valentine J. Clutter's Artillery, ante.*
Johnson's (Nathan J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Charles F.) **Artillery.** See *Albemarle Artillery, ante.*
Johnston's (Philip P.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnston's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Jones' (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' (Beuhring H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery.*
Jones' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Jones' (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Jones' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Jones' (Lorraine F.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, post, 2d Company.*
Jones' (Waters B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Jones' (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Jordan's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Joyce's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 4th and 7th Regiments.*
Karples' (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Kasey's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Keepers' (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment, Battery E.*
Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Kelchner's (Peter B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles.*
Kelley's (Warren M.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Kellogg's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*

Kellogg's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kelly's (James I.) **Artillery.** See *Chesterfield Artillery, ante.*
Kelly's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Kemper's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Kennedy's (Richard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and L.*
Kennedy's (Ronald A.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Stephen H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Kenney's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Unattached Company.*
Kephart's (Theophilus) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Kerr's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kerr's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Ketchum's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Keyes' (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry, post.*
Kibbe's (George C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kidd's (D. A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kimbrough's (George) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kincheloe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
King's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Coast Guard, Infantry, ante.*
King's (Dixon R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
King's (J. Horace) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
King's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery, ante.*
Kirtland's (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
Kiser's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Kizer's (Benjamin I.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Klein's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Knerr's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Knight's (Walter M.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H*
Knott's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Knowles' (Oliver B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Knox's (James) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Koerber's (Vincent E. von) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Korte's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Kreutzer's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Lamar's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lamkin's (James N.) **Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, post.*
Land's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Landry's (R. Prosper) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
Lane's (John) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post.*
Lane's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Lane's (Nathaniel P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Lang's (David) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Langdon's (Loomis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*

Langhorne's (Maurice S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

Langley's (Frank H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Lankford's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*

La Point's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Lapsley's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*

Latimer's (Alfred E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*

Lawson's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Lee's (Edgar J.) **Artillery.** See *Montgomery True Blues, Artillery, post.*

Lee's (Henry T.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*

Lee's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Lee's (Richard H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Battery.*

Leiper's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Lemley's (Thomas H. B.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Leonard's (Jacob) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery L.*

Leslie's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*

Leslie's (Malache) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment, Battery H.*

Lester's (Richard P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Lewis' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Lewis' (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*

Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Leyden's (Austin) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*

Lincoln's (Sumner H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Lindner's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Linebarger's (T. James) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*

Lipscomb's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Little's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Little's (Thomas J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*

Livermore's (Charles F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*

Lockley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Lockwood's (Abram L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*

Logan's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 28th Regiment.*

Logan's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Hampton Legion, ante.*

Lord's (Newton B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*

Louisiana Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*

Love's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*

Love's (Matthew N.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

Lowe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*

Lowrance's (William L. J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*

Lowry's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Lowry.*

Lowry's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Lowther's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*

Lubey's (Timothy) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Ludwick's (Ephraim A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Luke's (G. Gratiott) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Lull's (Fred. A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment, 3d Battalion.*
Lurty's (Warren S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Luse's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
McAfee's (Lee M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
McAleer's (Joseph L.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McAlister's (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
McAnally's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment.*
McAnerney's (John, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Local Defense.*
McArthur's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 8th Regiment.*
McCabe's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCall's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 200th Regiment.*
McCalmont's (Alfred B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 208th Regiment.*
McCamley's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 9th Regiment.*
McCandless' (William G.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
McCandless' (William H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment, Battery I.*
McClain's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*
McClammy's (Charles W., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McClanahan's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McClellan's (Samuel A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
McClelland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
McClennan's (Matthew R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
McClung's (Francis B.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
McComas Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McComb's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
McCown's (Albert F.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McCreary's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
McCullohs' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*
McDaniel's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
McDonald's (Andrew N.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
McDonald's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
McDonald's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McDougald's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
McGill's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
McGilvray's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
McGlashan's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
McGregor's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
McGregor's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McIntyre's (Martin V.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Battery.*
McIvor's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment.*
McKinley's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 184th Regiment.*
McKinnie's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
McKnight's (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery M.*
McLain's (Alexander S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*

McLaughlin's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 153d Regiment.*
McLellan's (Curwen B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
McLeod's (Marcus D. L.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
McMann's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment.*
McMaster's (Fitz William) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McMillan's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
McNally's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 201st Regiment.*
McNary's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
McNeely's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
McNeely's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McNeill's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
McNeill's (John H.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Macon Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Macon's (Miles C.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post.*
McPherson's (Duncan D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
McPherson's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
McQuinn's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Exempts' Battalion, Infantry, ante.*
MacRae's (Alexander) **Heavy Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
McRae's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McReady's (Frederick B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Madison Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Maffett's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maloney's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 201st Regiment.*
Maltbie's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Manly's (Basil C.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Manning's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mansfield's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 12th Regiment.*
March's (Edwin J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Markley's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 195th Regiment.*
Marks' (Morton L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Marsh's (E. Jay) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 186th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Marshall's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Marshall's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Fauquier Artillery, ante.*
Martin's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Martin's (S. Taylor) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Martin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Martin's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Mathews Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Mathews' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Matthewson's (Angell) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Mattison's (Lucius V. S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Maury's (Richard L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Mayer's (Edelmiro) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 45th Regiment.*
Mayo's (Ezekiel R.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
Mayo's (Joseph, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Mead's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Means' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Megraw's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Melton's (Benjamin F. K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Merchant's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Meservey's (Charles C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Middleton's (Gabriel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Millard's (David T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Junior Reserves.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion, Reserves.*
Miller's (Francis C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Miller's (George McD.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Miller's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Miller's (John O.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Miller's (Marcus P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Miller's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Milliken's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Milliken's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Milton's (Richard S.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Mims' (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Minetree's (Joseph P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Mink's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Mintzer's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Mitchell's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Mitchell's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery B.*
Mitchell's (Robert M., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 108th Company.*
Mitchell's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Mobley's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Moffett's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Moffett's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Molton's (Robert H.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Monroe Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Montague's (Edgar B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Montague's (George L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Morris Artillery, post.*
Montgomery True Blues, Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Moody's (Convers) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Moody's (Daniel N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moon's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 118th Regiment.*
Mooney's (Hugh) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Moore's (Alexander C.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*
Moore's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Moore's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Moore's (Joseph D.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Moore's (Pliny) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Moore's (Roger) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Moore's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Moore's (Walter R.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Moorman's (Marcellus N.) **Artillery.** See *John J. Shoemaker's Artillery, post.*
Morehead's (James T., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Morgan's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (James B.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Battery.*
Morris' (William G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Emmett M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Morton's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Battery.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Mosby's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Moseley's (Abner A.) **Artillery.** See *Sampson Artillery, post.*
Moss' (Adolphus A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment, Reserves.*
Mowers' (Lewis H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Muhlenberg's (Charles P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Mulligan's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Mulligan.*
Munford's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Munk's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Murray's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Murray's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Myers' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 187th Regiment.*
Myers' (Reuben J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Myrick's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery E*
Nash's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Neal's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Neiler's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Nelson Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson Artillery, No. 2. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson's (Andrew M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Nethercutt's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 66th Regiment.*
Nettleton's (A. Bayard) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Nevin's (Edward H., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Nevin's (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery I.*
Newberry's (Walter C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Newt's (Alonzo H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d and 4th Regiments.*
New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
New York 1st Mounted Rifles. See *New York Troops, 7th Cavalry.*
New York 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
New York 69th National Guard, Artillery. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment, Infantry.*
Nicholls' (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nichols' (Asahel W.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nichols' (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Nicholson's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Nickerson's (Albert A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Niebuhr's (Caleb E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Niles' (Charles M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Noble's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Noggle's (Dorman L.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Battery.*
Norcom's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post, 4th Battery.*
Norfolk Blues, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Norment's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Norris' (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
North Carolina 10th Regiment. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Artillery.*
North Carolina 36th Regiment. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Heavy Artillery.*
North Carolina 40th Regiment. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Heavy Artillery.*
Norton's (Mortier L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 138th Company.*
Norton's (Perez L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 191st Regiment.*
Norvill's (Jerome B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Nye's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Oakman's (Hiram A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Alfred G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
O'Keefe's (Keefe S.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Old's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Oliver's (Samuel C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment, 3d Battalion.*
O'Malley's (Patrick A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery L.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
O'Neill's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Orr's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Orr's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Orr's (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Osborne's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Otey Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Otis' (Charles G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Otis' (Harrison G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Overmyer's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Owen's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post, 1st Battery.*
Owen's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Owen's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Owens' (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Gustavus M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 3d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Thomas H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery, No. 2. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parham's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*

Paris' (Andrew B.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Hill Artillery, post.*
Parker's (Ezra K.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Parker's (Frank W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Parker's (Tully F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parkinson's (Edward C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Battery M.*
Parks' (Marcus A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
Parr's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Parsley's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Parsons' (Augustin N.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Parsons' (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Parsons' (David E.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Joseph M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery L.*
Partridge's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Paschall's (Lunsford A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Patapsco Guards, Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Patchell's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Pattee's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 190th and 191st Regiments.*
Patterson's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery B.*
Patterson's (Joab N.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Patton's (Alexander G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Peace's (Abner D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Peale's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Peden's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Peebles' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Pegram's (Richard G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Peirpoint's (Larkin) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Pell's (Abijah S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Pendleton County Home Guards. See *West Virginia Troops.*
Pendrell's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Batteries A and H.*
Penick's (Nathan) **Artillery.** See *John W. Lewis' Artillery, ante.*
Penrose's (J. B. W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th and 15th Regiments.*
Pentecost's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Perkins' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 19th Regiment.*
Perkins' (Lynville J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Per Lee's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Perrin's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Perry's (Clinton) **Sharpshooters.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Perry's (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Perry's (George A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery F.*
Perry's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Petersburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Petrie's (Peter B.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Pettes' (William H.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
Phillips' (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Jefferson C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*

Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Phipps' (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Pickering's (John, jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery I.*
Pier's (Colwert K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Adolphus M.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Pierce's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Pierce's (Henry H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Pierce's (Henry I.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Piercy's (David A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Pierson's (Warner H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pinckard's (Lucius) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Platner's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
Platt's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Plummer's (Kemp) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Plympton's (Homer A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Pokorny's (Anthony) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pollack's (John) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Pollock's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante.*
Polsley's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Potter's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Potts' (Peter J.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Powell's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Powell's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Powhatan Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Prados' (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Pratt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 36th Regiment.*
Pratt's (Henry C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Pratt's (Oscar E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Pratt's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Praxmarer's (Victor) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Prentiss' (Clifton K.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Preston's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Reserves.*
Price's (Berryman Z.) **Artillery.** See *Danville Artillery, ante.*
Price's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pride's (William G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pulaski Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Pulford's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Purnell Legion, Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Quarles' (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Rackley's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ramsay's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Rowan Artillery, post.*
Rand's (Arnold A.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Rand's (Frederick H.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Randall's (Francis V.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Randall's (George M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Randlett's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light).*
Randolph's (Wallace F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery L.*

Rank's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*

Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*

Rawles' (Jacob B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries D and G.*

Ray's (Richard M.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery D.*

Ready's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*

Redic's (Oliver C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*

Reed's (Horatio B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*

Reen's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*

Reese's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante.*

Reilly's (James) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Reno's (Marcus A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Revere's (William H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 107th Regiment.*

Reynolds' (Arthur E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Reynolds' (Reuben O.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Rhinehart's (Alfred A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*

Rhoades' (Charles W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Rhoads' (Samuel H.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*

Rhodes' (Abiel S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Rhodes' (Elisha H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Rice's (Charles E.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Rice's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Rice's (Randall H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Rice's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*

Rich's (Giles H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*

Richards' (Adolphus E.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*

Richards' (Daniel T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*

Richards' (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Richards' (Melzer) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Richards' (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Light Artillery, ante.*

Richardson's (Charles T.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Richardson's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*

Richardson's (Hamlet F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company.*

Richardson's (Hollon) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Richardson's (J. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post, 2d Battery.*

Richardson's (Loring S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery D.*

Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Ricker's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Rierson's (John W.) **Infantry.*** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment;* also *2d Battalion.*

Rigby's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*

Riggs' (William J.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*

Riley's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Rinaldi's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*

Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*

Rion's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*

Ritchie's (David F.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*

Ritter's (Wade) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Ritzius' (Henry P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Rivers' (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Rives' (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, No. 2, ante.*
Rizer's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Robbins' (Walter R.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Roberts' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Joseph) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Roberts' (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 2d Regiment;* also *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 12th Regiment.*
Roberts' (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Robertson's (James E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion.*
Robertson's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Robertson's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Robeson's (William P., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Robins' (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Robert I.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Robison's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Rockbridge Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Roder's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 34th Battery.*
Roessle's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Rogers' (Chauncey P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Rogers' (Edward W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 19th Battery.*
Rogers' (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Rogers' (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Rogers' (John) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rogers' (Robert E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Rogers' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
Rollins' (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Root's (Adrian R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Root's (Daniel S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Ross' (Hugh M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Ross' (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Ross' (P. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Rowan Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Royall's (Albert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 118th Regiment.*
Royce's (Clark E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 29th Regiment.*
Royston's (Young L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Rucker's (Louis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Russell's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Rutledge's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Ryer's (B. Franklin) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 20th Battery.*
Sabin's (William A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Salem Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Sample's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Sampson Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Sampson's (Horatio C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Unattached Company.*
Sanders' (C. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*

Sandlin's (N. J.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Sanford's (John W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Saunders' (William L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Saxon's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Scales' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Schaumberg's (Adolph V.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 14th Regiment.*
Scheu's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Schickhardt's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment (Veteran).*
Schilling's (Franz von) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Schlick's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment.*
Schoff's (Edward N.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company.*
Schoonover's (John) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Schwartz's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Scott's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Scott's (Henry D.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Battery.*
Scruggs' (Lawrence H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Seago's (Eli M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Sedgwick's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 114th Regiment.*
Seip's (Aaron K.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Seligson's (Herman) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sellers' (Eli G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Sergeant's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 210th Regiment.*
Serrell's (Edward W.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sessions' (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Sewell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Seymour's (Frank) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and L.*
Shaaff's (F. Key) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Shaffer's (A. Webster) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 20th Regiment.*
Shaffer's (Calvin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment, Battery F.*
Shannon's (Peter J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Shaurman's (Nelson) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Sheller's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Shepard's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Shepherd's (Oliver L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Shepherd's (Russell B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shepherd's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Shober's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment, Reserves.*
Shoemaker's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Shultz's (Cornelius A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Sibley's (Caleb C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Siering's (George) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Sigler's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Simison's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Simmons' (H. C.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Simmons' (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Simms' (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Simonds' (Harrison O.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
Singeltary's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*

Sipe's (Emanuel) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Skelton's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Skinner's (Frederick G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Skinner's (Jeffrey) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Slaten's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Macon Artillery, ante.*
Sleeper's (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*
Slocum's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 189th Regiment.*
Smith's Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment, Home Guards.*
Smith's (Alexander D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Smith's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Smith's (Benjamin H, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, ante, 3d Company.*
Smith's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Smith's (Edward S.) **Artillery.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Smith's (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Smith's (Frank A.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 3d Regiment.*
Smith's (George W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Smith's (Howard M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Smith's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Smith's (John D.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Smith's (Normand) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Smith's (Pleasant A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Smith's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Battalion, Reserves.*
Smith's (S. Crawford) **Engineers.** See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Smith's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Smith's (Thomas R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Smith's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Snead's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
Snow's (Alonzo) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Snow's (Byrd) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Snyder's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Soule's (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Unattached Company.*
Southerland's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Spann's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Ira) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Spence's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Spencer's (Jonathan E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th and 44th Regiments.*
Sperry's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Spittle's (William) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Spofford's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Stackhouse's (Powell) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 198th Regiment.*
Stafford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Stallworth's (Nicholas) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Stansel's (Martin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Stanton's (David L.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Starbird's (Isaac W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Starr's (Joseph B.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*

*Temporarily commanding.

Start's (Romeo H.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Battery.*
Staunton Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Staunton Hill Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Stearns' (Ozora P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 39th Regiment.*
Stearns' (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Stedman's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Steedman's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Stevens' (Greenleaf T.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Stevenson's (Samuel D.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles.*
Stewart's (Martin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Stickney's (James W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 24th Regiment.*
Stiles' (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 21st Regiment*
Stimson's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Stitt's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Stocking's (Solon W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Stockton's (William A. F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Stone's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Stone's (Valentine H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Stovall's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Stover's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 184th Regiment.*
Stowe's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Strange's (James W.) **Company.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Local Defense.*
Stratton's (Franklin A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Stringer's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Strong's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Purnell Legion, Cavalry, ante.*
Stubbs' (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Battery.*
Sturdivant's (N. A.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Sullivan's (J. E.) **Artillery.** See *Hampden Artillery, ante.*
Sumner's (Edwin V.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sumter Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Surry Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Swamp Dragons. See *Pendleton County Home Guards, ante.*
Sweeney's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Battalion.*
Sweeny's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Battalion.*
Sweitzer's (Nelson B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Swift's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Tallett's (George H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Tanner's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Courtney Artillery, ante.*
Tantum's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Tarbell's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Tardy's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Tate's (Samuel McD.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Tayloe's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion, Reserves.*
Taylor's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Taylor's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Taylor's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Taylor's (Osmond B.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Taylor's (Robert S.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Teague's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Tearney's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Terrell's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Terry's (Ira C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 22d Regiment.*
Teters' (Wilbert B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Thayer's (Royal W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 21st Unattached Company.*
Thomas' (Edwin) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Thomas' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Hampton S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thomas' (Oliver G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Union, 1st Company.*
Thomas' (William H.) **Legion.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Thompson's (Augustin) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 7th Company.*
Thompson's (Henry C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Thompson's (James) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery C.*
Thompson's (John) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
Thompson's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thomson's (Horatio N.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Thomson's (James W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Thornton's (Charles C. G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Thornton's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Thornton's (Thomas R.) **Artillery.** See *Caroline Artillery, ante.*
Thrasher's (Frederick G.) **Artillery.** See *Monroe Artillery, ante.*
Throckmorton's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Thurmond's (William D.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Thurston's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
Tiers' (Edmund T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Tilden's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Tippin's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Titus' (Herbert B.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Toon's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Torsch's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Towers' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Toy's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Tracy's (Amasa S.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Tremlett's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Trimble's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 211th Regiment.*
Trotter's (Frederick E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 1st Regiment.*
Troup Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Troxel's (Elias S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Troy's (Daniel S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
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